Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV.....NO. 13,601. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1895.—TWO PARTS.—16 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

NEW PLANS FOR TRINITY

The Corporation Is About to Abandon Some of Its Tenements.

WILL ERECT BUSINESS PLACES

Old Houses in the Ninth Ward Will Be Torn Down—What the Tenants in the Historic District 'Say.

The Corporation of Trinity Church has apparently been influenced by the missionary endeavors of The New-York Times in the corporation's interests and its tenants' interests, but to an end that was hardly expected when the attention of the public was called to the callous indifference of its Vestry to the welfare of those who occupied its ramshackle buildings with a high death rate.

Trinity is going to spend much money in obliterating some of its structures which have been eyesores to the public.

Nor is this all. Trinity, if what was told in the Vestry room, in Fulton Street, yesterday is true, is going out of the business of letting tenements to men and women and will in its building operations confine itself strictly to business structures.

The initial step toward securing tenants who shall be either tradesmen or factory people will be taken about May 1, when all buildings on the west side of Varick Street, between Spring and Vandam Streets, will be razed, as well as eight buildings on the north side of Spring Street, west of Varick Street, and rear, if not front and rear, buildings on the south side of Vandam Street, from 44 to 54, inclusive.

In their stead will be erected business structures. On the northwest corner of Spring and Varick Streets is to be, if present plans are not abandoned, a seven or eight story factory, which will extend west to 275 Spring Street, to the Bradley & Currier Company's Building.

The present plan contemplates the erection of two-story buildings for stores on the sites of 139 to 153 Varick Street and 44 Vandam Street, so that the Corporation of Trinity is to wipe out a number of picturesque but tumble-down frame buildings, which, through age and neglect, had become a blot on the neighborhood.

Inquiry in regard to these demolitions and improvements at the Vestry office yesterday found corroboration.

"Yes," said one of the clerical force, "that is about the decision, but nothing is absolutely decided yet."

"Then," asked the reporter for The New-York Times, "you are getting rid of tenants, in this quarter, at least?"

"Tenants! We're tired of tenants. Have had trouble enough with tenants of late. We are going to look out for business tenants now, and this is a beginning. Why, the newspapers made it appear as if the corporation was a room-letting concern. We are going to put up business places in that neighborhood, houses for stores and a big business house. You will have to see the architect about the plans. So far as I know, the people who are in the houses that are to come down have been notified to vacate by the 1st of May."

C. C. Haight, architect to the corporation, at 111 Broadway, admitted guardedly that his office had charge of the plans and specifications for the improvements in Varick, Spring, and Vandam Streets.

"But," he said, "they are far from complete, and I shall not be able to talk definitely about them for a couple of weeks, at least. They will be for business houses. No, they will not be ready for the Department of Buildings for some time. I can only say that the big building will not be the same as Trinity's building at Hudson and Spring Streets. More than that I do not care to say unless I have the permission of my clients."

Peculiar conditions of tenancy exist on Trinity's block which is bounded by Hudson, Vandam, Varick, and Spring Streets. Some tenants pay house rent by the month, others have leases by the year ending May 1. In Vandam Street some tenants own the houses, and pay ground rent averaging $400 a year. They are Mrs. Goetz, 54 Vandam Street; Mrs. M. McLean, 52; Mrs. R. A. Smith, 50; Peter D. Moore, 48, and Mrs. Ann Clark, 46. There are rear houses with four families in each at 48, 50, and 52 Vandam Street. Oddly enough, the rear houses at 50 and 52 are substantial brick structures, while those at the street front have neat brick façades and are clapboarded at the sides and rear. The houses cost about $2,500 each set of front and rear, and their owners, who have paid ground rent since they purchased them, have kept them in admirable condition, although some of them are said to be eighty years old.

Within a few days an agent of Trinity has requested the owners of these houses either to remove them or to be prepared to remove them, at the same time stating that, while he was sure that the rear houses—the source of income—would surely have to make way for improvements, the front houses might be left at a reduction in ground rent. Hence much lamentation and perplexity.

Mrs. McLean, who is an aged widow with small means, and who just managed to live rent free by subletting the rear and keeping furnished apartments in the front house, said that if the corporation required her to vacate its land she was ruined and homeless. She showed the reporter the houses with just pride, for they could not be neater or in better order. The yard between the front and rear houses was daintily kept, with brick sidewalks, flower beds, arbors, benches, stands for flower pots, and carefully-tended wistaria and other creepers.

"I'm heartbroken," she said, as she showed her snug parlors. "Here I have lived thirteen years, and I may have to go out on the street with nothing in return for the $2,500 I paid for these houses. What with ground rent, taxes, water rent, and repairs, nothing is left of what I receive, and I have got to consider the houses my own. Of course, Trinity can turn me out, but it ought to have more humanity. My neighbors who pay ground rent are in the same plight, but see the contrast between our houses and 56, where Trinity's own rookeries begin. If they leave me the front house my daughter, who is an invalid, will have to leave me, because I will not be able to afford the care of her."

The projected demolition of these incumbrances on Trinity property is to provide yards for the houses to be built in Varick Street and for the factory in Spring Street. Some of Mrs. McLean's neighbors said last night that they are sure that the improvement would not extend further west than 50 Vandam Street.

With the Varick Street buildings will be razed a hundred-year-old house, 44 Vandam Street, a quaint structure, which forms the southwest corner of Varick and Vandam Streets. Its tenant is F. A. Meine, a grocer, who first went there in 1857. The old structure, he said, was in better condition than when it was built, at the end of the last century.

Only the peak-roofed, dingy, gray wooden house on the northwest corner of Spring and Varick Streets is an object of sentimental regret in the neighborhood. It is numbered 261 Spring Street. From it, on Varick Street, to Meine's grocery store are wooden structures little better than shanties. There are three tumbledown dwellings, a candy and tobacco store, a Chinaman's laundry, a tailor's shop, and a vile and dilapidated stable, whose removal will displease no one.

But the Spring Street corner house is said to have been constructed about 1785, and to be the oldest building of the quarter. Its last tenant, T. C. Dempster, still occupies part of it as an express office. He occupied the store to sell crockery, but gave up this business last September.

"The house," he said, "is very old, and I fix its age at 110 years. I can tell of it as far back as eighty years, and I'll tell you how. Ten years ago an old man came into the store, bade me good-day, and sat down and appeared to think. Presently he said: 'I have been wanting to come here for a long time, and just sit down and think of sixty-eight years ago, when my father sat here by the stove, and I with him. It was then a country store, a grocery.' I found out the man's name, and that what he said about his father was true.

"But the old house was first an inn, a country tavern, and it was never entirely finished. The garret is just rough timbers. At one time a brook ran near it, and there was a lane running across the district. The inn was patronized by marketmen and gardeners, and there were driveways on each side of it, and if you come inside you can see entrances to three driveways that were closed up when the houses were built up to this. Although it is of wood, the house is quite comfortable. We have had several fires in it, but only one was a close call. If the old walls could speak, they might tell some stories of the early times."

Mr. Dempster was fully warranted in classing the grimy yet picturesque structure as a relic of early New-York, as it is coeval with many historical monuments that are now but memories. When the house was built there was an uninterrupted view of the Hudson from it, and its site was between the North Battery and Fort Gansevoort, and at the southern edge of Greenwich Village, or Sappokanikks, and far out of the city.

Hardly two blocks away was Richmond Hill, the glorious and historic mansion built in 1766 by Major A. Mortier, in its beautiful park, with the sheet of water known as Burr's Pond near by. Mortier was, like Mrs. McLean, a ground-rent tenant of Trinity. The Colonial Government allowed the Episcopal Church of the City of New-York to hold this and other land under grant, and sanction of law changed the title of the landholders to Trinity Church.

George Washington occupied Richmond Hill in 1776. Vice President John Adams was the next occupant, and his wife, Abigail, in describing the beauties of the demesne in a letter to a friend, September, 1789, said:

"In front of the house the noble Hudson rolls its majestic waves. * * * On the right hand an extensive plain presents us with a view of fields. * * * On the left the city opens upon us, intercepted only by clumps of trees. * * * In the background is a large flower garden, inclosed with a hedge and some very handsome trees. On one side of it a grove of pines and oaks fit for contemplation.

"In this path,
How long soe'er the wanderer roves, each step
Shall wake fresh beauties; each last point present
A different picture, new and each the same."

Aaron Burr came after, with his daughter Theodosia, who entertained at the mansion the literary, social, and fashionable world. Of their guests were Talleyrand, Volney, and Louis Philippe. Burr, too, was a church tenant. He remained at Richmond Hill from 1798 to 1813. He left the house early on the morning of July 11, 1804, while Alexander Hamilton was crossing the ridge that dominates Morningside Park from The Grange, took a boat at the foot of Charlton Street, crossed to Weehawken, and returned with Hamilton's death on his conscience.

Richmond Hill became a public garden, and famed for turtle feasts in 1822, when it was shorn of much of its surrounding beauty, and afterward became the Richmond Hill Theatre. Its end came in 1842.

OH, CONGRESSMAN LEMUEL ELY!

How Could You, and Without a Blush, Ask Mayor Strong to Keep a Democrat in Office?

Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg, who is such an ardent Republican that in some of his utterances he has laid down the doctrine that all appointments made by Mayor Strong should be Republicans, had occasion to call on the Mayor yesterday.

With his powerful microscope, aided by his native gift of divination, Mr. Quigg discovered that it would be a good thing, as he looked at it, to have John H. Crowe appointed to be City Marshal. Mr. Crowe lives in the Eleventh Asesmbly District. Mr. Quigg told the Mayor he would be pleased if Mr. Crowe could have the place.

"Is he a Republican or a Democrat?" asked the Mayor.

"A Democrat," said the Congressman, with that unblushing innocence of expression which characterizes all his public utterances.

"A Democrat, is he?" said Mayor Strong, "and have you the nerve, after demanding that all appointments should be Republicans, to come and ask me to appoint him for a public office?"

The Congressman looked at the Mayor out of his blue eyes, that were as guileless as a baby's, and simply said:

"I have."

Mayor Strong was visibly moved. He almost dropped the cigar he was chewing. He turned to his private secretary.

"Hedges," he said, "make a note of it that Mr. Crowe may be the proper man for City Marshal. May be he ought to have the place."

And the Congressman with his innocent blue eyes and unblushing cheeks, said:

"Thank you, Mr. Mayor," and went away.

"Worried to Death by Neighbors."

ALBANY, N. Y., March 25.—The State Board of Health to-day received a telegram from a Rochester firm of lawyers asking for the cause of death, as stated in the death certificate filed with the board, of an aged Rochester woman who died last year. An inspection of the certificate shows the cause of death given to be "Worried to death by meddlesome neighbors."

Rented Mr. Glover's Villa at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 25.—Joel B. Wolfe of New-York, who has been a Summer resident of Newport for many years, to-day rented the large villa of John H. Glover, known as "Belvoir," on Harrison Avenue. It is the highest-priced place in Newport.

BOOKS WERE MANIPULATED

Discoveries Made by Experts in Whisky Trust Affairs.

A GREAT DISCREPANCY IS SHOWN

The Examination Is Not Completed, and Even More Startling Developments Are Expected —A Basis for Suits.

CHICAGO, March 25.—A partial report of the experts appointed by the courts to examine into the affairs of the Whisky Trust was made public to-day. It shows a discrepancy of $1,924,120 and an effort to hide it by erasures on the books of the company.

This is only one of many items which the receiver, Gen. McNulta, says he will endeavor to collect by law from the old officers and Directors of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company.

The experts' report covers a period ending March 31, 1892, and throws no light on subsequent transactions. It is in 1893 and 1894 that the greatest irregularities are expected to be discovered. The report, as given out, is as follows:

Balance sheet, March 31, 1891: Original construction account, $30,786,510; treasury stock, $3,498,400. Balance sheet March 31, 1892: Original construction account, $30,786,510; treasury stock, sale of 34,984 shares at $45 per share, $1,574,280; difference on 34,984 shares of stock stated on the books to have been sold at $45 per share, being $55 per share, $1,924,120.

Note—The two items on the 1892 balance sheet, viz., original construction account and treasury stock, agree with the company's books as they were on May 1, 1890. After the sale of the treasury stock at $45 in June, 1891, the said two items were changed on the books in the following manner, viz.: First, the figures $3,498,400 opposite treasury stock were scratched out and the words "entry void" written opposite. Second, the figures $30,786,510 opposite original construction account were also scratched out and $34,284,910 written in their place, the new figures being the sum of both items.

There is a law in Illinois which prohibits the Directors of a corporation from assigning to themselves stock of their company at less than par value. It would appear that the Directors of the trust were not conversant with this law at the time they assigned to themselves the treasury stock at $45 per share. According to Mr. Rice of New-York, one of the reorganization committee, this was the case. He explains the "doctoring" of the books by saying that the Directors subsequently learned of their error, which laid them liable for the difference between the price paid ($45) and the par value of $100, and, in order to avoid such liability, the books were altered to show the stock at its par value, as required. It is also stated that, while the stock book was made to show the value of $3,498,400, the cash books were untouched and show only the actual cash paid, being $1,574,280.

Mr. Rice, in speaking of the report, said: "You will understand that this report covers the doings of the old managers only to early in 1892. In later reports we look for even more glaring errors. This is one of the items upon which our suit against Greenhut and Morris is to be based, but it is only one of many."

Friends of the old Directory say that in no court can the difference of $55 a share be collected, because $45 was all it was worth on the stock market at the time it was taken.

The experts are still at work in Peoria, and it will be some time before a final report is rendered.

An answer was made to-day in the United States Circuit Court by Secretary Hennessey of the Whisky Trust to the bill of the Takamine Ferment Company, which had a contract with the trust for the use of the Takamine process of distillation. The contract providing that the Manhattan Distillery should be equipped for the operation of the patent process was being carried out when the receivers were appointed and operations stopped. The Takamine Company demands a fulfillment or abrogation of contract, which is admitted by Secretary Hennessey. The receiver has not filed an answer yet.

Between 300,000 and 320,000 shares of stock of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company out of 350,000 shares had been deposited at the close of business yesterday with the reorganization committee. The committee announced yesterday that the the time for deposits would be extended to March 30, with a penalty of 25 cents per share. Application will be made at the Stock Exchange to-morrow for the listing of 300,000 shares in reorganization certificates.

SOLDIERS WITHDRAWN FROM THE LEVEE

Kept in New-Orleans Armories Ready for an Emergency.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 25.—For the first time in nearly two weeks colored laborers are loading ships on the river front without military protection. The brigade was withdrawn Saturday night, and ordered to assemble again this morning. Instead of assuming their stations on the levee the troops remained all day in their armories.

All the vessels loaded and discharged cargo without hindrances and the negro screwmen were not molested. The merchants have no faith in the assurance of the white screwmen that they will not interfere with the negroes.

When Gov. Foster announced his intention to withdraw the troops, preparations were immediately made for obtaining an omnibus injunction from the Federal courts similar to the Debs injunction at Chicago. This is ready to be filed.

President Trufant of the Bureau of Freight and Transportation has gone to Washington, presumably to present a petition to the President, signed by the executives of all the commercial bodies of New-Orleans, asking that Federal troops be sent here to maintain peace on the levee.

A Driving Party Injured.

RED BANK, N. J., March 25.—A team ran away on Monmouth Street this afternoon. In the carriage to which the team was attached were Charles Doughty, John Slattenger, Mrs. William Doughty, nurse, and three children, of New-York. The carriage struck a telegraph pole, and all its occupants were thrown to the ground and more or less injured, Charles and Mrs. Doughty the most severely. Walter Holmes, the driver, was badly bruised, and may lose a leg.

Lambert's Case Submitted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—The habeas corpus case of Theodore Lambert, the Camden County (N. J.) murderer, whose execution last January was prevented by the allowance of an appeal by Mr. Justice Shiras, was submitted to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States to-day by the attorneys without argument.

A NEWSBOY THE 104TH VICTIM

Struck by a Brooklyn Trolley Car—A Man Who Was Knocked Down May Make the Total 105.

Frederick Conright, a newsboy, nine years old, is the one hundred and fourth victim of the misuse of electrical power by Brooklyn street-car companies. He was killed yesterday at about the time when, at the meeting of the board, several Aldermen of Brooklyn were striving to prevent a reduction of the speed limit.

He was the son of Frederick Conright, a truckman, of 186 Jay Street, Brooklyn. He was in Fulton Street, near Tillary Street, at 4 o'clock. He ran across the street to sell a paper, and was returning, when Trolley Car No. 1,409 of the Putnam Avenue and Halsey Street line came along at full speed on its trip up town.

The fender struck him, and in an instant he was under the car.

The motorman stopped the car. A large crowd gathered. The noise of the street was not great enough to drown the heart-rending cries of the little newsboy.

"Oh, my heart! my heart!" he shrieked. "Upset the car and get the boy!" yelled a man, angrily, but the car was too heavy for any such proceeding. The motorman went inside the car, lifted the trap door, and saw the boy jammed in between the motors. He begged that some one would help him. The motorman put his hand down and got hold of the boy's clothing and pulled him up into the car.

"Oh, my heart!" moaned the little chap, and then he became unconscious.

He was taken to the Brooklyn City Hospital. His ribs had been broken, his collarbone fractured, his left hip dislocated, and besides, he was suffering from severe internal injuries. He died in great agony at 7:30 o'clock, and his body was taken to his parents' home.

The car was in charge of Motorman Mark W. Hall of 875 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, who became an employe of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company during the strike. He was locked up in the Adams Street Police Station. He said that he was operating his car at the regulation speed in Fulton Street and that the boy was to blame.

"He ran across the track," said Hall, "and then seemed to think of something and turned around to return, when the car struck him."

One of the spectators said that the car was going at high speed and that if it had not been the boy would not have been injured.

Stephen Colosky, thirty-two years old, of 116 Ellery Street, Brooklyn, was crossing Tompkins Avenue at Floyd Street yesterday afternoon when a Tompkins Avenue car struck him, knocking him down. He was severely injured. He was taken to St. Catherine's Hospital in an unconscious condition.

The surgeons there said that he had received internal injuries which will probably prove fatal.

LOST HER PROPELLER AT SEA

The Steamship Para's Blades Reported to Have Struck a Submerged Wreck—Towed to Fort Monroe, Va.

FORT MONROE, Va., March 25.—The steamer City of Para, with about forty passengers aboard from New-York for Colon, lost her propeller March 21, about 500 miles out. Shortly afterward the steamer Prince William IV. came along and took the Para in tow, arriving here this afternoon.

The Para is one of the regular mail steamships of the Pacific Mail Company's service to Colon. She left this port Wednesday last in company with the steamship Alliance, which was also bound for Colon. The vessel carried out her usual number of cabin passengers, among whom was Señor Barrios, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Nicaragua, who was bound to his home in Leon, Nicaragua.

A brief dispatch which was received in this city last evening indicated that the Para had broken her propeller blades by striking a submerged wreck.

The Dutch West Indian Line steamship which took the disabled craft in two was bound from Port au Prince, Haiti, and was due at this port yesterday.

The agents of the line had not received last night sufficient information regarding the mishap and amount of damage sustained to enable them to say what would be done. If repairs can be made quickly at Newport News, and it was thought that they could be, it is expected that the ship will continue on her way to the southward from that port.

WHITESTONE'S OLDEST LANDMARK BURNED

Built in 1786 by John Powell, Whose Grandson Died a Year Ago.

WHITESTONE, L. I., March 25.—Whitestone's oldest landmark, a dwelling, was burned this afternoon. It was on what was known as the old Powell estate, overlooking the East River.

It was 109 years old, having been built in 1786 by John Powell, grandfather of Edwin Powell, who died here about a year ago, at the age of eighty-five years. The property was purchased in 1786 from Lawrence Roe for £1,658 6s. 8d.

John Powell died in the house in 1828, leaving one son, the father of Edwin Powell, one of whose daughters became Mrs. Samuel D. Roe. The Roe family, consisting of three sons and one daughter, were born, raised, and live at present in the grandfather's house, on property south of the house that was burned.

Legislator and ex-Judge in a Fight.

WALLINGFORD, Conn., March 25.—W. H. Newton, representative of this borough in the State Legislature, and O. H. D. Fowler, ex-Judge of Probate, had a personal encounter in the Post Office this morning. The trouble arose over the alleged statement of Judge Fowler before a legislative committee in Hartford last week that a certain proposed electric plant in Wallingford was "favored only by hoodlums." The lie was passed and blows were struck freely by both Messrs. Newton and Fowler. They were finally separated by Post Office authorities.

Coxeyites Have a Reunion.

MASSILLON, Ohio, March 25.—The survivors of the invading army that marched to Washington under Gen. Coxey a year ago had a reunion here to-night. Carl Brown lectured at length and made the startling announcement that when the troops were in the heart of the Alleghanies, the conspiracy was hatched for the capture of the newspaper correspondents and the execution of those most offensive to the reincarnated reformers. Brown says that he held the destroying hand and the reporters were permitted to live.

"PIKE'S PEAK OR BUST."
The popular New Puzzle. Sold everywhere. Price, 25 cents. Can you climb Pike's Peak?—Adv.

SENOR MURUAGA RETIRES

The Spanish Government Accepts His Resignation.

DEPUY DE LORME MAY SUCCEED HIM

The Minister Makes Haste to Inform the State Department —Other Diplomats Are Recalled.

MADRID, March 25.—The Government has accepted the resignations of the Ministers in London and Washington. Count Casa Valencia and Dupuy de Lorme will probably be their successors. Gen. Gamir will replace Capt. Gen. Calleja in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Señor Muruaga, the Spanish Minister, was advised by his Government this evening of the acceptance of his resignation, which was re-tendered by Señor Muruaga after the establishment of the new Spanish Government.

Señor Murtuaga lost no time after receiving his advices from the home Government in communicating their purport to the Secretary of State, and as the hour was late the Minister sought the Secretary at his private apartment.

Very soon afterward Mr. Gresham visited the Executive Mansion, and communicated the facts to the President. Other Cabinet officers were present at the time, and there was a conference of considerable duration. It is regarded as a fair presumption that the subject under discussion embraced the latest phase of the relations of this Government with the Spanish Government.

One result of the deliberations was the transmission of a message to Señor Muruaga, who presumably continues yet in full charge of Spanish affairs at this capital. The contents of the message are not known.

Secretary Gresham this evening was found altogether reserved, and particularly averse to entering into any explanation of the latest phase of the Government's views on the Spanish question.

Señor Muruaga forwarded his resignation when it became apparent that his criticisms of the State Department here would not be permitted by Mr. Gresham to stand unchallenged, and although it was reported from Madrid that the Spanish Government refused to accept it, there has been a general understanding that Muruaga was planning to leave his post with as little friction as possible. No one who has read his criticisms of the State Department since the Alliance incident needs to be told that he has transgressed the proprieties, and that his continuance in Washington as the representative of the Spanish Government would practically be impossible.

Muruaga has been a chatterbox rather than a diplomat, and the diplomatic corps will not be sorry to see him transferred to another field.

PARIS, March 25.—Leon y Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador, has been recalled. The Duke of Mandas will succeed him.

TO PASS QUARANTINE AT NIGHT

Health Officer Doty Proposes to Inspect Passengers on Incoming Ships by the Use of Electric or Oil Lamps.

Following the improvement on old methods of having Inspectors from Quarantine board vessels a half-mile below what has been known as the boarding station, off Quarantine, thereby preventing the necessity of the big liners losing headway, and saving valuable time, Health Officer Doty has conceived the idea of passing incoming vessels after dark.

If he carries out the idea, there is no doubt that he will receive the gratitude of thousands of passengers.

He proposes to do it on the big steamers by the use of powerful electric lights. After consulting with managers and agents of the principal steamship lines, he has devised a scheme for a cluster of lamps, arranged so that it can be carried on board of a steamer and connected with its electric-lighting system.

To perfect this arrangement all the liners will be fitted so that the connection can be quickly made. This system will be put into effect immediately, and all such steamers that arrive at Quarantine before 9 o'clock at night will be passed.

For passenger steamers having no electric power a large oil lamp with powerful reflectors is being made.

It is intended to have the passengers placed before the lamps for the inspection.

Utah Convention Considers Libel.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 25.—The Constitutional Convention again spent the entire day on the declaration of rights, considering the confiscation of private property for public uses and the question of civil and criminal libel. The provisions of the New-York Constitution relating to libel were generally adopted. It is provided that in a suit for libel a newspaper may be entitled to show the truth of the allegation as a justification, and if its motive in making the publication complained of can be shown to have been a proper one, it will be allowed as a defense. The indications are that the Constitution will be of enormous length, and there will be a severe struggle over prohibition and female suffrage.

John W. Cary Near Death.

CHICAGO, March 25.—John W. Cary, general counsel for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, is at the Victoria Hotel here on what the doctors fear is his deathbed. While in his office three days ago, he was stricken, and the examination revealed a clot of blood on his brain, which may terminate fatally at any moment. His physicians, however, hold out a bare possibility of recovery. Mr. Cary's home is at Hinsdale, a suburb of the city. The members of his family are at his bedside.

Drowned Her Child.

INDIANA, Penn., March 25.—Mrs. John F. Core of Marion took her two-year-old child to a well last night and dropped it in. The child was drowned. Mrs. Core is slightly demented.

BITTER FEELING FOR CATHOLICS

Dominion Government's Action on the Manitoba School Question Arouses Indignation of Protestants.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, March 25.—The order of the Dominion Government commanding the Manitoba Legislature to pass laws granting Manitoba Catholics separate schools reached here from Ottawa yesterday, and will be taken up in the Legislature to-morrow. In all the city Methodist churches violent sermons were delivered protesting against Dominion interference with Manitoba in the matter of schools.

The fight between Protestants and Catholics is becoming more bitter. The province is overwhelmingly in favor of national schools as against separate ones, and the order by the Dominion Government has created much indignation. The Legislature will undoubtedly reject the Dominion Government's order. The following from a provincial paper evidences the feeling against any interference:

"The Dominion Government, after weary weeks of squirming and twisting, has at length passed an order commanding the Legislature to restore separate schools to the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba. This act is a deliberate surrender to the demands of the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba, a deliberate surrender to the demands of the Roman Catholic priesthood of Quebec. It is another proof, were any such needed, that Canada lies prostrate under the feet of a foreigner, a Roman ecclesiastic. It is another proof that our rulers are recreant to the duties they owe the people and traitors to their Queen, and are ever ready as the price of place and power to sell themselves and the liberties of the free-born citizens of Canada to the Pope of Rome and his unscrupulous devotees in Canada.

"The gauntlet thus thrown down is promptly taken up, and let the contest between Romish slavery and freedom and equal rights go on until every vestige of special privilege and the grinding slavery to a State Church be driven out of every province in the Dominion, and the time-serving caitiffs now ruling in Ottawa who sell their souls for prelatical patronage be driven back to the obscurity from which they ought never to have emerged."

STEAMER ST. PAUL NOT LAUNCHED

The Tallow Used on the Ways Was Poor and the Big Ship Stuck Fast in Its Cradle and Could Not be Moved.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—For the second time since 1873, when the steamship Pennsylvania stuck on the ways, there was a delay in a launch at Cramp's shipyard to-day, and to the disappointment of 25,000 people the International Navigation Company's big new steamer St. Paul stubbornly refused to move from her wooden cradle into the Delaware River. After two hours' work the effort to launch the steamship was abandoned for the day. When the launch will take place it is impossible to say.

The failure was caused by the poor quality of tallow used on the ways. The heavy bow of the vessel stuck and every effort to lift it with powerful jacks was in vain.

By noon to-day a vast assemblage had collected in the yard, and everything seemed to be auspicious for a successful launch. The two steamboats bearing the invited guests and the Legislature of Pennsylvania steamed up to the wharf, and the delegation from the city of St. Paul was disembarked.

The Gridiron Club of Washington and the Philadelphia legislators remained aboard the steamboats out on the river. The guests invited to be present on the launching stand built around the bows of the ship were all assembled by 12:30 o'clock, and Miss Frances C. Griscom, Henry W. Cramp, Gov. Hastings, and a few young friends of Miss Griscom took their places in the space railed off for the christening party.

The thundering blows of the sledges beneath the ship finally ceased, and every one expected to see the big hull slide into the water. The minutes passed, but the St. Paul did not move.

In the meantime, a swarm of busy workmen was laboring beneath the bows of the ship, striving to raise here with powerful hydraulic jacks. A line of hose from the engine room was run out to the ways and streams of steam were poured upon the stiff tallow.

Every effort to launch the ship having proved unavailing, a line was cast from her stern to four tugs and a powerful city iceboat, and they tugged and tugged frantically. This, too, proved useless, and Henry W. Cramp then reluctantly announced that the launch would have to be postponed, as the tide had turned and was on the ebb.

Although the launch did not take place the luncheon that had been prepared was served and congratulatory speeches were made.

CHICAGO ORDINANCES HELD INVALID

They Granted Gas Franchises and Were Improperly Passed in Council.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Judge Payne decided to-day the case of certain citizens and taxpayers of Chicago against the Cosmopolitan Electric and Ogden Gas Companies. The action was brought by the Civic Federation for an injunction restraining the companies from doing business under their franchises, and to declare the ordinances granting them franchises void on the ground that the passage of the ordinances was secured by bribery and corruption. Judge Payne held that he had no jurisdiction to issue an injunction, and that because the complainants were private citizens, proving no specific damage to themselves, they had no legal standing in court. But the decision explicitly holds that the ordinances passed by the Common Council granting franchises to these corporations were illegally passed, and therefore invalid and inoperative.

In this respect the decision is a practical victory for the complainants. The point is made by Judge Payne that while he, as a chancellor, is without power to interfere with legislation of the Council, the Attorney General or State's Attorney has the right to proceed upon a proper showing of facts.

The decision leaves the two so-called "Boodle" ordinances the subject of investigation and possible annulment through the law officers of the State or county and the courts. The illegality of the ordinances is demonstrated by the court's reference to the fact that the old special charter, providing that any new ordinance, unless by unanimous consent, shall be referred to a committee, is valid, and that this provision was not complied with in dealing with the ordinances in question.

A Politician's Suicide.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 25.—Ex-County Auditor Thomas Benete, aged forty years, formerly a well-known politician, committed suicide this morning. He had been an inmate of the Luzerne County Almshouse at Retreat for a year past. In a fit of insanity he jumped from the window of his room to the ground, a distance of thirty feet. When found he was dead.

GOV. MORTON TO THE FRONT

A Special Message to the Legislature on New-York Bills.

THE POLICE JUSTICES SHOULD GO

Urges the Passage of the Police Magistrate Bill and Provision for Police Reorganization.

ALBANY, March 25.—Gov. Morton sent the following special message to the State Legislature to-night, in which he asks that the measure abolishing the New-York City Police Justices and substituting nine police magistrates in their stead be speedily passed:

To the Legislature: The Constitution of the State makes it my duty to recommend to the Legislature from time to time such measures as I may deem expedient. In obedience, therefore, to that mandate, I call the attention of the Senate and Assembly to a matter which I regard as being of the highest present importance, namely, the reorganization of the inferior criminal courts of New-York City. Ten weeks have elapsed since a bill having this object in view was introduced concurrently in both houses of the Legislature, but the measure has not yet been passed by either house. The session is fast drawing to a close, and, unless prompt action is taken upon it, there is danger that it may fail to become a law.

Such a result would be a public misfortune. There has been no measure before this Legislature which more deeply interests the people of New-York City. It is widely, perhaps generally, believed that in some of the present police courts there is to-day a practical denial of justice. This belief is strikingly sustained in the report made by a committee appointed to investigate certain departments of New-York City, commonly known as the Lexow committee. It is charged that "a very important reason why the police have been able to carry on and successfully perpetrate their reprehensible practices is that at least some of the Police Justices have apparently worked in sympathy and collusion with them." Again, it is stated that, because of the maladministration that prevails in those courts, "the poor and needy were unable to obtain redress or relief from the oppression or the tyranny of the police," and that "their path to justice was completely blocked."

These are serious charges and seem to be largely supported by public opinion in the City of New-York. They invite the careful consideration of the lawmaking power and call for a speedy remedy. It is to these inferior criminal courts, the very sources of the administration of criminal justice, that the poor, especially, look for protection from oppression and wrong. When these fountains of justice are polluted, the evil results to the people are beyond calculation.

The bill to which reference is made was introduced in the Senate by the Chairman of the investigation committee above mentioned, presumably as a result of the inquiry which made that committee so familiar with matters needing corrective action of the Legislature. Its object is to create an improved system of inferior criminal courts, and conformably to give the people a new Board of Police Magistrates. This legislation is a necessary step toward municipal reform. It is supplementary to the Power of Removal bill, already passed, and which was recommended specially in my first message to the Legislature. The language used in that paper on that subject is as follows: "A Power of Removal bill for the City of New-York, placing in the hands of the Mayor absolute and unquestionable authority to remove any of the appointive officers of the City Government, and to appoint their successors, is an immediate requirement at your hands. I am convinced that this power of removal already conferred should not be limited to administrative officers, but that it is equally important that it should be made to apply to the Police Justices.

A doubt has been expressed as to the constitutionality of this bill, but that doubt has been practically resolved in its favor by the recently published opinions of some of the most eminent and learned lawyers in New-York City.

I desire, also, to call attention to the need of a prompt reorganization of the Police Department of New-York City. In the testimony before the Lexow committee it was charged that many members of the police force, among them officers of high grade, were not only blackmailers and extortioners, but were actively in league with the criminal classes. It is generally believed that the extent of these alleged corrupt practices has not yet been fully revealed. The lawabiding classes are naturally uneasy under such a condition of things, and knock impatiently at the doors of the Legislature for relief. They demand that police officers who have betrayed their trusts or used their great power oppressively shall be ascertained and dismissed without unnecessary delay, and the Legislature is asked to provide the method of relief. It is apparent that this request should be heeded, and such legislation enacted as will meet the emergency. It is, therefore, recommended, the early passage of the Police Magistrates bill, so-called, and of a measure that will place in proper hands the power to reorganize and regenerate the Police Department of the metropolis.

LEVI P. MORTON.

In the Senate the message was ordered printed and referred to the Judiciary Committee. In the House it was tabled and ordered printed.

For text of two new bills touching the New-York City police force see Page 16.

POLICE MAGISTRATE BILL PASSED

Condition of the Lexow Police Measures Pending in the Senate.

ALBANY, March 25.—The message of the Governor was a general surprise to Senators and members. It was evident that the Governor had taken few, if any, members of the Legislature into his confidence. None of the Republican Senators would discuss it. Senator Cantor observed, "That is a corker." The Democrats in both houses enjoyed the discomfiture of the Republicans hugely. One effect of the message, however, was seen when the House took up the Lawson bill to legislate the New-York Police Justices out of office, ordered it to third reading, and in spite of the objections and protestations of Leader Foley, snapped it through on final passage by a vote of 85 to 19.

While the House was discussing this measure the Senators were informally talking over the Bi-partisan and Reorganization bills. In spite of all that has been said, a sincere desire is manifested by both Republicans and Democrats to reorganize the police force of New-York. This point, particularly to New-York members, who have

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY

FOR MEDICINAL USE
NO FUSEL OIL

If headache, backache, sore throat and coughing give you reason to fear the prevalent grip, you will be glad you have read these lines, for, of course, you are in search of a remedy.

LET YOUR SEARCH END HERE AND DON'T WORRY ANY LONGER.

Wheezing, stiffness and other grip miseries are put to rout by Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, a tonic that soon makes the body strong enough to fight its own battles. Druggists and grocers sell it. Illustrated pamphlet will be sent by the

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

felt the iron hand of the police, is of more importance than the mere question as to whether there shall be a single headed, a double headed, bi-partisan, elective, or appointive commission.

Every Senator around the circle is now aware that a police corruption fund has been sent to Albany, not for the purpose of killing the bills, but to devitalize the important amendment that is found in both the Lexow and the Committee of Ten's bills, to prevent appeals upon dismissal. This is what the force objects to, and it is for this important section that $25,000 was handled in Albany last week, pending the Republican caucus action. The names of the Senators who were persuaded before the caucus to vote against this section to prevent appeal are known. So is the name of the lobbyist who handled the money. The original price offered was $1,000 a vote. That was before the caucus. When the result of caucus action became known, the price was raised to $5,000. These figures may seem high, but they are true, and a Senatorial investigation would prove them. One Senator has openly boasted that the price of a house and lot was offered to him if he would vote against the section that prevented the right of appeal.

Now, as to the position of the New-York Senators. All but two will vote for the Lexow bills, provided they contain the section that will prevent the right of appeal. One of the New-York members said this evening to The New-York Times's correspondent:

"No one knows the terror the police force of New-York has exercised over candidates for office during the last ten years. Look over the list of candidates that have been defeated for office by their 'skull-and-bones' society, because they presumed at one time or another to cross the path or the wishes of the police. The police defeated Assemblymen Blumenthal and Webster, Col. W. L. Brown, and Senator Cantor, when they ran for Congress. Many other men equally well known and popular have been defeated for no other reason than that they refused at one time or another to vote for some bill the police were interested in. Is it any wonder that to-day they have brought to Albany a big corruption fund to defeat legislation that will destroy their organization and retire many of them to private life?

"The vital question, to my mind, to-day is not whether we shall have a single-headed or a bi-partisan Police Commission, but whether we shall have a reorganization, and whether no man who is dismissed shall have the right of appeal. Furthermore, every policeman ought to be deprived of the right of voting, as United States soldiers are, for to-day, in New-York City, the police force is a greater menace to the liberty and principles of our Government than any standing army would or could be."

This same member declared that he had no doubt whatever that Gov. Morton's message was as much inspired by the knowledge that a corruption fund was in Albany to defeat the reorganization section as by the desire to recall the Legislature to a proper sense of its duty.

What has had more effect than anything in bringing the friends of Mr. Platt around to a compromise on the police bills, aside from the Governor's special message, has been the steadily growing conviction that the bi-partisan bill is really unconstitutional. Some of the New-York Senators proposed to Senator Lexow to amend his bill so as to provide for the election of four bi-partisan Commissioners at the municipal election next Fall, but the Nyack reformer would not listen to this proposition. While the Platt Senators are confident the bills cannot pass in their present shape, they are also convinced that the bi-partisan bill will be amended in the manner suggested above.

It is equally certain that if the Lexow bills fail to pass the Senate, no other police reform bills will have a ghost of a show. Although the Police Magistrates bill was pushed through the House to-night more by the influence of the Speaker than by any other, its passage through the Senate is exceedingly dubious.

To the ranks of the kickers, Lamy of Buffalo and Reynolds of Brooklyn, two other Republican Senators were added Stapleton of Syracuse, as has been expected, and Childs of Queens, whose declaration of rebellion was a surprise. "I find all the people of my district up in arms against the bills," said Senator Childs, "and I have determined not to vote for anything except what Mayor Strong may want." Senator Lamy expressed similar sentiments. Senator Stapleton declared that he had been much encouraged by the encomiums that had been passed upon his behavior, and he had determined to pursue his original policy.

HE SUED FOR LIBEL AND WAS ARRESTED

The Evidence at the Trial Caused the Issuance of a Warrant.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 25.—United States Deputy Marshal Conrad served warrants of arrest Saturday evening on W. Allen Haines, G. T. Uzzell, and P. J. Mugler, charged with smuggling.

These warrants were the outcome of new evidence which came to light during the Haines libel suit. The same persons were arrested last September, but the evidence then in hand was not sufficient in the eyes of Commissioners Tucker to send them to the Grand Jury, and all were discharged.

When Haines sued a Richmond paper for libel and claimed that his character was damaged by the publication of the affair, other evidence was brought out to justify the publication, and it is upon this evidence that the Government is now proceeding against him.

An Old Employe Accused.

John Crozier of 760 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, will be arraigned in the Tombs Police Court to-day on the charge of stealing from a wholesale drug firm at 91 Fulton Street and 79 Ann Street, this city.

Crozier had charge of the printing department, and, it is charged, obtained money by making requisitions for supplies. He has been in the employ of the firm for ten years.

HOME RULE THE ISSUE

An Appeal to Voters to be Sent Out from the Cooper Union Meeting.

NO INTERFERENCE FROM BOSSES

Arrangements Made at a Meeting of the Seventy's Committee—Prominent Republicans to Denounce Lexow Bills.

The Cooper Union mass meeting, to be held Wednesday night, will deal with a broader subject than the passage of reform bills for New-York City. It will issue an address to the voters of the State, asking their assistance in securing home rule in cities, as guaranteed by the new Constitution.

The present condition of legislation at Albany affecting New-York City, and the open attempt of a boss to defraud this city of the reforms for which the people declared in November, will be the text for this address, and it is believed that other cities, in which there are now, or are likely to be, the same demands on the Legislature for laws such as the people want, will not hesitate to speak to their particular lawmakers in words that cannot be misunderstood.

The meeting will discuss this question of home rule for cities, and will then have opportunity to indorse this appeal for aid from all cities in all parts of the State.

This was decided on at a meeting of the committee appointed by the Seventy's Executive Committee, held yesterday afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce. There were at this meeting Gustav H. Schwab, L. J. Callanan, W. Travers Jerome, John P. Faure, Simon Sterne, John Crosby Brown, and James P. Archibald. James W. Pryor, Secretary of the City Club, joined them.

The meeting was an executive one, lasting for an hour, and at its close the announcement of the determination to issue an address to the people of the State was made by Chairman Schwab.

"This address," said he, "will ask the aid of voters all over the State. We believe there is at stake in the situation at Albany a principle which affects every city in the State, from Brooklyn to Buffalo.

"The address, as it has been outlined in our discussion, will deal with this principle on broad lines. We believe it is of as much interest in Buffalo as in this city, and if the people of these other cities can be aroused on the subject, it will be of mutual advantage."

There were many communications received by the committee from men of the highest standing in this city, in which the writers expressed their sympathy with the committee in its meeting to protest against the passage of the Lexow bills and the demand for the enactment of the real reform measures prepared by the Committee of Ten and indorsed by the organizations which that committee represented.

Many of the best-known men of the city, of both political parties, sent word to the committee that they so far indorsed the meeting that they would be pleased to act as Vice Presidents. Among these were John A. Stewart, R. N. Galloway, Le Grand B. Cannon, Gen. Horace Porter, Frderick D. Tappen, John Claflin, Cornelius N. Bliss, and Charles Stewart Smith.

The list of speakers at the mass meeting has attracted some comment from the fact that it contains the names of men who are prominent in the Republican Party. Those announced at the first meeting of the committee Saturday were Seth Low, Elihu Root, James C. Carter, Charles Stewart Smith, Gen. Wager Swayne, and the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst. Another was added to this list yesterday. It was John R. Van Wormer, one of the most aggressive Republicans in the city, a member of the County Committee as at present organized, and formerly Secretary of the Union League Club.

The resolutions which will be read at the mass meeting will contain a denunciation of the Lexow Police bill, which the Platt Senators are attempting to force upon this city, and a demand for the consideration and enactment of the bills of the Ten.

The question of an overflow meeting was considered yesterday, but no definite arrangements were made for one.

The list of Vice Presidents will be increased to-day and to-morrow, as the committee communicates with men whose names will add weight. Another meeting of the committee will be held Wednesday afternoon, to make final arrangements.

MR. RIVES REPLIES TO MR. ROGERS

Committee of Ten's Police Bill Does Not Clash with Federal Constitution.

In a letter to The New-York Times printed March 22, Mr. William E. Rogers defended Senator Lexow's criticism of that provision of the Committee of Ten's Police bill allowing domiciling visitations. Mr. George L. Rives has replied to Mr. Rogers in the following letter:

Dear Mr. Rogers: Mr. Charles Stewart Smith has referred to me your letter to him of the 22d inst., inclosing a printed slip from The New-York Times, which contains your letter of March 20 to that newspaper. You there call attention to the fact that Section 285 of the New-York City Consolidation act, which is copied into Section 33 of the bill in relation to the Police Department of this city, drafted by the Committee of Ten, appears to be in conflict with Article IV. of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States. This Article IV. provides "that no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized."

If the Constitution of the United States governed the issuance of process by the courts of the several States, your objection to the validity of Section 285 of the Consolidation act would be conclusive. But the highest authority has said, in the words of the late Chief Justice Waite, "that the first ten articles of amendment were not intended to limit the powers of the State Governments in respect to their own people, but to operate on the National Government alone, was decided more than half a century ago, and that decision has been steadily adhered to since." [Matter of Spies, 123 U. S., 131.]

It has been expressly held by the Supreme Court of the United States that the fourth amendment of the Constitution, which requires an oath before issuing warrants, refers only to process issued under the authority of the United States. [Smith vs. Maryland, 18 How., 71.]

The amended Constitution of the State of New-York contains, I believe, no provision similar to that in Article IV. of the amendments to the Federal Constitution. It follows, therefore, that there is no Constitutional objection to the clause you criticise.

Whether the provision is an expedient one is another question, as to which I express no opinion; but I think that the gentlemen connected with the Society for the Prevention of Crime who have been diligent in their efforts to suppress gambling, &c., would tell you that the power of raiding such houses was one not lightly to be given up.

I shall send a copy of this answer to The New-York Times. Very truly yours,

G. L. RIVES.

New-York, March 25, 1895.

Graduates from the Veterinary College

The twentieth annual commencement of the American Veterinary College took place last night at Chickering Hall, a class of twenty-one being graduated.

The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie, who also pronounced the benediction. The degree of D. V. S. was conferred by Faneuil D. Weisse, M. D., President of the Board of Trustees, upon each member of the graduating class. Prof. L. H. Friedburg awarded the prizes.

CASHMERE BOUQUET

Delightfully Perfumed.

The Best of all Toilet Soaps.

A REPORT ON STATE CHARITIES

Tho Board Tells of Its Expenditures, Its Work, Makes Recommendations, and Refers to the Elmira Investigation.

ALBANY, March 25.—The annual report of the State Board of Charities for last year was transmitted to the Legislature to-night. The institutions that come under its authority number over 500, and hold property, real and personal, amounting to about $88,500,000. In the last fiscal year these institutions had under care 238,000 inmates and expended nearly $21,000,000.

The board suggests that its duties be defined by law, and outlines the scope of power desired. This includes supervision of all charitable institutions in the State, power to approve or reject plans for new buildings or improvements, and power to approve or reject applications for the incorporation of private charitable institutions; to establish rules for the treatment of the various classes of people in its charge, the power to investigate these institutions, their management, &c.

The amount of money expended this year is larger than that of last year by $574,409.

The increase in the different classes of inmates in the institutions is as follows: Insane, 729; idiotic and feeble-minded, 66; epileptic, 118; deaf, 57; dependent children, 2,171; juvenile offenders, 62; disabled soldiers and sailors, 58; hospital patients, 193; aged and friendless persons, 163; ordinary poorhouse inmates, 1,562.

The board refers at some length to the Elmira Reformatory investigation. In seeking to justify its own action in that matter, and to disparage Superintendent Brockway, the report says:

"The investigation by the State Board of Charities, although at this time resulting in a miscarriage of justice, has not been wholly without beneficial results. It has caused temporary suspension of paddling, the Board of Managers of the reformatory having passed a resolution forbidding it until further orders.

"It has prevented, for the present at least, further enlargement of the Elmira Reformatory by causing the defeat of its application for $200,000 to build a further extension of 500 cells.

"It has also facilitated the passage of an act to establish the Eastern Reformatory in Ulster County.

"The State Board of Charities invites attention of the Legislature of 1895 to its report on the investigation of the State Reformatory at Elmira, transmitted to the Legislature March 19, 1894, upon which no action has been taken, and requests that the subject receive the consideration which it deserves. The State board renews the recommendations made in its report, with the exception of those relating to corporal punishment, the Attorney General having given his opinion that the reformatory is a State prison, it follows that corporal punishment within it is illegal and must be discontinued."

TO ADVOCATE A FIVE-CENT FARE

Great North Side Residents Will Attend a Hearing in Albany.

The Allied Taxpayers' Association of the North Side, representing fourteen distinct property owners' and taxpayers' associations in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, with a total membership of over 2,000, met last night at the Fordham Clubhouse, on High Bridge Road.

A committee of ten was appointed to go to Albany to-day to advocate the Five-Cent Fare bill recently introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Niles of the Thirtieth Assembly District. There will be a hearing to-day. This bill will provide that any railroad in New-York City shall allow a passenger to ride continuously any distance within the limits of the city for 5 cents. This bill would include the New-York Central and other large roads.

The committee consists of George Armstrong, Samuel N. Milan, A. C. Hotetnroth, John D. Hart, Sumpter Happy, J. A. Goulden, John G. Crossman, the Rev. Dr. D. J. McMahon, Eldridge G. Durall, and Julian Fuerst.

Another committee of twenty-five, of which Prof. A. H. Dandon is Chairman, was appointed to appear before the Rapid-Transit Commisison this afternoon to ask for a special hearing as to rapid transit on the north side.

Mention was made in the meeting of the Boulevard and Concourse bills recently signed by Gov. Morton, and a resolution was passed recommending that the Boulevard be called the Morton.

MICHIGAN'S ANTI-FUSION LAW IS UPHELD

It Compels a Candidate to Elect on Which Ticket He Will Run.

LANSING, Mich., March 25.—The Michigan Supreme Court has decided that the "Anti-Fusion act" passed by the Legislature is valid.

This act provides that a candidate for an office, where he receives the nomination from more than one party shall elect before a given date on which ticket he will run. Failing to do this, his name will be placed on the first ticket certified to, but in no case can said candidate's name appear more than once on the official ballot.

To test the constitutionality of the act, A. M. Todd, who was nominated for Congress in the Third District by three different conventions, asked the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel the Election Commissioners of Kalamazoo County to put his name on the official ballot in three places, he being the nominee of the Populists, Free Silverites, and Prohibitionists.

The Supreme Court to-day affirmed the constitutionality of the act, but held that, as the time limit under which Todd could have made his selection expired without giving him an opportunity of electing on which ticket he should run, the mandamus prayed for in his case was granted.

Cuticura

THE GREAT

SKIN CURE

Works wonders in curing torturing, disfiguring diseases of the skin and scalp, and especially baby humors.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are of the utmost purity and delicacy, and especially appeal to the refined in every community. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

PUBLIC LIBRARY'S HOME

A Strong Feeling in Favor of the Fifth Avenue Reservoir Site.

NO ACTION YET TAKEN, HOWEVER

Astor Trustees Almost Unanimous for that Site—President Markoe's Arguments — Lenox Library Hampered.

Consolidation of the Astor and Lenox Libraries and the Tilden Trust Fund has led to much speculation on the part of the public at large, to say nothing of those more intimately interested, as to the best site on which shall stand the home of the New-York Public Library.

Public sentiment seems to run strongly in favor of the acquisition of the old reservoir, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, adjoining Bryant Park, as the most available and desirable spot on which to place the new library building. The Astor Trustees are believed to favor this site almost unanimously. One of the Tilden Trustees opposes the reservoir site, but there is reason to believe that a majority of the Trustees favor the project. The Lenox Library Trustees are placed in a somewhat peculiar position, from the fact that conditions exist in the Lenox bequest that make the abandonment of their property undesirable from their point of view.

No action will be taken on the question of site until the joint and enlarged Board of Trustees has been appointed. In the meantime, it is believed that public opinion will point so strongly in favor of the reservoir site that the new board will, without much hesitation, select that as the future home of the New-York Public Library.

One of the members of the Astor Library Board of Trustees, who has taken a most prominent part in all the negotiations that finally led to the agreement of consolidation, was seen yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times and asked respecting the printed announcement that a new conference committee had been appointed to consider the question of site.

While he declined to permit the use of his name, he declared most emphatically that no such committee had been appointed. Then he went on to talk interestingly of the present status of consolidation. He said:

The necessary legislation will have been obtained as soon as the Governor shall have signed the bill that has passed the two branches of the Legislature. It will then be in order for the three bodies, acting by their Trustees, to adopt and file, as the act requires, the agreement of the several bodies to consolidate, which agreement will name the individuals who will be Trustees of the consolidated corporation. When this is done, the three corporations will be actually consolidated, and the consolidated body, as then existing, will be possessed of the property, real and personal, of the Astor Library; the property, real and personal, of the Lenox Library, and the funds of the Tilden Trust, and they will then have upon their hands two library buildings and the books which belong to each.

Of course, as the purpose of consolidation is to avoid the attendant expense of two library buildings, and the loss of time to scholars in consulting books at two separate places, the consolidated library will, at some appropriate time, take up and dispose of the subject of a site. They may do so at once, or they may wait some time before actually disposing of that subject, which is a very important one.

The Trustees of the Astor Library have not committed themselves as a body toward any particular site, and the same, perhaps, may be said of all the three bodies, although the trustees of the Lenox Library, of course, desire that their site, and the amount of money which has been spent upon their building, shall be utilized.

The subject is one concerning which no one can very well express definite opinions until it is quite apparent what can be accomplished, and what sites are open, either for purchase or use in any other form. While Trustees may entertain and express individual opinions in the present condition of affairs, they are, after all, purely personal opinions under a condition of things now existing, and no person can well express any opinion as to what ultimately should be done until the whole situation and all the possibilities are perfectly clear.

Whether the reservior site would be a good one or not if it could be obtained may be questionable, and doubtless the occupation of any portion of the square might meet with opposition, even though Bryant Park were not encroached upon. But it is undoubtedly true that, in view of the enormous expenditures by the City of New-York for every conceivable purpose, wise and unwise, the city and its officials have been exceedingly niggardly in contributions to or the support of any public library.

The City of Boston not only builds a magnificent building which is a monument, but practically supports the library at an expense of $120,000 a year. The City of Chicago does the same at a much larger expense, and the City of New-York makes no contribution whatever of any kind, except with difficulty and reluctance to appropriate a part of the fund each year which by law the city is authorized to appropriate toward the Free Circulating Library.

"The whole matter of a public library is purely a public purpose, as much as water or air or cleanliness. The City of New-York should long since have taken steps to assist at the founding of a great public library and not throw that burden upon the shoulders of any individuals, no matter how liberal they may be."

Louis Cass Ledyard, one of the Tilden Trustees, was also seen by the reporter and asked concerning the reported conference committee, and also as to his preferences concerning the ultimate site for the new library. He replied:

"There has been no conference committee appointed on the question of site. As the mattter now stands, we are waiting for the new legislation which will empower the formation of a Board of Trustees consisting of twenty-one members. When they are appointed the representatives of the old bodies will meet and draw up an agreement which will wipe out the three old corporations, and we will commence de novo as the New-York Public Library.

"The entire question of site has been purposely, and, I think, wisely, left for the new board to determine. We have devoted our entire energies to securing the consolidation of the three great foundations, and have thought it desirable to leave all other matters for future disposal. There were so many of these details that, had we paused to discuss them, we might have lost sight of our principal object—the promotion of a consolidated library.

"Have I any preference as to site? Why, yes; to be candid, I have, but I do not think it wise at the present juncture to express it. At the same time, I am not committed to any particular site. So far as the Tilden Trustees are concerned, we have no ties, and are willing to go anywhere that seems best for the public interest.

"I have heard that the Lenox Trustees are anxious to retain the site of their present building for the consolidated library, since they are likely to suffer financial loss should they move elsewhere. As I understand it, under the terms of the bequest the frontage on Fifth Avenue, from Seventieth Street to Seventy-first Street, the depth of 125 feet, is unrestricted; so also the Madison Avenue frontage to the depth of 100 feet. The intervening ground, a strip 190 or 200 feet in width, is restricted for library purposes, it is not possible to put buildings on it for any other purpose. Consequently this strip would become waste ground in the event of removal or would have to be converted into a garden or something of that sort. I believe it is in the power of the Lenox heirs to remove these restrictions if they so desire. I have not heard that the Lenox Trustees are wedded to their own site, but believe they are actuated with as much desire as we are to place the library where it will be for the greatest public good."

Dr. Thomas M. Markoe, the President of the Astor Library, speaking of the question of site, said:

It is true that I am strongly in favor of the reservoir site for the consolidated library. Not only am I of the opinion that the city should donate to us the ground occupied by the present reservior, but should also erect for us the building. Since New-York has given the city magnificent buildings for such institutions as the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Museum of Natural History, I see no good reason why it should not do likewise for the New-York Public Library.

The argument will doubtless be raised that no encroachment should be made upon the land of the public parks for the purpose of erecting buildings, I would answer this by pointing out that a commodious library building erected upon the site of the reservoir (the dimensions of which are about 450 by 460 feet,) could be set back 100 feet from the avenue, and fifty feet from Fortieth and Forty-second Streets, so that the city would actually gain in park area rather than lose anything.

The argument has been made that Bryant Park will soon be surrounded by business houses, and therefore unfitted for library purposes. The very reason, I contend, why it is eminently desirable. It will enable the business men to run in and consult books of reference, and women could visit the library while on their shopping tours. It is, moreover, readily accessible to people residing in all parts of the city, whether it be on the west side or on the east side. You will notice that the majority of the readers are people living on the west side of the city. The east side classes are not the people who would be the largest patrons of the consolidated library. The people of the west side, on the other hand, would not patronize the library if it were placed on the site of the present Lenox Library, and they of necessity had either to cross or make a detour of Central Park.

"I notice that Mr. Andrew H. Green of the Tilden Trust strongly objects to the reservoir site on the ground that it looks like poor economy to spend $1,000,000 a year to open small parks and then encroach on another park. I think I have demonstrated that if the site was utilized we would not take an inch of existing park land, but on the other hand, provide the city with many additional feet of ground for park purposes.

"Mr. Green also says that he thinks the temporary location of the library should be in the Lenox Building. In that statement Mr. Green confesses that it is not desirable as a permanent location. Then what other nonsense it would be for us to expend $500,000 or $1,000,000 in providing temporary quarters, with the knowledge that we had ultimately to seek another site.

Mr. Markoe thought the Lenox Library Building could be utilized to advantage as a branch of the circulating department, which the Trustees hope to organize, or it might be converted into a picture gallery, and made the home of the present collection of paintings and works of art belonging to the Lenox Library.

LIVELY PRIMARIES IN NEWARK

Many Fights at the Polls and Inspector Seriously Injured.

NEWARK, N. J., March 25.—The Republicans of this city held primary elections this evening to choose delegates to the City Convention, which is to name the candidates to be voted on at the coming election in April. The principal fights are for places on the Board of Works, which is the real governing body of the city, the powers of the Common Council having been taken away from time to time until that body is little more than an ornament, with the power to confirm the Mayor's appointments.

The present board consists of three Republicans and two Democrats. It is now more than possible that the new board will consist of five Republicans. Harrison Van Duyne and Henry Jerolomen, two of the Republican Commissioners, are sure of nomination. The nomination of the two incumbents being conceded, there was a bitter fight to secure the other three places on the head of the ticket. As one of the three is for a long term, and the other two for shorter ones, the fight narrowed down to one place.

Alderman William Stainsby, formerly a State Senator and one of the most prominent Republicans in the State, was a candidate for the nomination. He was supported for it by Dr. Herold, one of the two acknowledged leaders of the party in the city. Major Carl Lentz, Chairman of the County Committee, opposed Mr. Stainsby. At the polls this evening the fight was carried on with as much vigor as the contest between the parties is at a close election. There were a number of fights, and in the Second District of the Fourth Ward Election Inspector Wiggins was seriously hurt and several others sustained minor injuries.

Major Lentz, this evening after the polls had closed, claimed that he had carried the city, and would be able to go to the convention with votes enough to defeat Mr. Stainsby. Dr. Herold was as confident that Mr. Stainsby and he had carried a good majority of the districts. The counting of the ballots and the filing of the returns will not be completed until far into the early morning hours.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

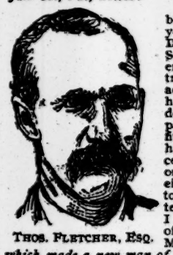
5:30 A. M.—136 Third Avenue; Robert Raymond, restaurant; damage, $1,000.
5:20 A. M.—100 and 102 West Houston Street; Peter J. Brett, ladies' hats; damage, $1,000. W. F. Jackson, clothing, $200; building, $1,000.
8 A. M.—408 East Eleventh Street; no damage.
9:45 A. M.—220 West Fourteenth Street; Ellen Madden, dwelling; damage, $500.
1:30 P. M.—Frame dwelling of Bernard Hughes, Perry Street, near Gun Hill Road, Tremont; damage, $500.
5:30 P. M.—89 West Third Street; J. W. Buskey; damage, $400.
5:30 P. M.—162 Mott Street; Mary Cunningham; damage slight.
6:30 P. M.—228 West Twenty-first Street; William Sonpan; damage trifling.
7:30 P. M.—345 West Twenty-eighth Street; Richard Downey; damage trifling.
8 P. M.—814 Thirteenth Avenue; damage trifling.
10 P. M.—2 Jefferson Street; Hebrew Synagogue damage trifling.

THE STUDY

—of the action of medicines, or vegetable compounds, upon the stomach, and tests in many hundreds of cases, long ago convinced Doctor R. V. Pierce, Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., that all cases of Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint could be cured permanently if the right treatment were given. In support of his belief that he had discovered an alterative extract which he called "Golden Medical Discovery," that would cure these diseases, he collected from all parts of the country the evidence of those who had used his medicine, and he has asked the public to investigate for themselves, as he would be glad to furnish the names and addresses of thousands of people who have used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. All interested should send for a little medical treatise on Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhea, "Liver Complaint," Biliousness, Constipation and Piles, published by the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and mailed on receipt of six cents in one-cent stamps. This book also contains the photographs and testimony of many persons who have suffered from diseases of the digestive organs.

INDIGESTION; SEVERE PAIN IN STOMACH.

THOMAS FLETCHER, of *Clifton Station, Fairfax Co., Va.*, writes:



THOS. FLETCHER, ESQ.

"I suffered the terrible tortures for ten years with what your Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser describes as 'Gastralgia' (pain in stomach). I employed our home doctor—took ½ dozen bottles of sarsaparilla with no benefit; then I took one-half dozen bottles of a celery compound without any benefit; then eight bottles of iron tonic, yet I was no better; this was in 1889. I then took six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, *which made a new man of me.* I am now fifty-two years old, and for the past five years I have worked very hard on my farm. It is impossible for me to say too much for the 'Golden Medical Discovery.'"

YOUNG CARLISLE NOT INSPECTED

Taken from the Paris by His Father Before the Health Officer Got There —Dr. Doty's Opinion.

QUARANTINE, S. I., March 25.—When the American Line steamer Paris arrived at Quarantine last Saturday morning, Deputy Health Officer L'Hommedieu was busy attending to the steamers that had arrived during the preceding night, and before he could board the Paris the revenue cutter Hudson, having on board Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle, ran alongside the huge liner, and Mr. Carlisle's son, William K. Carlisle, a passenger on the Paris, was taken on board the cutter and brought to the city.

Health Officer Doty said last night:

"My deputy reported the fact to me that the revenue cutter had removed a passenger from the Paris without waiting for his inspection. I called the attention of the Collector of the Port to the matter in a communication addressed to him on Saturday last, and am now expecting a reply.

"I think the whole fault lies with the Custom House Inspector in charge of the party on the cutter, who certainly should, and, I believe, does, know the law for such cases. The person removed was suffering from no contagious disease whatever, but that is not the question involved. He should have waited for the proper officer to grant permission to land, and our State law says that the Health Officer or his deputy is the proper officer."

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Secretary Carlisle could not be seen to-night with regard to the dispatch from New-York that the quarantine laws had been violated in taking aboard a tug from the Paris, his son, William K. Carlisle, before the steamer had passed Quarantine.

Logan Carlisle, son of the Secretary and Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, said he had nothing to say on the subject.

COL. WARING ON HIS DUTIES

He Says the Law Does Not Require Him to Remove Such Things as Paper and Bottles—A Temporary Arrangement.

Col. Waring denied yesterday morning that his new garbage bagging system had gone into effect.

He gave a statement last night, in which he said:

The law makes it the duty of this department, "to remove from said city [New-York] or otherwise dispose of, as often as the public health and use of the streets may require, all street sweepings, ashes, and garbage, and to remove the newly fallen snow from leading thoroughfares, and such other streets and avenues as may be found practical."

This is the full extent of the duties and powers of the Department of Street Cleaning.

The custom that has grown up of removing all sorts of domestic and manufacturing impediments, and rejectamenta, has led to the expenditure of a vast amount of public money for a purpose for which it was never intended to be used.

It cannot be questioned that if the department is to do the work with which it is legally charged, and is to spend only the amount of money that has been appropriated, it must confine itself to its duty. This duty does not include the removal of paper, straw, excelsior, boxes, bottles, tobacco stems, sofas, and whatever else the people find it simplest and easiest to throw into the streets, and to have dumped into the sea.

I have consequently ordered a refusal of these things by the employes of the department as above stated.

Recognizing the need for such organized method for the disposal of rubbish, I have made a temporary arrangement, which I trust may become permanent and may be satisfactory, with a private contractor to remove and dispose of the whole range of rubbish and refuse against which the accustomed channels are now to be closed.

In conclusion he said that the contractor will begin his work in all parts of the city on the 1st of April, and due notice will be given of the methods that he will pursue.

THE GERRY SOCIETY TO GET CITY MONEY

Corporation Counsel Scott Says It Is Entitled to an Appropriation.

Corporation Counsel Scott has decided that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children should be paid the $30,000 the Board of Estimate and Apportionment appropriated last December. He sent word to Controller Fitch yesterday to release the money. The Controller has refrained from turning the money over to the society because he believed that Section 14 of Article VIII. of the new Constitution stood in the way. The section that caused the delay, until it could be interpreted by the Corporation Counsel, is the same one that prevented the payment of the money, over $1,000,000, appropriated by the Board of Estimate for various charities. The section provides that all institutions must comply with the rules and regulations of the State Board of Charities.

President Gerry assured the Corporation Counsel and the Controller that no part of the money paid by the city to the society went for the suport of the children during their retention. Under this statement the Corporation Counsel holds that the section does not apply to this society any more than to societies that dispense relief to outdoor poor.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—James Battle, who was retired as Chief of the Detroit Fire Department last month, died yesterday. He was born in Ireland in 1830. He had been a fireman since 1852.

—Augustus S. Barber, the oldest newspaper man in New-Jersey, died at his home in Woodbury yesterday. He was a native of Chambersburg, Penn., where he learned the printing trade, and in 1834 removed Woodbury, and established The Constitution as an advocate of the Whig Party. He was active in the management of his paper until four years ago, when he transferred it to his son, the present proprietor. Mr. Barber was eighty-six years old.

—News has been received of the death in Naples, Italy, of R. E. Fenton, only son of the late Gov. Reuben E. Fenton, of Jamestown, N. Y. Mr. Fenton was thirty years old, and was one of the leading business men of Jamestown. He had been living abroad this Winter, and was in the best of health, when he left home. Typhoid fever was the cause of death. He was a graduate of Brown University. He was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican organization in Jamestown last year, and made a splendid record. He was married to Miss Hayden of Columbus, Ohio, several years ago.

—Henry W. Clapp, ex-Mayor of Concord, N. H., died yesterday. He was born in Easton, Mass., and went to Nashua when a young man, and engaged in the foundry business. He had been in the same business in Concord for thirty years, under the firm name of H. W. Clapp & Co., and had secured numerous patents on his inventions. He served several terms as Alderman, was elected to the Legislature in 1883, and was Mayor in 1891-92. He leaves a wife and a daughter.

—James L. Coyne, one of the best known men in East Orange, N. J., died yesterday. He was born near the town of Roscommon, Ireland, in 1813 and in 1840 went to East Orange. Two of his sons have served in the East Orange Township Committee. For many years Mr. Coyne was clerk of Christ Episcopal Church.

—W. P. Pike, Superintendent of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, died at Louisville yesterday. Death resulted from erysipelas from what was thought at the time to be only a slight injury, sustained in getting off a train at Bowling Green.

—Col. J. F. Dowdy, Sr., died in Little Rock, Ark., yesterday. He was eighty-one years old. He leaves a daughter, Mrs. Joseph W. House, wife of the United States District Attorney in Little Rock, and three sons, one of whom is Lieut. R. M. Dowdy, United States Army.

—Capt. Albert Cooper of Boston, Mass., died yesterday in the Tennessee mountains where he was living in the hope of improving his health. He was an old sea captain. It was he who named Leadville, Col., where he had mining interests.

—Engineer Farquhar of the steamship Berlin, who was terribly scalded on board the ship before she sailed for this city Saturday, died in the hospital at Southampton yesterday from his injuries.

ABSOLUTELY PURE
THE OLD RELIABLE
SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTE
Has Stood the Test of Time
MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED

ONE BOTTLE
of the Distillery Bottling of
Mount Vernon Pure Rye Whiskey
should always be kept in the house to provide for emergency to use as a
Medicine.
In square bottles, each bearing the distillery certificate of purity and original condition.

THE LITHOGRAPH WAR FAIRLY BEGUN

New-York Managers in Conference Decide to Abate the Nuisance.

A number of well-known local theatrical managers met yesterday afternoon at Mr. A. M. Palmer's office in answer to a call sent out by that manager to take action in regard to remedying the billboard and lithograph nuisance. Those present were Daniel Frohman, J. Charles Davis, T. Henry French, E. G. Gilmore, A. A. McCormick, J. Wesley Rosenquest, Frank McKee, W. J. Bloch, and Charles Burnham, and Joseph Brooks and Marc Klaw, who represented the combination managers.

It has been customary for a long time for managers to give shopkeepers who exhibited lithographs in their windows two tickets each week, good for seats in one portion of their houses or for admission on the lower floors. The owner of a house having a billboard also received two seats each week for the privilege of having a bill pasted on it. Lots of little shopkeepers found that they could sell these tickets, and since the dull times there has been a larger demand for them than the dealers could supply. As a result, they set about to secure them by underhand means. They tried to induce some of the advertising agents of the houses where there were attractions doing a big business to sell them the few tickets they had to give to certain storekeepers, and as this failed in nearly all instances, a business was started in forging the passes. At present three men are awaiting trial for this offense. The object of the meeting yesterday was to find a means to put an end to the free-ticket abuse.

Upon the motion of Mr. Palmer, Mr. Frohman was made Chairman, and the proposition was made that the managers agree to use no more lithographs, and thereby do away with the free-ticket nuisance. It was acknowledged that this would put a stop to the nuisance, but the question was asked, would the combination or traveling managers agree to this. Mr. Brooks, who is Mr. Crane's manager, said that he for one would, and he would do all in his power to aid the local managers in their work. He was for stopping the giving out of all passes for advertising purposes at once. Finally a committee, consisting of Messrs. French, Davis, and Palmer, was nominated to inquire into methods for the remedying of the abuse, and to report at the next meeting. Another committee, consisting of Messrs. Frohman, McKee, and McCormick, was appointed to prosecute the men now under arrest and to prosecute any further offenders.

Manager Davis asked if it would not be a good idea for the managers present to form a permanent association, and it was decided to take up this question at the next meeting, which is to be held on Friday.

MESSRS. NORTON AND QUINN ON TRIAL

Indicted for Violating the Ten-Hour Labor Law.

The trial of Benjam

LITTLE OPPOSITION MADE

Brief Hearing on the Museum of Natural History Bill.

HENRY C. ROBINSON MAKES A PROTEST

Friends of the Institution Thought It Unnecessary to Give the Mayor Extended Arguments for the New Wing.

Mayor Strong gave a public hearing yesterday afternoon on the bill appropriating $500,000 for a new wing for the American Museum of Natural History.

Several persons appeared in favor of the bill, but only one against it, and only a quarter of the hour set aside for the hearing was occupied.

The Mayor announced that he would hear all those opposed to the bill first, but Henry C. Robinson, who is opposed to it, had not arrived at the opening of the hearing, and the fact that opposition would be developed was not generally anticipated.

The first speaker was Treadwell Cleveland, who said that he appeared in the absence of Joseph H. Choate, counsel to the Board of Trustees. He said that as there was no one present to oppose the bill he would have no arguments to refute, and that a few words would suffice. The new wing, he said, was necessary, in part, to finish the museum, and that there would be no trouble in filling it with exhibits. The Trustees had long wanted the wing to provide much-needed room and to give the museum a symmtrical appearance. Every improvement to the museum adds to the beauty of the whole, and the people of New-York have the enjoyment of its exhibits with the consequent education afforded.

Mr. Cleveland said that Assemblyman Wilds, who had asked to have the bill tabled when it was introduced in the Assembly by Judson Lawson, had told him afterward that he was not opposed to the bills becoming laws and that he now favored them to the extent that he would like to see them enacted. He said that Assemblyman Wilds had made this statement to Mr. Choate also.

Mr. Robinson appeared at this point and was afforded an opportunity to be heard. He is a merchant at 78 Worth Street and ran for the Controllership against Controller Fitch. He said:

"I have a simple protest to make that I do not suppose will avail much. My argument, in a nutshell, is this: We are adding rapidly to the funded debt of the corporation. Too rapidly for the welfare of the business community."

The Mayor said that $500,000 was asked for.

Mr. Robinson said: "Yes, $500,000 is not so great an amount, but think of the $50,000,000 that the Rapid-Transit Commissioners will spend! The wing is not absolutely necessary, and I am strongly of the opinion that the debt of the city should not be increased."

President Morris K. Jesup, Vice President James M. Constable, and Trustee Elbridge T. Gerry of the museum were on hand ready to make speeches, but did not think that the character of the opposition demanded refutation, and, knowing that the Mayor was familiar with the arguments for the new wings, they were content to let their presence be taken to signify that they were prepared to support the bill.

Assemblyman Judson Lawson stepped forward, after waiting to see whether President Jesup would take the floor. The Assemblyman said that he had introduced the bills, that there were two bills, and that an Assemblyman had opposed them on the ground that the Trustees had spent money without due caution. He had challenged the Assemblyman to produce proof of his statements, but that the Assemblyman had not done so. He said that he had introduced the bills in good faith, but that the Assemblyman had moved to have them laid aside.

The hearing on the bill to add $20,000 to the annual appropriation for maintenance was then in order, but as no one appeared to speak against it the museum people did not think it worth while to say anything.

It is expected that the Mayor will approve the bills.

BELLEVUE COLLEGE GRADUATES

9f the Eighty-nine Nearly All Are New-Yorkers — Winners of Places and Prizes — The Official List.

Eighty-nine young men have passed the final examinations at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. The larger proportion are from New-York, though many other States are represented. In addition to those who have attained their full degrees, sixty-eight candidates passed three or more of their examinations in materia medica and therapeutics, physiology, anatomy, and chemistry.

The successful candidates for appointment in Bellevue Hospital are Joseph Goldberger, Oswald D. F. Robertson, William James Elser, and Herbert Carolan.

Those who graduate with honorable mention and receive prizes of $100 each are William James Elser, Frank Winders, Joseph Goldberger, and Oswald D. F. Robertson.

The official list of the graduates is as follows:

Samuel Patten Ames,
Thomas J. Backes,
Gilbert M. Barrett,
Henry A. Bernstein,
Thomas W. Bishop,
Ernest C. Blackwell,
John S. Brookman,
Frank A. Bryant,
Harry B. Burns,
Herbert Carolan,
Harry B. Carpenter,
A. W. Cassady,
Frank H. Chase,
Frank F. Clarke,
Henry O. Clauss, Jr.,
Thomas H. Connolly,
Elliott B. Coues,
Francis D. Earl,
William H. Egan,
Joseph E. R. Ellis,
William J. Elser,
Vance L. Fitzgerald,
Francis M. Flood,
Charles B. Ford,
Henry Carroll Frie,
Samuel Friedman,
Charles C. Geer,
Max Ghertler,
Joseph Goldberger,
Jacob Goldstein,
John Louis Gray,
Robert H. Gray,
Arthur R. Guerard,
Henry Halpert,
Albert F. Heimlich,
Percy A. Holmes,
Carlyle H. Howell,
Lemuel N. Jaynes,
Wm. E. Jennings, Jr.,
Simeon G. Start,
Wm. J. K. Snyder,
Wm. G. Stinchcomb,
Arthur E. Sweatland,
Owen Taylor,
Armen T. Tobgian,
F. D. Tyrrell,
Edwin J. Kanavel,
Wm. H. Knevitt,
John Lennon,
William A. Lillie,
Walter W. Ludbrook,
Wm. A. MacKay,
Frank H. Magness,
Edward F. Marschelder, Jr.,
John J. McAvoy,
T. C. McNamara,
Ernest McNeill,
William J. Meyer,
J. M. Moore.
Murdoch D. Morrison,
Bernard E. Mulligan,
Charles T. Murphy,
Dennis J. Murphy,
George N. Murphy,
Patrick J. Murray,
De Witt B. Nettleton,
Scott C. Newcomb,
George P. Norton,
Jacob G. Paepke,
Hugh F. Parrish,
Henry Pechmann,
Daniel J. Phelan,
John H. Philip,
Charles H. Purdy,
Thomas F. Quinlan,
John J. Reilly,
Hubert S. Roberts,
Oswald D. F. Robertson,
R. McM. Rodgers,
George W. Russell,
Horace G. Savage,
John F. Simpson,
Alfred W. Smith,
Chiron W. Smith,
Louis Walther,
Edward H. Wells,
George B. Wheeler,
Frank Winders,
William W. Wyatt.

Stabbed His Friend While Drunk.

John McCahill of 419 East Eighteenth Street burst into the room of his friend Patrick Nevins, who lives on the same floor with him, at an early hour Monday morning, and gave him what is supposed to be a fatal wound.

They had been drinking together, and it is thought that McCahill was crazed with drink. No motive is known for the assault.

McCahill was committed in the Yorkville Court yesterday, without bail, to await the result of Nevins's injuries.

"Pure" and "Sure."
Cleveland's Baking Powder
Always makes wholesome food.
The best that money can buy.

A LECTURE BY DR. TOLMAN

"History of Labor" the Theme of the New Agent of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

Dr. William H. Tolman, who was recently chosen general agent of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, gave a public lecture on "The History of Labor," at Grammar School No. 23, at Mulberry and Bayard Streets, last evening. The main assembly room on the ground floor of the schoolhouse was filled with an audience composed of the residents of the neighborhood, among whom were many women, and all listened with marked attention to the lecture, which was illustrated with stereopticon views.

The lecturer referred to the system of slave labor in Egypt as illustrated by the Pyramids and the Spinx. It was a marvel to this day, he said, how such stupendous monuments were erected with the rude appliances of that age. Views of the Egyptian rock temples and tombs were shown on the canvas. Specimens of Grecian architecture and statuary were next exhibited. Pictures of the Parthenon and examples of Greek art were displayed. The labor of the Grecians, Dr. Tolman said, was expended on beauty and art. Then followed pictures of the Roman Forum, the houses of wealthy Romans, and the ruins of Pompeii.

"The Christian Church solved the labor problem centuries ago," said the lecturer, "by recognizing the dignity of labor and the equality of humanity. Labor, instead of being devoted exclusively to building tombs for the Kings and castles for the nobles, was employed in the erection of beautiful churches. The guilds of Europe were the earliest labor organizations, and were founded on just and equitable principle. They were to a great extent benefit associations, and cared for the aged and infirm in the different trades.

"We are living now in the industrial age," said Dr. Tolman, "and it has been made so by the invention of machinery."

By means of his pictures, the lecturer traced the history of the railway locomotive from the one manufactured by Stephenson, in 1829, and known as "Puffing Billy," to the magnificent and powerful machines employed in modern travel.

Dr. Tolman told his audience of the rise and progress of the factory system in the United States. Samuel Slater of Rhode Island was the originator of the system, in 1790, said the lecturer, and, to show the advance in the system, a picture was shown of one of the earliest mills of Slater, at Pawtucket, R. I., and another one of a modern mill, where 3,000 operatives are employed. The New-York Trade Shools, founded in this city by Robert Auchmuty, and the Baron de Hirsch Industrial Schools were referred to in complimentary terms and pictures of workshops in these institutions were exhibited. The lecture closed with a beautiful picture of Machinery Hall, at the World's Fair, in Chicago.

The Friesland Homeward Bound.

The Friesland of the Red Star Line, which was specially chartered for an excursion to the Orient, is now homeward bound, having passed Gibraltar yesterday. The vessel sailed from New-York, Feb. 6, with 450 excursionists. She visited Jaffa, Beyreuth, Smyrna, Pera, Constantinople, and Naples. She is due at New-York about April 2.

A New-Yorker Dies at Sea.

PORTLAND, Me., March 25.—A man named McCormack, a New-York merchant, who was a first-cabin passenger on the steamship Labrador, which arrived here from Liverpool yesterday afternoon, died when the ship was three days out, and was buried at sea. Nothing is known of his relatives.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Mrs. Langtry's Tour.—Manager F. C. Whitney has concluded an arrangement with Mrs. Langtry, under which she is to appear in Detroit and on the Whitney circuit before closing her American tour. Mrs. Langtry has not yet definitely decided whether to return here next season or not; it will depend to a great extent on her ability to secure a suitable new play. She is writing a society novel now, the scene of which is laid on her yacht, "The White Lady," and the title is to be "The Cruise of the White Lady." It is to be published simultaneously in London and New-York.

—The Couldock Benefit.—A meeting of managers was held yesterday to take steps toward arranging the Couldock benefit. Manager Brooks of the W. H. Crane company announced that Henry E. Abbey, on behalf of his firm, had tendered the use of the Metropolitan Opera House for the performance, and the offer was accepted with thanks. All the managers were made an Executive Board to supervise the arrangements, and Joseph Brooks, J. Charles Davis, and Marc Klaw were appointed a Working Committee. The benefit will be given early in May.

—"The Pace that Kills."—This is the name of the English melodrama to which Walter Sanford is to give the first American production at the Fourteenth Street Theatre next week. The story treats of life in the field and in the paddock, and the new scenery which has been prepared is elaborate, several sets requiring the full dimensions of the spacious stage of this house to display them. The company has been selected for individual fitness for individual parts. To the melodrama, if it proves acceptable to New-York audiences, will be given a run.

—Souvenir at the Garden.—The two hundredth performance of "Little Christopher" was celebrated at the Garden Theatre last night by the presentation to the audience of one of the prettiest souvenirs thus far devised by E. E. Rice. It consists of a silver jewel tray, surmounted by a statue of Bessie Bonehill in the character of Little Christopher. This is the last week of the career of the burlesque at the Garden. It will be transferred next Monday to Palmer's Theatre, where it is expected to run well into the Summer.

—Benefit at Abbey's.—The benefit performance to be given for the Woman's Dispensary at Abbey's Theatre this afternoon promises to be a notable event. Agnes Booth is to be seen in "Afterthoughts," Bessie Tyree, Katherine Florence, and Mrs. Whiffen of the Lyceum company in "White Roses"; Réjane and her French company, and Nelson Wheatcroft and Annie Russell in "Romeo's First Love." The audience will be a large one, as those interested in the dispensary have personally sold most of the tickets.

—By Consent of Mr. Daly.—The notification by Mr. Daly to John B. Schoeffel that he was the owner of the American rights to "Sapho" resulted, after a conference between the two managers, in Mr. Daly's giving permission to Mme. Réjane to produce the play, and in Mr. Schoeffel's placing on the programmes of Abbey's Theatre last night, under the title of the play, "With the consent of Augustin Daly." What at on time threatened to be an unpleasant misunderstanding was thus amicably settled.

—Concert at the Academy.—Primrose & West's big minstrel company will give its second concert at the Academy of Music next Sunday night. A number of new songs and stage effects have been added to the company's material for making an interesting programme, and the Millar brothers have made some great changes in their diorama, which will be presented for the first time at this concert.

—Harry Pepper's Entertainment.—Harry Pepper, the ballad singer, and Frederick Paulding, a well-known actor, will give a musical and dramatic entertainment in the Carnegie Recital Hall this afternoon. A very interesting programme of ballads and recitations is promised.

—New Play by Augustus Thomas.—Augustus Thomas has written a new one-act play for Charles Frohman, which will probably succeed "Romeo's First Love" as a curtain raiser to "The Foundling" at Hoyt's Theatre, when that piece is withdrawn.

—Mr. Hoyt Going to Europe.—Charles H. Hoyt, the playwright, and his wife, known to the stage as Caroline Michel, are to sail for Europe April 20, to enjoy a vacation.

THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH

Mr. Fortune Gives to Colored Preachers a Gloomy View of His Condition—Music for Baptist Ministers.

Thomas Fortune, editor of The New-York Age, delivered an address in the afternoon at a meeting of the Colored Preachers' Association, held at 137 West Forty-eighth Street. He spoke on the condition of the negro in the Southwest as he found it during a recent tour.

He stated that the black man in the Southwest is not following up the trades as he should, or embarking in mercantile pursuits. There is only 10 per cent. of the colored population in the South progressive, according to Mr. Fortune's figures. The negro is not buying much land in the South. He expressed the fear that the progressive few would not check the masses from degeneration. The negro is only getting 40 or 50 cents a day for his labor, while, after the war, the scale of wages was twice as much.

He urged that the pessismistic view of the condition of the black man is the proper one to consider, as it more clearly illustrates what should be done to benefit the condition of the race.

Dr. Sands, President of the Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C., who was present at the meeting, did not agree with the views entertained by Mr. Fortune. As an illustration, he stated that the university with which he is connected, was built entirely by people of his race, and was erected at a cost of $30,000. He said that the condition of the black man in the South has much improved since the war.

The Rev. Dr. Franklin of Philadelphia also spoke in opposition to Editor Fortune's views. The Baptist ministers' meeting was considerably enlivened yesterday by the presence of two handsome young women violin players and a young man who played a piccolo. They are known as the Bradford Trio.

They played "Some Sweet Day, Bye and Bye," and one of the young women sang "One Sweetly Solemn Thought." They were heartily applauded.

The paper of the day was on the "Lord's Supper," and was read by the Rev. Dr. Morse, associate pastor of Calvary Baptist Church. He said the Baptist Church began before the Protestant reformation; began at the time of Christ himself, when St. John went about baptizing people. He said the Lord's supper should be taken in order to arouse a recollection of the scene on Calvary when Christ gave up His life.

A discussion of the paper followed, in which the Rev. Drs. Morton, Rosenbush, and Richardson took part.

The Rev. Dr. Palmer presided at the weekly meeting of the Methodist ministers yesterday. The meeting was held behind closed doors. One of the members stated after the meeting that nothing of an important nature had been discussed.

The South and West Trade Congress.

MOBILE, Ala., March 25.—The South and West Trade Congress, which will hold its second annual meeting in Mobile April 4, 5, and 6, promises to be of much importance in extending trade relations and in promoting the shipments of Western products through Southern seaports. Mobile expects large delegations and is preparing a hospitable reception. Among other features will be an inspection of a new ship channel and harbor and a trip out in the Gulf to the celebrated Snapper Banks.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, March 25—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

NEW-ENGLAND, generally fair and colder, westerly winds.
EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, slightly colder, fair weather, northwest winds.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, slightly colder, fair, northwest winds. NORTH CAROLINA, generally fair, westerly winds, slightly colder in northern and western portions. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, generally fair, variable winds, slightly colder in extreme northern portions. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair in northern, local showers in southern, portion, easterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, southeast winds. ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, fair, northerly winds, slightly cooler in extreme northern portions. LOUISIANA, fair, easterly winds, cooler in extreme northern portion. EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, easterly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, easterly winds. ARKANSAS, fair, northerly winds, slightly cooler. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, slightly cooler, northerly winds. WEST VIRGINIA and OHIO, fair, cooler, northwest winds.
WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, except light local snows on the lakes, cooler, westerly winds.
LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, except light local snows in northeast portion, northwest winds, slight changes in temperature.
UPPER MICHIGAN, local snows, northwest winds, slight rise in temperature Tuesday evening. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair weather, northerly winds, slight changes in temperature. WISCONSIN, fair, northwest winds, becoming variable, slight changes in temperature. MISSOURI and IOWA, fair weather, northerly winds, slight changes in temperature. KANSAS NEBRASKA, SOUTH DAKOTA, and NORTH DAKOTA, fair, slightly warmer, winds shifting to southerly. COLORADO, fair, winds shifting to southerly. MINNESOTA, fair, northerly winds, shifting to southley, warmer in northwest portion. MONTANA, fair in southern, local showers in northern portion, southwest winds, cooler in northern portion Tuesday evening.

Signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Narragansett Section to Eastport.

The barometer has fallen rapidly on the Atlantic coast and in the region north of Montana; it has risen in the lake regions and central valleys, and it is highest over the Dakotas. It is warmer in the Southern, Middle, and New-England States, and to the west of the Rocky Mountains. It is cooler in the lake regions and the Ohio and Central Mississippi Valleys. Very light showers have prevailed during the day on the Atlantic coast north of North Carolina; also in the lower lake region. Light snows are reported to-night near Lake Superior. Generally fair weather prevails throughout the central valleys and the Southern States, where fair weather will continue.

Easter

Our assortment of Gold and Silver Novelties, appropriate to the Easter Season, is now complete. *We invite an inspection.*

Theodore A. Kohn & Son,
JEWELERS,
56 West 23d Street.

"NO. 7" A VALUABLE HORSE

Has Furnished the Health Board with 15 Quarts of Antitoxine.

BOUGHT FOR $10; WORTH $5,000

Gaining Flesh While Losing Blood and Does Not Appear to be at All Dissatisfied in His New Role.

"Yes, Sir; 'Antitoxine Bill' is what we call him, and for an antitoxine horse he hasn't got his equal in this city. He cost us $10, but he could not be bought now for $5,000."

This is what an attendant at the stables of the New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons, in East Fifty-seventh Street, said yesterday, pointing to a large gray horse which stood in Stall No. 7. Of the fifty or more horses now being inoculated with diphtheria toxine by veterinary surgeons of the Health Board, in order that they may furnish antitoxine, none is so valuable as the one known as "Bill," or simply "No. 7." Since his acquisition by the surgeons last November he has furnished fifteen quarts of serum, and has no doubt saved the lives of scores of poor children in this city. These fifteen quarts of serum, or antitoxine fluid, represent about forty-five quarts of blood which have been extracted from "No. 7." Ordinarily, the loss of so much blood would result in the death of a horse, but the process of extraction has been conducted so skillfully and gradually that the subject has apparently thrived on it. This is proved by the fact that he has gained thirty-five pounds in the last two months.

Before assuming his new rôle as a dispenser of antitoxine, "Bill" was an ordinary draught horse. There is nothing about him to attract special notice. He stands about fifteen hands high, is gray in color, weighs 1,170 pounds, and is seven years old. Most of his life he has traveled up and down over cobblestones of the city, in front of a brewer's wagon, all unconscious of the $5,000 worth of antitoxine stored in his blood.

That "Bill" is conscious of the conspicuous part he plays in furnishing this valuable fluid is indicated by the haughty way in which he carries himself. His services are no less recognized by Dr. William H. Park, the surgeon in charge, and his assistants. He is as carefully attended as a patient in a hospital. His temperature and pulse are taken twice a day, and his weight is recorded at short intervals. Exercise, too, is not forgotten.

When "No. 7" was purchased he was suffering with a diseased hoof, and his owner was glad to get rid of him for $10. His present value, $5,000, is not fictitious, for if it were necessary there could be drawn from him an amount of antitoxine which, if sold at retail, would realize $5,000.

Toxine is a poisonous substance formed by the diphtheria bacilli in their growth. Antitoxine of diphtheria is a substance derived from the blood of animals, generally horses, which have been rendered immune to the diphtheria bacilli through repeated injections of their toxines. When the diphtheria toxine is injected in a horse the animal at first is greatly affected, but after a while does not suffer from the process, and his blood soon becomes charged with the counteracting fluid.

The antitoxine is obtained by extracting the blood, and letting it coagulate, when the serum oozes out. To obtain the blood an incision is made in the neck of the horse and a glass tube is inserted. The blood flows into a flask, which is afterward sealed so as to allow the entrance of air, but not of dust. The operation gives little pain.

It is not known why one horse should give better serum than another. "Bill" furnishes serum twice as strong as any that has been imported.

Since the introduction of antitoxine there has been much complaint from physicians throughout the city to the effect that the cost of the fluid has been too great to allow its use among the poorer classes. They claim that when a Health Officer is called to administer antitoxine the regular physicians frequently lose the case. President Wilson announced yesterday that if the Antitoxine bill is signed by the Governor to-day this difficulty will be obviated. The Health Board intends giving antitoxine free to every one who is too poor to buy it, and to reduce the existing prices of the fluid nearly one-half, so as to put it within reach of all physicians and their patients.

FUNERAL OF JOHN KOSTER

The Services Attended by a Large Number of His Friends.

The funeral of John Koster was held yesterday afternoon at 436 West Twenty-third Street. The house was crowded with the friends of Mr. Koster, and the room in which the body rested was a mass of flowers and wreaths.

The services, which were in German, were read by the Rev. Dr. Koenig. The pall bearers were Albert Bial, George Ehret, Charles Kalman, Carl Hartung, Charles Meisner, and Charles Bomeisler.

The employes of Koster, Bial & Co. sent a beautiful wreath of roses. Wreaths were also sent by the members of the Navigator Lodge, F. and A. M., the Beethoven Society; and the Independent New-York Scheutzen Verein.

After the services the body was taken to Woodlawn Cemetery and placed in a receiving vault.

Among those present at the funeral were Frank Ehret, Albert Aronson, Rudolph Aronson, John Noble, F. A. Ringler, and F. C. Schmidt.

Mr. Bial is sole executor of Mr. Koster's estate.

Papers on Medical Subjects.

The County Medical Society met last night at its building, 17 West Forty-third Street, and listened to papers by Drs. Henry C. Coe and Seneca D. Powell.

Dr. Coe's paper was on "Generalized vs. Localized Peritonitis; the Importance of Differentiation." Dr. Powell's paper was on "The Surgical Technique of Craniectomy, and Demonstration of a New Method."

After each paper there were five-minute talks by those who wished to speak upon the subject of which the paper treated.

Dr. Powell interested his audience by exhibiting to it a new saw, that is worked by electricity, to remove portions of the bone from the skull.

The society wrote to the Internal Revenue Bureau some time ago, and asked if physicians whose offices are in the houses that they rent to live in could, in making out their returns for the income tax, credit themselves with a portion of the house rent as a business expenditure, and was pleased last night to receive a reply saying they could.

Changes in the Dominion Cabinet.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 25.—Several changes in the personnel of the Dominion Cabinet are about to be made. J. C. Patterson, Minister of Militia, will resign that portfolio to accept the Lieutenant Governorship of Manitoba. He will be succeeded by A. R. Dickey, at present Secretary of State, which position will be filled by W. H. Montague, member of the House of Commons for Haldimand.

POND'S EXTRACT

Universally used and recommended for Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Colds, Catarrh, Sore Throat, all Pain, Piles and Inflammations.

Genuine in our bottles only, buff wrappers. See our name, Pond's Extract Co., New York and London.

ST. PAUL'S NEW CHURCH BUILDING

Cornerstone Laid by Bishop Potter in Washington Avenue—A Gothic Granite Structure to be Erected.

The cornerstone of St. Paul's new Protestant Episcopal Church, on Washington Avenue above One Hundred and Seventieth Street, was laid by Bishop Potter yesterday afternoon.

The services began in the old church and were concluded by Bishop Potter, who assisted Bishop L. R. Brewer of Montana, Archdeacons F. B. Van Kleek of Westchester, Charles Tiffany of New-York, and George B. Johnson of Staten Island. The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Harris, the rector; the Rev. Dr. Thomas P. Gallaudet, and other clergymen were present in the chancel.

The reading of the one hundred and twenty-second Psalm was followed by the Lord's Prayer recited in unison. After a short responsive service and the recitation of the creed, Bishop Brewer led in prayer. After the singing of the hymn, "Zion, City of Our God," Bishop Potter, with a few remarks relative to the occasion, introduced Archdeacon Van Kleek as the first speaker.

The Archdeason detailed the history of the parish from its foundation in 1849 to the present occasion. The first services, he said, were held in the present edifice on Easter Day of 1850. Bishop Brewer spoke next, and paid a glowing tribute to the rector, the twenty-fifth anniversary of whose rectorship was celebrated yesterday. The last speaker was Archdeacon Tiffany.

After the offertory, the clergy marched to the platform over the foundation of the new church, where to Bishop Potter was handed a silver trowel. After a brief prayer he performed the cenemony of laying the stone.

On the outside of the cornerstone was a Greek cross, the name of the church, and the date of the ceremonies. In the stone were placed a copy of the English Bible, a Prayer Book, and a Hymnal with the metrical version of the Psalms, a copy of "The Centennial History of the Diocese of New-York," copies of The Churchman, The Standard, and the daily papers, a complete set of silver coins of 1895, and photographs of Bishop Potter and Dr. Harris.

In a short address before the procession left the church, Dr. Harris announced that the day, besides being the twenty-fifth anniversary of his rectorship, was the twenty-ninth anniversary of his ordination in the Church of the Annunciation, on West Fourteenth Street, which has recently disbanded and has given to new St. Paul's the altar before which Dr. Harris was ordained.

The church will be a handsome granite structure in Gothic style, and will stand in the rear of the present church, which will be demolished on the completion of the new church. It is expected to seat 800 persons, and will cost about $6,000.

SECOND FIRE AFTER AN EXPLOSION

Some Firemen Caught, but Not Badly Hurt—White's Thoughtfulness.

Fire was discovered early yesterday in the shop of Peter J. Brett, maker of bonnet frames, 100 West Houston Street. The firemen soon put it out, and some of them had left, while others were cleaning up the debris, when a gas meter exploded.

Capt. Johnson of Patrol No. 2 and seven men were thrown to the floor, and the escaping gas started up another fire, which caused considerable damage. The firemen escaped with no serious injuries. The damage was estimated at $15,000, the greater part upon the goods of Paul Fenilly, embroideries; Dahl & Spielman, cloaks, and R. Ragoljia, wines.

The Italian restaurant at 136 Third Avenue, formerly known as Plavano's, but now as Raymond's, was also on fire early yesterday morning. Edward White of 339 East Sixty-ninth Street discovered the flames while standing on an elevated railroad station, and gave the alarm. He was told that three men were trying to escape from a rear window of the building. He went through the yard of 144 East Fifteenth Street, with an iron fire-escape ladder. He called to the men not to jump, and hauled the ladder over a fence to place it against the building.

Two of the men gave no heed to his call and jumped or fell to the yard. They were Batiste Sabes, fifty years old, and Pasquale Garvensini, eighteen years old. Sabes sprained his ankle, and Garvensini broke his thigh. Nicolo Bendino, who remained until the ladder was placed for him, escaped with slight burns. The three men were employes in the restaurant. Bendino discovered the fire in the room in which the other men slept, and awakened them. About $1,000 damage was done.

Bostonians Ignore Teamoh.

RICHMOND, Va., March 25.—The committee of the Massachusetts Legislature appointed to inquire into the question of municipal control of electric light and gas plants, arrived here last night, and to-day inspected the city gas works. They declined to discuss the Teamoh incident, pleading ignorance of it, and left for Norfolk to-night.

Coroner Hoeber's Secretary.

Coroner Hoeber has appointed Solomon Hallbloom as his temporary secretary, in place of Moses Oppenheimer, resigned.

A man who has been his patient for a number of years will be appointed soon as his permanent secretary. The man is now convalescing.

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807
CROMPERTHWAIT'S
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE" CARPETS
None Better.

The high standard of merit attained by our Carpet Stock last Fall, which was all sold out, is fully equaled by this bright, fresh stock this Spring.

Carefully produced by America's best mills at lowest prices.

Make your choice soon.

CASH OR CREDIT.

CROMPERTHWAIT & CO.,
104, 106, and 108 West 14th St.,
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

KIDNEY PAINS
Bladder Pains, Backache, and Weakness instantly relieved by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTERS.

BIG INTER-STATE DRILL

What the Chickasaw Guard of Memphis Proposes to Accomplish.

COL. I. F. PETERS NOW IN THIS CITY

Not Greatly Encouraged by Some of the New-York Soldiers, but Other States Will Be Well Represented.

Since the war feeling simmered down, a few conspicuous military companies from the South have visited their comrades in the North from time to time and have made hosts of friends. Chief among them have been the Gate City Guard of Atlanta and the Chickasaw Guard of Memphis.

There has been some reciprocity in entertainment, but the members of the Chickasaw Guard want to forge another link in the chain of hospitality that shall bear an unmistakable stamp of good feeling and cheerful soldierly competition. With this idea in mind, Col. I. F. Peters of the Second Infantry, Tennessee National Guard, arrived in town yesterday. He went at once to call upon Col. Appleton of the Seventh Regiment and Col. Sloane of the Old Guard. The precise object of Col. Peters's errand here and the results so far accomplished may best be told in his own language to a reporter for The New-York Times last night.

"The Chickasaw Guard of Memphis," he said, "is very well known to the citizen soldiers of the North. We have attended many an inter-State drill here, and, aside from the mere competitive interest aroused, we have received much kind treatment. We first attracted general attention throughout the country by our victories at the celebrated inter-State drill at St. Louis, in 1879. Now we want to reciprocate and to have militiamen from the North come to Memphis so that we may give them a good time.

"The members of the Chickasaw Guard have arranged for a drill in Memphis, to be held from May 11 to May 21 next. It will be the greatest time that Memphis or any other city in the South ever saw. By popular subscription we have raised over $17,500 to be expended in prizes. Our citizens have responded heartily in organizing a Military Advisory Committee and an Executive Committee, and I have been appointed General Manager of the undertaking.

"At first we thought that it would be a matter of competition among fifteen or twenty companies, mainly from cities adjacent to Memphis. It soon became apparent that we should be obliged to make more of a national affair of it. From present appearances I should say that we shall have nearly 100 companies in competition. The most discouraging place I have come across so far is New-York, but then I have not finished my work here yet.

"I had talks to-day with Capt. Sloane of the Old Guard, and with Col. Appleton of the Seventh Regiment. Capt. Sloane seemed pleased with the idea, and I think it safe to prophesy that the Old Guard will be included among our guests. Col. Appleton said that it would be practically impossible for the Seventh Regiment to send a representation, because of the extraordinary demand made upon the time of its men during the strike in Brooklyn, and also because of a probable call upon them for an encampment during the coming Summer. Of course, I understand what a loss it will be to us to have such a crack regiment as your Seventh unrepresented, but I do not see how it can be helped. It is not settled yet whether the Seventh's bicycle corps will attend, but I can scarcely hope for it. Col. Appleton told me that he would not oppose the plan if the corps wished to go independently of the regiment.

"But I have discovered that there seems to be an unwritten law among your New-York City and Brooklyn regiments that no separate company shall accept an invitation to an affair of this kind unless the entire regiment goes. This is the case with the Seventh, at any rate, and it is with this idea fixed in mind that I expect to talk with the Colonels of the Twenty-second, the Sixty-ninth, and the Thirteenth Regiments.

"But in other parts of the country I have met with better success. We shall have six companies from New-Orleans, six more from Washington, and the entire Fourth Regiment of Maryland from Baltimore. Alabama will be represented by two companies from Mobile, one from Montgomery, and one from Birmingham. Three companies will come from Atlanta, Ga., including the famous Gate City Guard; two companies from Macon, one from Savannah, and two from Augusta. The response to our invitations from all parts of the South has been most hearty. One company each will come from the Cities of Jacksonville, Charleston, Chattanooga, and Knoxville, Nashville and Norfolk will send two each.

"But I have not nearly finished my travels. I expect to meet with a most hearty response in the West. I shall leave here on Thursday for Cincinnati, and from encouraging correspondence received, I expect we shall be able to secure a very good representation from Ohio, including Columbus and Cleveland. There is also promise of a good showing from Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa. I expect to visit the principal cities in all those States within the next month.

"Do not understand me as saying that I am altogether discouraged by the unwritten law among New-York City regiments that I have referred to. There is still hope that we may be able to get a fair representation from here for our inter-State competition. Three members of the Chickasaws are living in New-York now, and they are doing their utmost to help us. Walter Talbot, one of the three, won the individual prize for the best drilled soldier at the St. Louis encampment, when Gen. Sherman distributed the awards.

"All the visiting companies will be provided with tents and quarters on the grounds, and all must be subject to the usual camp discipline. Should they desire to bring their own tents our association will cheerfully pay all charges for freight and hauling. Ample arrangements have been made for meals and all that sort of thing. We want it understood from the outset that this is no money-making arrangement. The Chickasaw Guard members want to get their friends from the North down there in fair competition, and we have offered liberal rewards for men who can prove themselves our superiors in drill, discipline, and tactics. So far as the individual treatment of our visitors is concerned—well, we promise them as cheerful a welcome as they have always given us on our visits North."

Ready to Dicker.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Dick—I have a dreadful cold.

Tom—Why don't you take something for it?

Dick—I'd like to, but I can't get any offers. I'll let you have it away below cost if you want it.

PAYMASTER GENERAL SMITH WILL RETIRE

A Number of Applicants for Promotion to the Post.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Brig. Gen. William Smith, Paymaster General of the army, will be placed on the retired list to-morrow, having reached the age of sixty-four years.

Gen. Smith entered the volunteer service in 1861 and served until 1866. In 1865 he was brevetted a Lieutenant Colonel for faithful and meritorious services during the war. In 1867 he entered the regular service as a Paymaster, with the rank of Major, and was made Paymaster General, with the rank of Brigadier General, in 1890. He was born in Vermont and appointed to the army from Minnesota.

Col. C. M. Terrell and Col. T. H. Stanton, Assistant Paymaster General, are, in the order named, first in line for promotion to the vacancy. The following-named Paymasters are also applicants for the position: Major G. E. Glenn, Lieut. Col. G. W. Candee, Major A. R. Bates, Major J. S. Witcher, and Major A. B. Carey.

HOOD'S PILLS Cure LIVER ILLS

Are simply perfection for an effective Home Medicine. They are purely vegetable, containing no calomel, mercury or other injurious ingredient, and act gently yet surely, without causing any pain or gripe. Hood's Pills are also *tasteless*, being dusted by a new process. Sold by druggists. Price, 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of price by C. I. HOOD & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOOD'S PILLS Cure BILIOUSNESS

After Dinner—Hood's Pills prevent distress.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...5:53|Sun sets...6:18|Moon sets...6:52

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	7:40	7:56	1:31	1:44
Governors Island	7:58	8:22	2:08	2:16
Hell Gate	9:51	10:15	3:36	3:44

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MARCH 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Lahn, Bremen	1:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27.

Antilla, Nassau	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Clintonia, Norway	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Paris, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Titanic, Puerto Rico	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Westernland, Antwerp	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28.

Niagara, Nassau

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Office.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,289 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday..	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only..	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday).....	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition.....	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; the American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

Mainz, Germany: Saarsbach's News Agency, agents for Germany and Austria.

Rome, Italy: Loescher & Co.

The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address both the old and the new address MUST be given.

Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Letter, Checks, Money Order, or Express Order payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co."

ADVERTISEMENTS may be left at either of The Times's Branch Offices, at any District Messenger Office in New-York City, and at regularly authorized newsdealers' offices, where they will be taken at the same rate as at the Publication Office. Rate cards mailed on application to the publisher. Estimates promptly given.

COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Amusements	7	Horses, Carriages, &c.	7
Auction Sales	15	Hotels	7
Auction Sales of Stocks and bonds	13	Instruction	7
Bankers' Cards	13	Legal Notices	10
Bicycles	6	Legal Sales	15
Boarders Wanted	7	Long Island Property	14
Brooklyn Flats to Let	14	Meetings and Elections	13
Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale	14	Miscellaneous	7
Business Chances	6	New-Jersey Property	14
Business Notices	5	New Publications	5
City Houses to Let	14	Proposals	15
City Items	5	Public Meetings	6
City Real Estate for Sale	14	Public Notices	14
Country Houses to Let	14	Real Estate at Auction	14
Country Real Estate for Sale	14	Referees' Notices	15
Deaths	5	Situations Wanted	7
Dividends	13	Special Notices	5
Dry Goods	7	Surrogate Notices	10
Financial	13	To Let for Business Purposes	14
For Sale	7	Travelers' Guide	16
Furnished Rooms	7	Westchester Property for Sale	14
Help Wanted	7	Winter Resorts	7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—Sapho.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—The New Boy.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES, 6 East 23d St—Day and Evening—Exhibition of Caricatures and Symphonies.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Madeleine.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL, 57th St-7th Av—8:30—Plunket Greene.
CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL, 57th St-7th Av—8:15—Anniversity German Ladies' Society.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
CHICKERING HALL, 5th Av-18th St—11:00 A. M.—The Ragan Lectures.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—11 A. M.—Stoddard's Illustrated Lecture. 8:15—Nancy & Co.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Miss Nellie Ganthony.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—John-a-Dreams.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, 215 West 57th St—Day and evening—Exhibition Society of American Artists.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—The Flams.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christoph.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—2:00 P. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Exhibition of Patents and Inventions.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Derby Winner.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—A Parisian Romance.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Charlotte Corday.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling.
IRVING PLACE 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Niobe.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—An Ideal Husband.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Concert Hall, Madison Av-26th St—8:15—Music. Recital.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-40th St—8:00—Lohengrin.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Gossip.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.
333 FOURTH AV—9:30 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.—Loan Exhibition of Religious Art.

READER'S INDEX

	Page.	Col.
At the Hotels	8	5
Business Troub'es	13	4
Commercial	11	1
Courts	10	1
Financial	12	1
Fires in This City	2	5
Marine Intelligence	3	7
New State Corporations	14	4
Obituary Record	2	6
Post Office Notice	16	5
Railroad News	8	5
Real Estate	14	1
Social World	8	2
Telegraphic Brevities	8	2
Theatrical Gossip	3	2
United Service	14	4
Washington Weather Forecast	3	3

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page 1
Trinity to Abandon Some Tenements.
Whisky Trust Books Manipulated.
A Successor to Señor Muruaga.
Gov. Morton on Police Bills.

Page 2
Object of the Cooper Union Meeting.
Views on the Public Library Site.
Young Mr. Carlisle Not Inspected.
Col. Waring's Views of His Duties.
Report on the State's Charities.

Page 3
Natural History Museum Hearing.
The Prize Antitoxine Horse.
Big Inter-State Drill in Prospect.

Page 5
Deference Shown to Bismarck.
Li Hung Chang's Injury.
New Bills at the Theatres.
Spain's Rebellious Subjects.

Page 6
Bicyclist Zimmerman to Race.

Page 8
Appointments by Mayor Strong.
Odd People for the Big Circus.

Page 9
Hearing in the Debs Case.
Receivership for E. S. Jaffray & Co.
Work of Extraordinary Grand Jury.
A New-York Broker Arrested.
Lotos Club's Coming Celebration.

Page 10
Mrs. Leah Bernard is Free.
Real Estate in the Oranges.
A Cat Found in a Mail Sack.

Page 11
Kansas Women Mean to Vote

Page 13
A South American Alliance.
Mr. Villiers at Port Arthur.

Page 16
Two More Police Bills Introduced.
An Eight-Mile Ordinance Passed.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	42	39	3:30 P. M.	45	35
6 A. M.	41	38	6 P. M.	42	32
9 A. M.	44	40	9 P. M.	39	48
12 M.	47	48	12 P. M.	37	47

Average temperature yesterday 45⅞
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 42½
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years 42¼
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Colder.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 3.

SIXTEEN PAGES

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

A WIDE DIFFERENCE.

While it is very desirable to have sound systems of administration, much more depends upon the character and motives of the men who do the administering. Capable and honest men, aiming only at public benefit, will make the best of a bad system, while incapable and dishonest men will do endless mischief in spite of the merits of any system that can be devised.

One of the grounds of opposition to the Lexow bill for the reorganization of the police of this city is the provision allowing the discharge of men on the present force without the privilege of having the action reviewed or set aside by any judicial authority. Practically the same provision is contained in the bill prepared by the Committee of Ten. The revelations made in regard to the condition of the Police Department of this city, and the demoralizing effect of those revelations upon the force and upon public confidence in it, make it desirable that a summary power of removal should be exercised in order to purge the ranks of the corrupt material and replace it with sound material. Otherwise the process will be long and difficult and only partly successful. The one condition should be that the power to make removals should be in the hands of men who will exercise it with just consideration and for no purpose except to purify and strengthen the police force.

There is a radical difference in this respect between the Lexow bill and that of the Committee of Ten. The former, taken in connection with the Commission bill emanating from the same source, is intended to give to a political bi-partisan Police Board the unrestricted power of removal, and to give to the same board a practically unrestricted power to fill all the vacancies created by itself. Its aim is, and its effect would be, to allow four politicians to reconstruct the police force upon party lines with an equal division of the spoils.

The bill of the Committee of Ten proposes to have a special commission appointed by the Mayor, regardless of politics, to ascertain what members of the present force are unfit to retain their places, and to report them for removal, with a statement of the reasons. The approval of the Mayor would be required to give effect to the removals, and the commission would have no power whatever over appointments to the vacancies. These would be controlled by the civil service rules, and there would be no motive for dismissing any man whose character and record were found to entitle him to retention. The commission would have the one function of purging the force of unfit members, and when that task was completed it would cease to exist.

On the supposition that Mayor Strong's sole purpose in reorganizing the police force would be to eliminate the men proved to be unfit for their places and to fill those places with fit men, for the purification and elevation of the force, that he would appoint a commission with that single end in view, and that the commission would exercise its powers to no other purpose or effect, the plan of summary dismissal is a safe one for all concerned, and it is the only effective one for accomplishing the object. There is no doubt that the Committee of Ten framed its measures on this supposition, and there is no reason to apprehend that the Mayor would not justify the confidence implied. The process of reorganization under this plan is simply a means for accomplishing a reform shown to be not only necessary, but urgent. It is a case for the temporary exercise of summary authority in proper hands.

But it is quite a different matter to provide for the continuance of the present bi-partisan Police Board, to insist that it shall be perpetually political, to bestow upon it the control of appointments in the department, and to give to it at the same time the power to make removals, subject to nobody's approval or disapproval, and to no right of appeal or chance for a review of the proceedings. The difference in the two methods is the difference between reforming an evil and aggravating it.

THE HARROW TRUST.

A decision of considerable importance has been made by Judge Baker of the United States District Court in the suit of the National Harrow Company against two manufacturers of harrows in Indiana. The defendants, it appears, were charged with having infringed upon a patent controlled by the plaintiff company, which is commonly known as the Harrow Trust. Judge Baker, it is reported, not only dismissed the suit at the cost of the plaintiff—on the ground that the company existed not for manufacturing, but only as a Trust combination whose aim was to control the industry by suppressing competition through the agency of combination agreements and of the ownership of a large number of patents—but also declared that the purchase of eighty-five patents by the company was null and void.

This company has been before the courts in this State in a similar proceeding, and the decision of Judge Walter Lloyd Smith of the Supreme Court in the suit to which we refer contained the following remark: "It is hard to conceive how a monopoly could be more firmly intrenched or how competition could be more effectively strangled." At that time (1891) the Harrow Trust was doing business under a New-York charter. Some time afterward it procured a charter in another State.

The protection which it enjoyed under the McKinley tariff, 45 per cent., was cut off by the last Congress, which put harrows on the free list.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The dismissal of Mr. Brady from the head of the Building Department, which has seemed highly probable ever since Mayor Strong took office, was converted into a foregone conclusion by the disaster in Orchard Street. The collapse of a new building, the progress of which the department had watched with entire complacency would of itself have acted as an indictment of the department and put it on its defense. But the investigation which followed showed that it had no defense, that it afforded no protection to the public, and that the enormous sum of money spent upon it was mainly thrown away. Both the office force and the outside force were shown to be absolutely inefficient. After these revelations nobody could pretend that the Superintendent was fit for his place, or that anything short of a thorough overhauling of the department by new hands could give it any public usefulness.

The antecedents of the new Superintendent yesterday appointed give good ground for expectation that he will effect this conversion. But he must by no means be afraid of making enemies. It is not too much to say, in view of the recent disclosures about the department, that the presumption is against the fitness for his place of every man at present employed in it. The substitution, in its various grades, of scientific constructors and competent mechanics for politicians ignorant of building, will spare very few of the names now on the pay roll of the department.

THE AFFRONT TO BISMARCK.

The refusal of the German Legislature to congratulate the most famous of living Germans upon the completion of his fourth score of years was a curious exhibition of boorishness and brutality. One can readily understand the disgust and indignation with which it was received by the Emperor. The Emperor is not only, like Bismarck himself, a "good German," but he is especially solicitous about the standing of Germany abroad. There can be no doubt that this standing has been seriously injured by the vote in the Reichstag, for the Reichstag, after all, is a representative body, and when it makes a contemptible exhibition of itself it makes a contemptible exhibition of Germany.

It takes extreme littleness of mind to justify this discourtesy to the ex-Chancellor upon the ground that the men who manifested it sincerely disapproved of much of Bismarck's policy, and honestly thought that he had done Germany some disservice. Indeed, it is likely that a majority of educated men everywhere will be found to take that view, but it is very pusillanimous and very unpatriotic for German representatives to allow this consideration to induce them to withhold an expression of the national gratitude to the man who found his country the fifth power in Europe and left her the first. The unification and the aggrandizement of Germany are services which give the doer of them a claim upon German patriots that cannot be destroyed even by his own acts. Suppose that everybody in this country who found matter for grave disapproval in the civil career of Gen. Grant had, upon that account, demurred to the honors that were paid at his death to the soldier who had saved the Union, with what disgust would the whole American people have received such a demurrer at such a time! The cases are really parallel, because Bismarck is retired from active life, and in his old age he already belongs to history as much as if he were dead. There is no more fear in this case than in that that any honors that may be paid to the founder of the German Empire will be held to mark approval of his whole political career. The Emperor himself has shown his people an example. He, too, dissented from the policy of the Chancellor, and, seeing that the prosecution of what he deemed a wiser policy could not be expected from so masterful a man, dismissed him from his councils. But he dismissed him loaded with honors and rewards, which he has taken every subsequent occasion to increase. In taking charge of the preparations for paying national honors to the great man who has rendered Germany services that will never be forgotten, the Emperor has shown himself a truer representative of Germany than the Legislature which has refused to take part in these honors.

The combination by which it was secured that the Reichstag should insult Bismarck was very heterogeneous. It included Poles and Alsacians, who opposed him precisely because he was the creator of the empire of which they desire the disintegration. It included also the Catholics, who have not yet forgotten the Culturkampf. But numerically the chief of its constituent elements was the Socialists, whose action furnishes a new proof of how unsocial and anti-social political Socialism really is. The kind of "fraternity" which it represents is not only distinct from but opposed to patriotism. It strives to make the lines of political cleavage social, rather than national, and to make a German workingman the political ally of a French or Italian or Spanish workingman and the political enemy of the German landholder or professional man or shopkeeper. "Socialism propagated by the deed," or Anarchism, is avowedly a union of the murderous ruffians of all countries against the well-to-do and orderly and well-disposed. It is likely that there are very many thousands of Germans who call themselves Socialists, and who have voted for Socialist representatives, without in the least meaning to compromise their citizenship or their patriotism. Such Germans will experience a shock from the action of their representatives which can hardly fail to do great injury to the Socialist cause. If the Reichstag were now to be dissolved, and a new election held, it is safe to say that the Socialist representation at the next session would be very much diminished. Indeed, so largely are politics with the mass of voters emotional that the refusal of a vote of congratulation to Bismarck may well turn out to have more important political consequences than any other act or omission of the German Legislature.

CUBAN ANNEXATION.

Some of our Republican friends seem to think the only sufficient antidote to their policy of trade exclusion is annexation. On that ground they are talking rather wildly of the great advantages our commerce would gain from annexing the Island of Cuba, with Puerto Rico thrown in. Unquestionably the resources of Cuba will never be developed adequately under the present rule of Spain, for two reasons, either one sufficient, and both together overwhelming. The first is that Spain does not and apparently can not preserve anything like the order that is absolutely essential to prosperous agriculture, industry, and commerce. The second is that the burden of supporting this wholly incompetent Government crushes the life out of nearly all enterprise. Here and there foreigners—usually not of Latin blood—manage, by means of unusual intelligence and energy, and the use of large capital, to raise sugar and tobacco profitably, thanks to the extraordinary fertility of the soil. It is probable, if Cuba were American territory, that after a considerable time, with sufficient American immigration, a Government could be set up that would preserve order and would not be ruinously costly.

But this is only probable. It is by no means certain. There is no provision in our system for governing dependencies, and any form of self-government by the present population of Cuba would be a most hazardous experiment. To establish it would involve great responsibility and risks, and the end would be by no means secure. If Cuba lay on the mainland, and in the track of natural railway extension, the task would not be so difficult. But if we annexed Cuba we should practically have to settle there a population of a couple of millions before we could do much with it. The game would not be worth the candle.

The question is not a very practical one, for Spain would not let Cuba go without a fight, and we are not going to fight for any such dubious prize. What we can do is to encourage in every way open to us the gradual extension of self-government to the island, and one of the conditions to this is to repress with perfect fidelity to our international obligations all unlawful aid to insurrectionary efforts. Apart from this we can seek by such trade agreements with Spain as are practicable to extend our commerce with Cuba. Exactly what can be done in this direction can only be determined by careful study by competent experts. It is not a simple question, because, for one thing, the sugar duty, which is the most obvious basis for concessions, is complicated by the interest in it of the corrupting Sugar Trust. But that is an element which we hope is not permanent. Moreover, it is always possible, though not easy, to convince Spain of the advantage she would gain from lower duties on American goods through the stimulus to prosperity in Cuba. That may be a slow process, but any policy dealing with Spain and Cuba must be one of patience as well as persistency, because the obstacles are great. But whatever we may do or fail to do in this direction, it is pure folly to talk of Cuban annexation.

A GREAT INVESTMENT.

The completion and formal dedication, a few days ago, of the crib or superstructure over the intake of the new conduit through which Chicago obtains water from Lake Michigan from a point four miles from shore, gave the Health Officer of the city an opportunity to emphasize the sanitary value of the improvement. It will be remembered that the intakes of the old conduits or tunnels were not more than two miles from the shore and the mouth of the foul Chicago River, that the water drawn through them was polluted by the city's sewage; and that the injurious effect of this pollution, as shown by the city's typhoid death rate and other vital statistics, was the subject of world-wide comment at the time of the great Fair.

This four-mile tunnel was opened for service before the end of the year 1892, and the statistics compared by Dr. Reynolds were those of the last years of the old service and those of 1894. Up to the close of 1892 Chicago's typhoid death rate was higher than that of any other of the seventeen cities having a population of 200,000 or more; but in 1894 the rate was so reduced that the city took the sixth place in the list. The average annual number of deaths from diarrheal diseases during the four years ending with 1893 was nearly 2,000; but the number last year was only 809. "If the same death rate had obtained," said the Health Officer, "from typhoid fever and diarrheal diseases in 1894 that obtained in the four years immediately preceding, there would be 2,153 persons less living in Chicago than there are to-day."

Estimating "the value of a human life to the community" at $5,000, he remarked that by expending $3,000,000 upon the new tunnel the city had already saved $10,765,000 worth of lives. While the cold economic and sanitary estimate of the value of the average human life is much less than $5,000, it can easily be demonstrated, nevertheless, that from a purely pecuniary point of view Chicago's investment in a conduit that supplies wholesome water is one that yields interest at the rate of more than 100 per cent. a year, not only in the actual diminution of mortality, but also in the improved reputation of the city throughout this country and the civilized world.

LABOR OUT OF POLITICS.

Immediately after the nomination of Mr. Strong, The Times pointed out that, if elected, he would, with no change in the law and without any addition to it, have it in his power to do a great deal for the emancipation of the city affairs from partisan politics. This power is conferred upon the Mayor by the Civil Service act of 1884 and its amendments, which places it in his discretion to establish a system of appointment and employment for merit only, without regard to politics. The Mayor has made excellent use of this authority in the selection of his Board of Civil Service Commissioners and in the revision of the rules which he has adopted on their recommendation.

He has now taken a very much more important step, and one which, if vigorously followed, as we are confident that it will be, will go far toward making any partisan machine, such as Tammany had and Platt would like to have, exceedingly difficult to establish or maintain. This is the adoption of what is known as the system of registration of laborers. It is intended, briefly, to secure for the city competent workmen, and to give all applicants for city work a fair chance, according to honest claims, and without the need of any politician's influence or favor. The system is very simple. First, all persons actually in the employ of the city are registered. In the second place, all applicants are registered as they apply, being required to furnish testimonials from two reputable citizens, one an actual or former employer, as to sobriety, industry, and capacity; evidence as to service in the army or navy is added. Each person registered is known by a number, and the facts constituting his record bear a corresponding number. When a requisition for laborers is received, the record is consulted, and those presented for employment are, first, veterans in the order of the number dependent on them; second, veterans without dependents; third, others in the order of the number dependent on them. The names are known only when the selection has been made. There is no chance for favoritism, if there should be any disposition to show it. Men once employed are again put upon the register when laid off, unless they have been discharged for incompetency, intoxication, or insubordination. In that case they cannot go on the registry for a year, and then only if the cause of discharge no longer exists.

This system is in no sense an experiment. Its principle is as old as industry itself, and has been applied in private life ever since men worked for other men for pay. The particular methods employed have also been thoroughly tested—in Boston for some years and in the navy yards of the Federal Government for several years. In both cases the success has been complete. Politics under an honest working of the plan is simply banished. The gain to the city is enormous, not only in abolishing a most contemptible and insidious source of corruption, but in the amount and quality of work secured. If the plan is firmly adhered to during the term of Mayor Strong, it will make a revival of anything like the Tammany machine very nearly, if not quite, impracticable.

JAPAN IN DISGRACE.

Japan must, and doubtless will, take instant and energetic measures for removing, so far as any measures can, the disgrace and shame that have been brought upon the whole nation by the assault made on Li Hung Chang in the streets of Simonoseki. The fact that the young fellow who fired at China's representative was in all probability an irresponsible victim of patriotic hysteria is a sufficient explanation of his act, but not in the slightest degree does it excuse the Japanese officials for not taking such precautions as would have made any such calamity impossible.

Japan is just now in a peculiarly delicate position. She has claimed admission to the circle of civilized peoples and has given innumerable proofs that her demand should be granted. The world has considered these proofs, recognized their close approach to adequacy, and by new treaties, made or making, has consented to give the Mikado and his subjects the right for which they so eagerly pleaded, of dealing with foreigners on terms of exact equality. Japan, however, is still "on probation"; in many quarters the thoroughness of her civilization is questioned and doubted. Certain deplorable events that followed the capture of Port Arthur furnished at least a show of reason for delay, and though the partial denials and full explanations that have since been made minify materially the painful shock which those massacres gave to all the friends and admirers of Japan, yet the memory of them has by no means passed away.

Especially unfortunate is it for Japan, therefore, that one of her subjects, in one of her own cities and far from the excitements of war, should have committed a crime so peculiarly atrocious as a murderous assault upon a duly accredited Ambassador, engaged in performing the highest task that can be assigned to such an official, and protected by the most inviolable of all international laws. Even barbarians recognize such envoys as sacred; to attack them is an enormity from which most savages would shrink. Unless the representatives of one country are safe in every other, intercourse between nations becomes impossible, and instant war is the only remedy for the slightest wrong or misunderstanding.

Some years ago the present Czar, while traveling in Japan, was assaulted by a fanatical hater of foreigners, and was saved from death by the promptness with which Prince George of Greece, his companion, struck the would-be assassin to the ground. Besides making most profuse apologies, the Mikado ordered a season of mourning to be observed by the whole nation.

A greater wrong has been committed in the case of Li Hung Chang, and something more effective than the passage by the Diet of a resolution of regret is needed to rehabilitate Japan in the eyes of the world. The boy Koyama is of no consequence whatever, nor will the most severe of punishments inflicted on him be more than a beginning of just reparation, not alone to China, but to outraged civilization as well. What is needed is an unmistakable expression from Japan that she appreciates the enormity of the misfortune that has befallen her, and her resolute intention to make impossible, so far as lies in human power, the occurrence of anything like it in the future.

Prof. Felix Adler condensed in a few words a large amount of wisdom when, putting an old phrase in new form, he said that "schools are made for children, not children for schools." Substitute "should be" for "are" and his assertion becomes much more nearly true, and at the same time points the way to real educational reform. There are at present a vast number of so-called institutions of learning that are highly admirable as smoothly-running pieces of mechanism, eminently well adapted to take in children at one end and at the expiration of a definite and invariable period to turn them out at the other, marked with the word "graduate." Just what happens during the process of manipulation to the material under treatment, nobody seems to know or care. Enormous classes are taught not to whisper during school hours, to obey with automatic precision the tap of a bell, and to "earn" a certain number of "marks." These results are obvious; that their attainment precludes the acquisition of an education might be asserted, without any great amount of exaggeration, as equally manifest. There seems to be, just now, a movement in favor of good scholars, with good schools, simply as an incident, necessary but subordinate. Dr. Adler had not a little to do with the starting of this impulse, and, therefore, does he deserve well of his kind.

Philosophers might well ponder, and, if they can, explain why the Legislatures of New-York and New-Jersey, both elected to make effectual a widespread and energetic demand for reform, have proved themselves not only unwilling, but incompetent, to do anything except to imitate the worst of their predecessors, and to continue all the evils they were expected to abolish. Chosen to bring about great improvements, they have banded together in defense of antique abuses, instead of leading public opinion they have defied it. These are mysterious phenomena, and in some mysterious way or other the people of the two States are responsible for them. It would be worth while to study out the explanation.

FOR MORE LIBERAL SUNDAY LAWS

The Committee of Twenty-five Discusses the Question of Funds.

The Committee of Twenty-five appointed at the Cooper Union mass meeting of various societies, at which the Rev. Dr. Rainsford and the Rev. Dr. Rylance spoke in favor of opening the saloons Sunday, met last evening at Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth Street, near Third Avenue, to take further steps toward perfecting the permanent organization that is to be known as the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws.

The principal subject discussed was the method to be used for raising the necessary funds for the support of the organization. It was decided that this could be done best by voluntary subscriptions.

A resolution, introduced by Otto Kempner, requesting the Board of Aldermen to prepare resolutions indorsing the Cooper Union Sunday bill that was introduced by Senator Jacob A. Cantor and Assemblyman Reinhardt, was carried. Dr. M. B. Feeney, J. E. Graybill, and Otto Kempner were appointed on the committee with instructions to visit the Board of Aldermen at its meeting to-day.

Indeed a Pathetic Appeal.

From London Truth.

A young American lady visiting the office of the San Remo agent of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, soon after the Elbe went down, perused there a list of passengers who had been lost in that ill-fated vessel. Coming unexpectedly on the names of two friends among the drowned, she was, not unnaturally, much shocked and upset, and a magnified, distorted version of the incident forthwith appeared in a Genoa paper, and in due course seems to have made the round of the Continental journals. About a fortnight ago, the agent in question received a letter addressed to his care for "The young American lady who had lost her mother and brothers in the Elbe." Here is the letter:

Dear and Honored Lady: I have just read in The Munich Gazette of your terrible loss in the Elbe, and that the tidings of the sad event reached you in San Remo. Accept my sincere sympathy in this bitter and cruel sorrow, and put your trust in the Almighty. I had lent a friend 5,000 marks, and he, also, has gone down in the Elbe, together with your dear relatives. Does not your sorrow render your heart tender toward a fellow sufferer, and will you not inclose me a small sum to mitigate my bitter loss?

MOSES C.

Catholic Orphan Asylum Society.

The annual meeting of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society of Brooklyn was held at its room, at 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, last night, and the following officers and Directors were elected:

President—The Right Rev. Charles E. McDonnell, D. D.; First Vice President—Joseph W. Carroll; Second Vice President—Patrick F. Keany; Secretary—John T. Breen; Assistant Secretary—John A. Clarry; Treasurer—John D. Carroll; Directors—The Very Rev. P. J. McNamara, V. G.; Thomas Cassin, Bernard McCaffrey, Arthur McGerald, John H. Farrell, Joseph A. Kene, M. D.; William J. Carr, James H. Mullarky, John H. Newman, Daniel Bradley, W. J. Roche, John P. Taaffe, John C. McGuire, Daniel J. Byrne, and George M. Nichols.

Finance Committee—Edward Burns, John L. Doyle, James P. Holland, M. F. McGoldrick, and P. J. Carlin; Inspectors of Election—William J. Walsh, Joseph V. Scully, and T. F. McDonald.

Leonard Courtney Not a Candidate.

LONDON, March 25.—Leonard Courtney has withdrawn positively his candidacy for the Speakership, owing to the Unionist resolution not to oppose the Conservative nominee, Sir Matthew Ridley, Lord Tweedmouth's brother-in-law.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Oliver—Clarkson.

RAHWAY, N. J., March 25.—George C. Oliver, Assistant Postmaster, and Miss Lucy Clarkson, daughter of Albert Clarkson, were married at the residence of the bride's parents this evening, in the presence of a few intimate friends.

Moseley—Smith.

DEXTER, Mo., March 25.—A. N. Moseley, Congressman from the Fourteenth Missouri District, the youngest member of Congress, was married here this morning to Miss Effie Smith.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC A COMPETITOR

Bidding for the Cattle Trade of Both England and Germany.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Information received by Secretary Morton is that the Argentine Republic is fast shaping its affairs so as to become one of the United States' principal competitors in the meat trade. A private letter just received by Secretary Morton from United States Minister Buchanan says the cattle shippers are looking to a development of their trade in both Great Britain and Germany, and that their trade is unquestionably growing rapidly, too.

Mr. Buchanan assigns as one reason for this growth, which he anticipates will continue, the overproduction of alfalfa and the consequent decline in the price, which will necessitate its being fed to cattle and hogs more largely than heretofore.

Another letter from James M. Sinclair contains similar information. Mr. Sinclair visited this country a short time ago and was much interested in the work of the Department of Agriculture. He has just completed a trip of 1,700 miles through the Argentine Republic and says it has an immense area of land suitable for agriculture, especially for the growth of wheat and maize. It is subject, however, to droughts and locusts. Its wheat crop this year will be, he says, from 30 to 50 per cent. less than last year. Of maize there will be 1,000,000 tons for export. There has been a sharp advance in the price of corn in the republic, caused by the small amount in stock and the news of the corn crop failure in the United States.

The sales of wool for the first half of February aggregated over 10,000,000 pounds at prices running from 6c. to 10¼c. per pound.

EDUCATION IN NEW-YORK.

The Truth of Harsh Criticism Recognized and Discussed.

From The Journal of Pedagogy.

While no one can truthfully say that there has not been marked progress in educational matters in New-York, there is, nevertheless, ground for the criticism made by Col. Parker that the State of New-York is doing less for education that any other State in the Union. The new education is not popular in many quarters, it must be admitted. One reason for this condition of things is the fact that in the selection of men for places of responsibility the choice has too often fallen upon men who have had no training as educators. They have often been men of character and education, but in too many instances they have known nothing whatever of pedagogy as a science.

New-York has the best "system" of public schools in the world, but there is lacking in more places than one a true conception of the nature and end of all educational processes. One of the reasons, therefore, why the progressive school men of the State so heartily approve of Mr. Charles R. Skinner's election as Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of New-York, is their confidence that he will accomplish more than has yet been done in the direction of putting the schools of the first State in the Union in the front rank of educational progress. He will, they hope, seek the advice and co-operation, not simply of the "practical" educators, but of the real students of pedagogy.

SOUTH CLASSIS OPPOSES THE UNION

Long Island Churchmen Consider the Subject of Consolidation.

By a vote of 8 to 6 the meeting of the South Classis of Long Island practically decided that there shall be no consolidation of the South Classis and the North Classis. The meeting was held at noon yesterday, at 25 East Twenty-second Street.

The vote was to refer the matter back to the committee which had the matter in charge and which recommended consolidation, but several of the members stated after the meeting that the action really killed the project, for the present at least. It showed that the South Classis was not in favor of consolidation with the North Classis.

The South Classis includes Brooklyn and is composed of twenty-five churches. The North Classis has twenty-three churches, and takes in Long Island east of Long Island City.

The Character of Cities.

From The Church at Home and Abroad.

Nineveh, the most ancient of great cities of which we have much knowledge, was noticed by God in an impressive manner. It is, indeed, in the way of fearful threatening that Nineveh is first brought to our view in the Bible. But in God's readiness to postpone its doom, and to avert that doom on its people's repentance, we have a signal instance of his forbearance. The whole history of Nineveh gives strong proof of the importance which God attaches to the character of cities.

God is not indifferent to any form of moral and social power among men. He could not be indifferent to these great centres and depositories of moral and social and political power which we call cities.

It surely is well to give to the cities of our own land special, concerted, prayerful consideration.

Mr. Labouchere Is Sarcastic.

From London Truth.

The Archbishop of York has sent out a letter enjoining on his clergy a "greatly diminished use of tobacco," and other acts of self-denial and self-discipline during the Lenten season. Simultaneously with this letter the papers have published a paragraph, from which it appears that, while the clergy are fasting the Archbishop himself will go abroad "for a somewhat longer period than usual." It is hardly to be wondered at that some people have found the conjunction of the two announcements—the penance for the parson and the Continental trip for his Grace—rather provocative of mirth even in this Lenten season.

Victims of Royal Favor.

From London Truth.

Twenty years ago a February levée killed Sir Arthur Helps, and now a February drawing room has destroyed Sir Geoffrey Hornby, who never recovered from a chill which he caught at Buckingham Palace on the 19th ult. Poor Sir Geoffrey Hornby was no willing victim, as he would not have gone to Court but for his being obliged to do so in his official capacity as first naval aide-de-camp to the Queen.

The Right Kind of Police Commissioners.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Your timely article of date on the Mayor's duty in the matter of Police Commissioners is deserving of great praise. The appointment of Commissioner Andrews has put upon the board a gentleman of fine military instincts, and presumably of executive ability. His present colleagues appear to oppose him in every direction. Let the Mayor appoint men likely to uphold his views of discipline. Straight, upright, hard-headed men of business training, and, with it all, men known to be citizens of virtue, figures more familiar in the family circle than in the bar-room; men who, themselves being under control, and manly men, would be quick to recognize the self control and manliness, or want of it, in their subordinates, whether Captains or patrolmen.

D.

New-York, March 21.

More Criticism of Dr. Rainsford.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

It is a little too much to hear a foreign-born citizen, like the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, asserting that "New-York is not an American city, it is a cosmopolitan city, an Irish city, a German city." When we have, at last, been able to assert our Americanism, and to forbid, by law, the raising of foreign flags upon our public buildings, we are in no mood to listen patiently to the assumption by our adopted citizens of any foreign ownership in our City of New-York. Dr. Rainsford may not have been correctly quoted, but if he has been, he has committed an offense in his recent speech at Cooper Union for which he should be called to account by every true American. AN OLD NEW-YORKER.

New-York, March 25.

DEFERENCE TO BISMARCK

Prussian Diet and Reichstag Members' Welcome at Lauenberg.

IRON CHANCELLOR'S TENDER SPEECH

The Narrowest Hut May Hold Two Lovers, but the Castle Was Not Large Enough for the Delegations.

FRIEDRICHSRUH, March 25.—Prince Bismarck received the members of the Prussian Diet and many members of the Reichstag to-day.

The members of the Prussian Lower House were the first to arrive. They were greeted by Count Herbert Bismarck, who asked them to wait at the station for the arrival of the members of the Upper House.

In the meantime Gen. Count von Waldersee, in the uniform of the Uhlans, grouped a small circle of distinguished persons about him on the platform.

Count Bismarck, while busying himself, with the assistance of Count Limberg, in completing the arrangements for the conveyance of the visitors to the castle, evoked great laughter by remarking: "As the Reichstag are not here officially, they must travel in ordinary carriages and not in saloons."

Count von Waldersee called out for some bimetallists to complete his group, and Dr. Arendt, the eminent exponent of bimetallism, was found and led before Count von Waldersee. The group, which included Dr. Stoecker, was photographed.

Suddenly there was a cry, "Bismarck comes!" and to the intense surprise of all the old Chancellor appeared upon the platform, contrary to programme. The Prince was attired in a full General's uniform, with cuirass and helmet. He wore a long gray cloak and carried a walking stick, though he did not use it. He walked erect and with a firm step. He was attended by his chief forester, von Lange, and Count Stolberg. Everybody rushed toward him, and the Prince said in a loud voice, "Gentlemen, welcome to Lauenberg."

To some who were nearest to him he remarked: "High hats and white ties are unwonted sights in the Saxon forest. We are rural here."

Councilor Kleimschmid, a member of the Landtag said to the Prince, "The members of the Reichstag have not yet arrived."

"What?" said the ex-Chancellor; "are they permitted to come?" This remark created great laughter.

Just then the train conveying the members of the Reichstag arrived, and Prince Bismarck was driven to the castle, the members walking. The entire delegation assembled around the terrace facing the lawn. Count Stolberg, Herr von Koeller, Prussian Minister of the Interior, and ex-President von Levetzow walked through the castle to the terrace, where each made a short speech of congratulation, to which Prince Bismarck replied in a clear voice. He said:

Accept my warmest thanks for the honor you have rendered me. It is to me the highest distinction that such a noble assembly is united here. I should be ashamed if the honor was not for the work I have done—not for my person only. The credit for the political results achieved I share with those who co-operated with me, who are now dead, and above all with my greatly worshipped good master under whom I worked so long.

Here the aged ex-Chancellor stopped speaking and cried bitterly, the assembly in the meantime being greatly affected.

Regaining his composure, the Prince continued in a voice choked with emotion:

What could I have done without his aid and that of his powerful army? I should have stuck in the same bog that frustrated all previous attempts at German unity. Our dynasties, thank God, are still powerful in their countries, [Cheers,] and especially the King of Prussia is able to put a powerful army into the service of national interest. This was my aim at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and I have always followed it since.

Thanks to our Emperor, William I., and his federated sovereigns, more was done than any diplomat could do. If the Emperor had not ordered the mobilization of the armies in 1866-70 what would have become of Germany? Some one [meaning Prof. Virchow] has said that my actions did not impress him well. He and his party never impressed me as adding strength to the country. The dynasties fought harder with each other than any of the parliamentary factions fought.

We fought Bavaria and Saxony, yet when the need arose we grasped each other's brother-hand and marched together against the common foe.

Among the parliamentary factions the dissension is deeper and more heated, and common action seems excluded. Federal Governments prove to be better for the people than parliamentary factions. With federated Governments, national interests are always above all other considerations.

As long as we can rely upon this true national feeling of our Princes I shall not be alarmed for the future of the empire. I wish this feeling were more strongly expressed by the Diets of the German States. We Prussians, the Bavarians, and the Saxons, though having different Diets, are always Germans, and not like the inhabitants of Sweden and Norway, distinct peoples.

The Diets ought to take a larger interest in the foreign policy. They ought to discuss what is known about the instructions foreign Minister receives and what he does.

In the Federal Council the budget for salaries of foreign Ministers always offers a chance for debating the foreign policy. This would tend to revive national feeling in the empire, which is not, of late, manifesting itself so strongly as I could wish.

There is no doubt that there are people who labor under the erroneous impression that there are two separate and independent Governments at Berlin. There is but one, for the foreign policy, which, as intended by the Constitution, ought to be imperial, has been distorted by bureaucratic malpractices from the original intention. I am sorry I cannot directly take part in the management of affairs.

Here the ex-Chancellor was interrupted by shouts of "So are we!"

With a wave of his hand Prince Bismarck continued:

No, I am not well enough to co-operate with you practically, [Hurrahs, and cries of "Yes, you are!"] but my ideas are with you, perhaps more than is proper for an old man like myself. But I cannot help myself; I cannot drive away what has become a habitual interest through lifelong work. I cannot now express my feeling better than by impressing upon you, especially you members of the Landtag, that you must hold fast to the national idea, and remember that in Prussia, also, we do not follow the Brandenburg or Prussian policy, but the imperial German policy. In this sense I call upon you for three cheers for the Kaiser.

The cheers were given heartily. When quiet was restored, Prince Bismarck added:

I very much wish my house were able to receive you all as my guests, but there is no room. Although there is room in the narrowest hut for happy lovers, there is not room enough here for 400.

The concluding remarks of the ex-Chancellor were greeted with laughter, and he retired for luncheon with the Presidents of the bodies represented. Counts William and Herbert Bismarck and Count von Rantzau, the ex-Chancellor's son-in-law, were also present.

The Deputies departed for their homes on three special trains.

A tempest of wind and rain prevailed throughout the night and this forenoon, making the forest roads impassable. The sky cleared about noon.

Crowds of newspaper reporters besieged the castle, but admittance was denied to them by the gatekeepers and they were harshly repulsed. The keepers were acting under orders of Prince Bismarck's physician, Dr. Chrysander.

Dr. Schweninger expressed to a representative of the United Press his anger at the exertions which Prince Bismarck is obliged to undergo upon the occasion of the birthday demonstrations, and declared that he would like to prohibit them all. The ex-Chancellor is in fairly good health, but is anxious himself about the fatigues which he will have to undergo.

It is learned that the Emperor's visit to Prince Bismarck to-morrow will assume the character of a special military honor to the old Chancellor. His Majesty has ordered a company of infantry, a company of pioneers, a squadron of the Wandsbeck Hussars, and a battery of artillery, all with colors and bands, to assemble to Friedrichsruh.

The Emperor will alight from his special train at Anmuehle and place himself at the head of the troops, which will march to the castle. The Emperor will be accompanied by Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorf, Minister of War, and the members of the military household.

A meeting of the Democratic Deputies in the Würtemberg Diet was held in Stuttgart to-day. It passed a resolution approving of the Reichstag's action on Saturday and protesting against the sentiments of the Emperor's telegram to Bismarck.

LONDON, March 25.—The Daily News correspondent in Berlin says:

"The Government has not yet decided how to act, but it is almost certain to take advantage of the first pretext to dissolve the Reichstag before Easter. The Centrists being forced by Saturday's vote into a more hostile attitude to the Government, the Ministers have lost all chance of passing the bills now under discussion. The National Union of Berlin University students have telegraphed the Emperor:

"'Your Majesty's words to Prince Bismarck will find an enthusiastic echo in the hearts of the German youth.' They telegraphed Bismarck that they were disgusted with the decision of the Reichstag, but confidently hoped that in generations to come another spirt would prevail. The military unions of Leipsic, including 120,000 veterans, have telegraphed the Emperor, thanking him for denouncing the Reichstag's action."

GREAT BRITAIN AND NICARAGUA

Difficulties Attending Enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Some of the persons who are anxious to have the Monroe doctrine asserted with great positiveness just now in the case of Nicaragua, and who get the impression that the President does not fully appreciate the importance to the United States and all other American republics of the maintenance of that doctrine, are not aware of some of the forms of embarrassment from which the United States have heretofore suffered, and may suffer now in attempting to impress the doctrine upon foreign powers. The President and the Secretary of State are alive to the necessity for the common welfare of all republics on this continent of preventing the intrusion of any power controlled by a form of government antagonistic to a republic.

It has occurred to State Department officers of former Administrations, Democratic and Republican, that some of the South and Central American States have at times presumed upon the disposition of the United States to assert and maintain the Monroe doctrine to assume an attitude toward European powers that they would not venture to occupy if there were not a powerful nation here in the north constanly directing the attention of European powers to the fact that encroachments upon this continent, to acquire territory and establish government, would be regarded as an unfriendly act.

There have been times during the controversy between Nicaragua and Great Britain when it might have been suspected that Nicaragua would not have been so defiant and so confident of success, if that country had not felt that whatever happened, the United States would see that she retained intact her territory.

The ejection of the Consul of Great Britain, while it may present some aspects advantageous to the Nicaraguans in the correspondence that may follow the payment of the indemnity of $75,000, now or at some time that Nicaragua may agree to pay it, possibly would not have been made if it was not a generally understood proposition in Nicaragua that the United States would prevent the collection by force of the assessment made by Great Britain.

If other South and Central American countries could be induced to accept the same idea, the possibility would at once present itself that foreign nations could be offended with impunity, as long as the United States could be depended upon to obstruct by the interposition of the Monroe doctrine a forcible attempt to collect money as the price of insult.

In supporting the Monroe doctrine, as the Administration, will unquestionably do, it cannot be depended upon to interfere with a British attempt to secure the indemnity to which it considers itself entitled for the bad treatment of British subjects. Military interference would not be expected by Nicaragua to prevent Great Britain from securing admission of the propriety of the demand, while it would almost as surely be invoked if the collection of indemnity was made the pretext when the real object was to acquire territory and establish a foothold on the continent.

It may be suggested that it would scarcely be a wise or profitable business for the United States to set up in, to offer to resent with force the demands of all foreign powers that South and Central American States chose to offend, simply because these States were confident of the support of the United States when the foreign powers sent a force to insist upon the payment of its indemnity.

The change of Government in Spain is likely to defer, but not for long the Spanish answer to the letter of Secretary Gresham about the firing on the Allianca. It will not be lost sight of. There has been no intimation that Spain desires to evade it. Our Minister at Madrid is intelligent and cool, and he will assert with all propriety the rights of his Government before the Madrid rulers.

GREAT CONCESSION IN PERSIA.

The American Who Holds It Lacks Capital to be Successful.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Vice Consul General Tyler, at Teheran, reports to the State Department that an American citizen holds concessions for drilling artesian wells for irrigation purposes throughout Persia, and for the introduction of electricity in its various forms, outside of telegraphy—which already exists—into that country.

The concessionaire has not, however, been able to secure sufficient capital to push these enterprises to a successful issue.

Bimetallic League in France.

PARIS, March 25.—A National Bimetallic League has been formed here, with ex-Premier Loubet as President. Among the Vice Presidents are M. Magnin, Governor of the Bank of France; M. de Normandie, President of the Comptoir d'Escompte, and Deputy Méline. The main feature of the league's programme is the plan to open direct relations with foreign bimetallic leagues. The league has already 3,000 members.

Honduras Promises Prompt Attention.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Honduras has promised to act promptly concerning the murder of Mr. Renton, the American who was assassinated in that country. A telegram to that effect has been received by Secretary Gresham from Mr. Pierce M. B. Young, our Minister to Honduras. The visit of the cruiser Montgomery doubtless has had this influence.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

LI HUNG CHANG'S INJURY

Attending Surgeon Says the Wound Need Not Cause Anxiety.

THE ASSAILANT PROBABLY INSANE

Twelve Japanese War Ships Make a Concerted Attack upon the Forts North of Makong in the Pescadores.

LONDON, March 25.—A dispatch from Tokio to the Central News says that Dr. Sato, the surgeon in attendance upon Li Hung Chang, has telegraphed to the Emperor that the Chinese envoy's wound is in good condition, and that there is no cause for anxiety regarding the result.

Li Hung Chang's assailant, the dispatch further says, is believed to be insane.

A Central News dispatch from Tokio says that immediately on hearing of the attack upon Li Hung Chang, the Emperor sent two of his principal surgeons to attend the Chinese envoy, and also sent his personal aide de camp with messages from the Empress and himself.

A Central News dispatch from Tokio says that a special gazette has been published, containing a message signed by the Emperor and the Imperial Ministers, deploring the act of a fanatic against the person of an envoy under the protection of Japan. The criminal, the message says, must be punished according to law, and the nation must respect the imperial orders.

A dispatch to The Westminster Gazette says the Japanese Parliament has passed resolutions deploring the attempt to assassinate Li Hung Chang.

A dispatch from Shimonoseki to The Pall Mall Gazette says that Li Hung Chang will refuse to cede any territory to Japan, but will offer a greatly-increased sum of money as indemnity instead. It is believed, the dispatch says, that the peace negotiations will not be successful, there evidently being some secret force behind China.

The Times's correspondent in Kobe says that Corea has refused a Japanese loan, to have been made on the condition of repayment in five years. The Times's correspondent in Hongkong says:

"The Chinese are taking measures to defend Foo-Chow, Amoy, and Swatow. The rising in Mulluk is local, and is not spreading. The harbors of Tamsui and Kellung, Formosa, are blocked with torpedoes.

SHANGHAI, March 25.—Twelve Japanese warships made a concerted attack on Saturday upon the forts north of Makong, Pescadores. The firing began at 12 o'clock and lasted until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The warships then withdrew, but renewed the attack on Sunday, both by sea and land. Communication by telegraph with Formosa had not been restored this morning, and the land lines communicating with the Pescadores are still interrupted.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—No official confirmation of the attempted assassination of Li Hung Chang has been received at either the Chinese or the Japanese Legations. The general feeling here is one of profound regret that this venerable Chinese diplomat should have fallen a victim to a fanatic's bullet.

Its effect upon the peace negotiations cannot be determined, for much will depend upon the result. Should Li Hung Chang recover after a short illness, the only result, it is believed, would be delay. Should he die, a postponement of the peace negotiations for a number of weeks is regarded as inevitable.

So great is the confidence of the Japanese envoys, and the Japanese people as well, in Li Hung Chang's ability to aid a settlement of peace, that it would be difficult to secure another Chinese envoy as acceptable to Japan.

Li Hung Chang is seventy-three years old, and has been in feeble health for many months. He has suffered from a complication of disorders, and it is feared that his recuperative powers have been greatly weakened. A year ago, when Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster of this city were making a tour of the world, they dined with him at his palace, at Tien-Tsin. The menu included twenty-four courses, one-half consisting of American dishes and the remainder of distinctively Chinese food. At that time the Viceroy was compelled to eat sparingly even of the dishes best suited to his health, and it is believed from all reports that his general condition is not so good now as it was at that time.

The punishment which his assailant, Koyoma, will receive will be speedy and severe. He may be tried by court-martial. The war sentiment is very strong among the common people, who, it is thought, will secretly, if not openly, applaud Koyoma's act. The younger generation of Japanese are being taught that it is barbarous not to respect the right of foreigners in their country, but the adults are not so well trained.

If Li Hung Chang should die his assassin will be punished by death, which, in Japan, takes the form of hanging. Even should Li Hung Chang recover, it is regarded as probable that Koyama will be condemned to death as a warning to his fellow-countrymen. The Japanese Government was greatly mortified at the attempt upon the life of the Russian Prince, George, in that country a few years ago. Since then foreigners of distinction visiting the empire have had special guards detailed for their protection so long as they remain in Japan.

This distinction was shown to Mr. John W. Foster, who is Li Hung Chang's confidential adviser at the present time, when he and Mrs. Foster visited Japan, although at that time Mr. Foster was a private citizen of the United States, having a year previously relinquished the portfolio of the State Department on the incoming of the Cleveland Administration.

The policeman who attempted to assassinate Prince George was adjudged to be insane. Nevertheless, he was sentenced to imprisonment for life, and died in the insane ward of the Tokio Penitentiary.

The report which reached here that China will not consent to a cession of any part of her territory as one of the conditions of peace is not believed to be correct. China knew before Li Hung Chang went to Shimonoseki upon what terms Japan would make peace, and the occupation by Japan of the Island of Formosa was known to be included in these terms. It is not doubted that China would prefer to pay a much larger war indemnity than Japan will ask in order to retain Formosa, but it is known positively that Japan will not accept such a proposition.

MEXICAN TARIFF AND COMMERCE

Subsidy for a Market, Land Prices, and Mail and Ship Contracts.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The State Department has been officially notified that a revision of the Mexican customs tariff will go into operation April 1, involving changes in the following schedules affecting exports from the United States:

Tinware, manufactures of iron and steel, textiles of linen, jute, and other fibres, and certain cases containing articles of gold, silver, and platinum in sets.

The Mexican Government has granted a subsidy of $1,500 in gold per year for an experimental agency designed to create a market for Mexican fruits and vegetables at Kansas City, Mo. This establishment will maintain at all times a stock of assorted Mexican products.

President Diaz, in compliance with the law, has decreed the tariff of prices per hectare for public lands in the twenty-seven States, two territories, and the Federal District of Mexico for the fiscal year 1895-96.

The prices vary from $5.60 Mexican in the Federal District (City of Mexico) to 65 cents in Lower California, the average being about $2.25. A hectare is nearly two and one-half acres.

The Mexican Government has made a mail contract with the Johnston Line of steamers to make at least two trips monthly between New-York or Baltimore and Tampico. The company is to deliver on the wharves at Tampico all the coal that the Government may need at a price not to exceed $5 per metric ton in United States currency.

A contract has been made for extending the trips of the Ward New-York and Cuba Line to Coatzacoalos, the gulf terminus of the new Tehuantepec Interoceanic Railway, which is expected to rival the Panama route.

"Pike's Peak or Bust!"
Mary has a little fad,
Its name all people know,
And everywhere that Mary goes
Her Pundle has to go!

SPAIN'S REBELLIOUS SUBJECTS.

Officers Hissed in Madrid and More Troops Arriving in Cuba.

LONDON, March 25.—The Central News correspondent in Madrid says:

"Strong public resentment is felt still on account of the officers' riots. Officers are hissed frequently when they enter cafés or music halls. The whole affair has had a bad influence on the ranks. The non-commissioned officers and privates are returning late from their furloughs, and are inclined to be defiant."

HAVANA, March 25.—The cruiser Alfonso XII. arrived to-day, having on board 1,300 Government troops.

BOSTON, March 25.—Cuban residents here in sympathy with the struggle for independence have formed a committee consisting of J. V. Fuentes, Arturo Olive, and Alonzo C. Cartwright and called a meeting to be held to-morrow at 7:30 P. M., for organization.

HAVANA, March 25.—Col. Santoscildes, who commands the Government force at Manzanillo, reports that yesterday troops under Col. Araoz attacked and dispersed rebel bands at Juraguana and Cayo Camacho.

The bands were 500 strong, and were commanded by Guerra Guardia Reitor. Fifteen rebels were killed and many others wounded. The Government force lost one officer killed and two privates wounded. The rebels left behind a large quantity of ammunition and small arms.

The same Government troops also dispersed a party of rebels at San Ramon on March 22, losing one officer killed and three privates wounded.

A report from Holguin says that insurgents under Masso Mira Manana are approaching the place. The force is 300 strong and well armed.

Two men, said to have been forced to flee from Cuba, were passengers by the Ward Line steamship Orizaba, which arrived from Havana yesterday. They are Dr. Fernando A. de Zagas and George Henriques. Mr. Henriques, who is eighteen years old, refused to be interviewed on the pier, and went at once to the residence of his father, 17 West Eighty-seventh Street. Reporters who called at the house last night were refused admission.

Officers of the Orizaba say young Henriques embarked very hastily at Havana, and reached the ship without baggage and armed with a passport which they suspected of belonging to some one else.

Dr. de Zagas is from Matanzas. He denied that his trip here had any connection with the Cuban outbreak.

ACCIDENTS TO VESSELS AT SEA.

Steamer Belfast Ashore and Eighteen of Her Crew Are Missing.

GREENOCK, March 25.—The British steamer Durham City, Capt. Thompson, from Newport News, March 8, for Glasgow, arrived here to-day with four of the crew of the British steamer Belfast, Capt. Brown, from Darien, March 2, for Belfast, which is ashore on Jona Island, and will probably become a total wreck. Eighteen other members of the Belfast's crew are missing.

The Norweglan steamer Union had a hole stove in her hull amidships by colliding with the British steamer Corean, Capt. Brodie, while the latter vessel, bound from Glasgow for Halifax, was lying off the Tail of the Bank, in the Clyde, making repairs to her machinery. The Union, however, did not make any water. The Corean's stem was badly damaged and some of her bow plates were stove. She returned to port for repairs.

The American bark Arkwright, Capt. Moore, from Port Gamble, Dec. 22, for New South Wales ports and San Francisco, standed in Spencer's Gulf, South Australia, and it was necessary to jettison a part of her deck cargo. She was floated and proceeded, apparently undamaged.

The bark Andrada, (British,) Adams, from Tacoma, Oct. 29, for Liverpool, is still ashore at Barmouth, on the Welsh coast, two tugs, which were working on her, having failed to pull her afloat. There are sixteen inches of water in her hold. The vessel is bulging, and it is feared she will become a total loss.

The steamer Storm King, (British,) Crosby, from Antwerp, March 22, for Boston, which was in collision with the Italian bark Guiseppe, and put into Dungeness with her bows damaged, has proceeded for Antwerp.

RUSSIA'S NEW BUSINESS RULES.

Conditions to be Observed by Foreign Commercial Travelers.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The State Department has learned that restrictions upon foreign commercial travelers in Russia have been modified, and that the Minister of Finance has established the following temporary rules:

"Commercial travelers on arrival in Russia, must provide themselves at the first Russian Custom House reached by them with a clerk's certificate, paying for the same the regulation price of a little over 38 rubles.

"Foreign commercial travelers of the Jewish persuasion, duly registered as such travelers by commercial firms, according to the laws of the country of the latter, must present their passports for visé to Russian Consuls, and at the same time exhibit certificates of their calling, to be issued by the firms they represent. A note shall then be made by the Consular officers on their passports to the effect that the bearer is a commercial traveler, the number of his legitimation certificate being also indicated thereon, together with its place of issue.

"During the term for which the passport is valid, and during six months when the passport has been issued for an unlimited period, a foreign Jew may cross and recross the Russian frontier while observing the general regulations established for the purpose."

New German Ambassador to America.

BERLIN, March 25.—It is formally announced that Baron von Saurma-Jeltsch, German Ambassador at Washington, will succeed Prince Rudolin as German Ambassador to Turkey, and that Baron von Thielmann, Prussian Minister at Munich, will be appointed German Ambassador to the United States.

Reina Regente Officially Untraced.

MADRID, March 25.—The Government is officially informed that all reports that the war ship Reina Regente has been found submerged in the Straits are wholly without foundation, and also that neither wreckage nor bodies from the ship have been washed ashore.

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

Daudet's "Sapho" Acted for the First Time in This Country.

MME. REJANE AS THE SIREN

Few Other Incidents of Note in the Monday Programme of Theatrical and Music Hall Entertainment.

A dramatization of Daudet's "Sapho" was presented at Abbey's Theatre last evening. The play is by no means as remarkable as the book out of whose principal incidents it is made, but it is neither a weak nor a dull one. The character of Fanny Legrand is thoroughly within the wide circle of Mme. Réjane's talents, and utterly different as it is from the Riquette of "Ma Cousine," she identified herself with its body and soul no less perfectly, and no less marvelously.

The rôle is one far from attractive, for in it is portrayed a woman, not with one past, but half a dozen, each of which has left its imprint on her face. Of the beauty she may once have had little remains, despair is always close at hand, and her claim for sympathy is founded on little else than the wretchedness that precedes and will follow her wretched present. All the possibilities of this rôle Mme. Réjane made dismally and terribly manifest. She shrank from none of its inevitable consequences and was by turn fiercely passionate, savagely cruel, and childishly petulant. Of a "better nature" or aspirations for a higher life there were hardly any traces, and yet the woman excited a sort of pity and was not so wholly repulsive that her lover's infatuation became incomprehensible.

The scene of final parting was a strangely effective one. As Mme. Réjane stood and watched the sleeping man who had sacrificed for her all that made life worth living, and whom she was about to abandon, the audience was breathlessly attentive. Her silence and her look were more dramatic than any words would have been, and not till more than a few moments after the curtain fell could any one have been struck by the fact that a more unusual finale was never given any play.

The work of the supporting company was admirable.

Fanny Legrand	Réjane
Irene Vitalis	Duluc-Maury
Alice Dore	A. Martial
Mme. Hettema	Claudia
Francine	A. Samuel
Divonne	Louise Dauville
Rosario Sanchez	Netza
Deschelette	Cande
Caoudal	Duquesne
Césaire	Numes
Jean Gaussin	Maury
Le Pere Legrand	Gildes
M. Hettema	Corcelles
La Borderie	Jean Kemm
De Potter	Moncharmont

David Christie Murray Reads.

A very small assemblage of ladies heard David Christie Murray read his short novel entitled "Why? Says Gladys," at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday afternoon. Mr. Murray has a most agreeable personality and a pleasingly confidential manner of reading. He has a smooth-shaven face, and his gray hair is brushed back to expose an ample forehead. Probably the common mind cherishes no fixed idea of what a novelist should look like. Mr. Murray might be taken for a distinguished actor, an advocate, or a Unitarian preacher.

His new novel is on the subject of marriage. He contends that "the great comedy of marriage has never yet been exhaustively presented on any stage. * * * The theme is a great one, and is worthy the handling of a great artist." The weighty import of this is not lessened merely because one does not knew exactly what it means. The "great comedy of marriage" seems to have occupied some of the time and some of the genius of Shakespeare and Goethe, Fielding and Jane Austin, Thackeray and George Eliot, Molière and Beaumarchais, Ibsen, and Zola, to say nothing of Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, and Mr. Walter Besant. Probably Mr. Murray means more than he says.

To listen to the best reading of a narrative is irksome, especially on a Spring day, to a person whose calling compels him to read many books and see many plays. Pages that, with the laboriously trained faculty of skipping intelligently, he would pass over lightly, are then forced upon him word by word, with every shade of meaning insisted upon. But public entertainments are not designed to please, mollify, or instruct such persons. Mr. Murray's descriptive powers are good, he writes well, and he reads well. His audience seemed to enjoy his reading, in a quiet, undemonstrative way.

Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew.

A notable audience greeted Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew at the Herald Square Theatre last evening. The house was not crowded, but crowded houses have been very rare in New-York this season. The play called "Charlotte Corday" cannot be said to improve on acquaintance. It is not the kind of a play that people will care to see twice. But for one sitting it serves as well as most plays of this hour.

Mrs. Potter's portrayal of the assassin of Marat has changed in no particular since it was last seen here. Her elocution is still deplorably bad. She so produces her voice and pronounces her words as to be often unintelligible in the back part of the auditorium. But she is beautiful and much in earnest, and there is a hint of genuine power in her acting. She has learned much of the actor's art, and her posing and gesticulation are full of grace and meaning. Mr. Bellew's Marat is grotesque but forcible. He lays the color on thickly, and spares the spectator no offensive detail in depicting the physical disabilities of the monster. His cough and his pimples are equally repulsive. But there is power in Mr. Bellew's denotement of the indomitable will that asserts itself in spite of physical weakness.

The engagement is for three weeks, and "Charlotte Corday" will be continued a fortnight.

A Strong Man at the Casino.

The chief feature of the attractive variety bill at the Casino was Montgomery Irving in feats of strength. Mr. Irving claims to be the strongest man on earth, and did things that go far to substantiate his claim. He handled immense dumbbells, labeled with figures commensurate with their size, in a manner calculated to make nervous persons uneasy; also broke chains with such ease that it is evident that no ordinary handcuffs will hold him. The best of Irving's performance was his bearing a platform on his chest and knees, with his body clear of the floor—a platform on which were placed a square piano and six men. The mass mas said to weigh 3,000 pounds. Irving traveled for years in England under the name of Irving-Sandows, and says that the German who attracted so much attention in New-York appropriated part of his name. Whatever the merits of this allegation, Irving is much better in his specialty than his alleged imitator.

Grand Opera House.

"The Derby Winner," by Alfred H. Spink, which was recently seen in Harlem, was presented at the Grand Opera House last night. The playgoers of the lower west side, inured as they are to hardened villains, noble heroes, tearful heroines, pert ingenues, and the laugh-compelling antics of low comedians, seemed to find much to please them in the new drama.

"The Derby Winner," as the profound thinker might infer, is a horse-racing play. The scenes are laid in the beautiful and romantic territory about St. Louis, Mo. A certain race track of that neighborhood is exploited. The plot deals with the trials of Milt West, a racing man, whose life is made a burden by Jack Wright, a dark-browed bookmaker. After the usual trials and tribulations, all ends happily for everybody except the bookmaker, which is as it should be. In the cast are Arthur Dunn, Frank Dayton, Max Miller, Viola Arthur, Olga Verne, and others.

Koster & Bial's.

Koster & Bial's music hall opened last night for the first time since Mr. Koster's death. A bill of more than ordinary merit was presented. The chief newcomer was Fannie Leslie, a typical English music hall singer. She made a very favorable impression, and it is likely that she will prove popular, although her stay is limited to one week. Maggie Bursell, with her pickaninnies, made her first appearance. The diminutive Rossow brothers were as amusing as ever. Ivan Tschernoff exhibited his remarkably clever troupe of trained dogs, and they did their tricks without the customary unearthly barking.

The Muhlemann trio of warblers, Hurley and Wilton, horizontal bar performers; Demonio and Pantzer, contortionists; the Frantz family, acrobats, and the living pictures were duly appreciated, but far and away the greatest favorite of the evening was Cissy Loftus, in her well-known impersonations.

Miss Ganthony at the Eden Musee.

At the Eden Musée last night Miss Nellie Ganthony presented two new musical sketches, which gave her opportunities to show her powers of mimicry and facial expression. The first sketch was "Outward Bound," and the plot was centred around an ocean voyage. A dozen characters were introduced and Miss Ganthony represented each naturally. Her imitation of the discordant ship's brass band, occasionally interrupted by the steamer's fog horn, brought forth much applause. Her representation of Letty Lind's "Di Di" was droll, while her "Mrs. Gibbs's Lullaby," in which a song was frequently interrupted by the snores of Mr. Gibbs, created much amusement.

In the second sketch, "The Tail of the Programme," Miss Ganthony is invited to assist in the concert, and she is obliged to listen to the entertainment furnished by the Sneakham Club members before her turn comes. She describes the attempts of these amateurs and their funny experiences.

Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn.

Thomas Q. Seabrooke, supported by Elvia Croix and a well-drilled comic opera company, presented "The Isle of Champagne" at the Columbia Theatre last night, and entertained a large and demonstrative audience. The opera will be repeated to-night and to-morrow night and for the Wednesday matinée, and the rest of the week will be devoted to the presentation of Mr. Seabrooke's latest work, "The Grand Vizier."

Brooklyn Park Theatre.

"The District Attorney," an American play written by Charles Klein and Harrison Grey Fiske, began a week's engagement in Park Theatre, in Brooklyn, last night, and the judgment passed on it was the same as that in this city earlier in the season, where it achieved success purely upon its merits. The cast is practically the same as it was here. Matinées will be given in Brooklyn on Wednesday and Saturday.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Proctor's Theatre.—Enthusiasm was roused at Proctor's yesterday by the thrilling midair gymnastics of the Three Eugenes, expert performers, who were last season with the Barnum-Bailey show, and now come directly from Dresden to appear only at this house. The Eugenes are daring and dashing performers, who execute extraordinary evolutions upon the flying trapeze, and conclude with a headlong plunge from the dome of the theatre to a net beneath. They will be a great attraction. The vaudeville bill is one of the best of the season.

—Keith's Union Square.—Billy Emerson, the famous minstrel, appeared as the bright particular star at Keith's Union Square Theatre yesterday, and was heartily welcomed by a large audience of his old admirers. Raymon Moore, the tenor, also reappeared, and among the other new-comers were McAvoy and Moore, Imro Fox, in burlesque magic, and Henri Cazman, the "French fantasist and shadowist."

—Harlem Opera House.—Richard Mansfield's last engagement in this city before appearing in his own theatre began at the Harlem Opera House last night, when he appeared as Arthur Dimmesdale in "The Scarlet Letter," before a large and appreciative audience. To-night he will play Baron Chevrial in "A Parisian Romance," and a change of bill will be made at every performance during the week.

—American Theatre.—"The New Boy," a farce seen here last season, began a week's engagement at the American Theatre last evening with James T. Powers in the title rôle, and Frederic Robinson and others of the original cast. The audience which assembled, which was a typical west side one, enjoyed the fun of the play immensely, and applauded the actors vigorously.

WANT TRUE POLICE REFORM

Good Government Club E Discusses the Legislature's Attitude.

Members of Good Government Club E met last night at the clubhouse, 145 East Eighteenth Street, to discuss statesmanship. Josiah N. Wing presided, and, after stating the object of the meeting, introduced J. Augustus Johnson, President of the club, who said:

"The present aspect of affairs in Albany seems to indicate that our victory of last November is about to be overthrown. There is neither rhyme nor reason that we should be controlled by the man from Tioga. We had victory, but now we have mutiny. The movers of the present police measure will find that they will suffer the same fate as that of Benedict Arnold.

"The Good Government Clubs, though numbering only 10,000, have the power of 100,000, because each individual member represents a stormcloud of indignation. Though we cannot vote for or against Platt, the reform element which has silently been spreading itself throughout the entire State will rise up against his men at the next election.

"New-York is about to be betrayed, but the betrayers will find that they will bring ruin upon themselves."

C. W. Barnes said that his ideal of police management was along military lines, and that the chief officer should be taken from the army. He believed that courts-martial ought to be in vogue among police officers and that there should be no appeal.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Warren, Ohio, March 25.—The Trumbull County Court House was burned this afternoon. Most of the valuable papers, including the old records as far back as the Connecticut Land Company's grants, were saved. The structure was insured for $20,000, and the loss is almost total. The building was erected in 1852.

Savannah, Ga., March 25.—Six hundred bales of cotton on the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad wharf were damaged by fire this afternoon. The loss is estimated at $2,000 to $2,500.

Muncie, Ind., March 25.—J. H. Woood & Co.'s sawmill and the Muncie Skewer Company's factory were destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $15,000.

Allegheny, Penn., March 25.—The North Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church was damaged $5,000 by a fire, started by lightning.

Greenville, Miss., March 25.—The Planters' Oil Mill burned; loss, $150,000; insurance, $73,000.

TELEPHONE SYSTEM IN THE POST OFFICE

Postmaster Dayton's Office to be Connected with All the Divisions.

A complete system of interior telephone communication will be in operation in the Federal Building this week.

It is intended to bring all the heads of departments throughout the building into immediate and direct communication with Postmaster Dayton's office, and thus facilitate the business of the department. The main switchboard to be used is the one which was in use at the World's Fair. Its equipment consists of fifty drops, with wires running to all the different offices in the building. It is the property of the American Bell Telephone Company, and is leased from the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company.

In connection with this system is another, known as the "House Speaking-Tube System." The Postmaster's desk will be connected with a private wire with all heads of divisions.

To gather pearls from Ocean's vases
Divers go down in divers places;
But at our mouths of streams and bays,
No pearls do Asian swimmers raise
Like those in beauty's mouth that shine
Made by the SOZODONT divine.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea; 25c. a bot.

A.— Citizens and Strangers
Desiring stylish HATS of extra quality should call at ESPENSCHEID'S, 118 Nassau St.

"Chacaqua." E. & W. "Chacaqua."
A NEW COLLAR.

DIED.

ALDRIDGE.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, on Sunday, March 24, at his late residence, 217 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, Volney Aldridge, in the 77th year of his age.

Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton St., corner Montague, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

Angelica and Dryden (N. Y.) papers please copy.

CARRERE.—At New-Brighton, S. I., on Saturday, March 23, John Merven Carrere, in the 44th year of his age.

Funeral from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, West 23d St., between 6th and 7th Avs., on Tuesday morning, March 26, at 10:30. Interment private.

Baltimore and Rio de Janeiro papers please copy.

FOOTE.—Suddenly, in this city, on Sunday, March 24, Katherine, wife of Nathaniel Foote, and daughter of the late John R. Andrews, in the 30th year of her age.

Funeral services at Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Madison, N. J., train leaving New-York at 2 o'clock P. M.

GILLILAN.—At her home, The Grange, Cheltenham, England, March 13, in her 83d year, Elizabeth, widow of the late Edward Hudson Gillilan, Esq., formerly of New-York.

HEWINS.—At Woodside, L. I., on March 25, 1895, Mary R. Hewins, aged

ZIMMERMAN WILL RACE

Accepts Houben's Challenge for a Series of Three Races.

THE STAKE 25,000 FRANCS A SIDE

Houben Is the Fastest Rider in Europe—Zimmerman to Begin Training Next Week and Go Abroad in May.

The cycling world will be glad to learn that the world's champion, the only Zimmerman, has decided to accept the challenge issued by Hubert Houben, the Belgian wonder, to a series of three races for 25,000f. a side. The details are not complete, but "Zim" said yesterday that he'd race him, and that he was only awaiting a cablegram from Paris before making arrangements for the trip.

Houben stands as the undisputed champion of all Europe to-day. He has met and defeated such cracks as Dubois, Fournier, Protin, Medinger, and Jacquelin, and has even led the great Zimmerman across the tape. In this latter case, however, it is only fair to say that the Yankee was not on edge at the time.

During the past month the young Belgian has had several races in Paris, and his success has been flattering. The Parisians hail him joyously as the successor of "Le Grand Zim." Recently he threw down the gauntlet to the racing cracks, directing his challenge pointedly at the world's champion, and naming 25,000f. as about the proper figure for a series of three races.

The famous fast riders of the whole world kept silence for a time, waiting to see what "Zim" would say; but at first nothing satisfactory emanated from Freehold, the home of the great rider. After a time it was said that the champion could not go to Europe, having made plans for a trip to Australia, and this was supplemented by the statement that Houben had every chance in the world to race the Jerseyman for a big stake, but always had a convenient excuse for not doing so.

Recently Zimmerman has been very secretive on the subject, but to a few intimate friends he has confided his intentions of going to Europe to settle the dispute of who can ride the fastest. He says he considers Houben to be the best rider in all Europe, but he modestly adds that he thinks he can defeat him.

After thinking over the matter for a long time, "Joe" McDermott, the champion's brother-in-law, advised the acceptance of the challenge, and a cable dispatch was sent to Paris to a friend of Zimmerman's. An answer to this is expected to-day, and then it will be known whether the Belgian is still ready to defend his track honors against the big "skeeter."

A Russian nobleman living in Paris, who took a great interest in Zimmerman when he was in Europe last season, cabled to the champion recently that he would gladly deposit the stake if he would send word that he would take up Houben's challenge. It is thought that this is the friend to whom Zimmerman has cabled. The latter is abundantly able to furnish his own stake, and will, no doubt, insist on doing so if the match is consummated.

Speaking of Houben, The Bicycling World recently said: "The Belgian cyclist, Houben, is now looked upon as the fastest short-distance rider in Europe. He began racing in 1891, and steadily advanced until he had beaten all the Continental riders; 1894 was the most brilliant year in the career of this young champion. His chief successes were over Dubois of Paris. A. A. Zimmerman and his partner, Harry Wheeler; Medinger, and Protin. His two greatest victories in 1895 have been over Fournier and over Medinger, the latter considered by his countrymen the champion of France. He is now resting, but intends to take up his training again in April, ready to defend the colors of Belgium against France, Italy, and England this coming Summer."

The American Wheelman recently printed the following about the Belgian: "Houben seems to be filling Zimmerman's shoes in Europe pretty well this year. Like our champion, he has made his reputation, so that all other riders fear him, and is now able to dictate his own terms as to the time and place of a race, and who he shall race with. Many challenges have been offered him, but one only has been accepted, that of Jacquelin of France, and this was accepted only upon the definite assurance that Jacquelin was the fastest man who could be produced to defend the French colors. Both men have been in training on the Paris tracks for several weeks, and it is expected that when the race comes off it will be one of the most exciting races of the year. Houben has declared this will be his last race until the Summer season opens up, when he can use an outdoor track. Houben had a very close call not long since from not appearing on the track at all this year. The Belgian soldiers for each season are selected from the eligible young men by the drawing of numbers in each city. When Houben's turn came he was fortunate enough to draw the last number, which, besides releasing him from the active duties of a soldier, permits him still to draw his soldier's pay."

Zimmerman will begin training for the season during the first week in April, and if the arrangements for the match progress as he hopes they will, he will probably leave for France early in May.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—At a meeting held on Sunday afternoon of the committee appointed by the President of the Press Cycling Club to consider the matter of permanent quarters for the organization and also to decide on a uniform, it was the opinion of the committee that a clubhouse should be established with all the advantages pertaining to a well-kept club. The necessary funds will be raised by the issue of stock at a par value of $1 per share. The committee also recommended the appointment of a House Committee of three to report upon this plan. It was also recommended that a Uniform Committee be appointed, which shall investigate thoroughly the subject and report at its earliest convenience. The next meeting of the club will be held on Friday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in the proofroom of The New-York Times.

—A meeting of the Committee of Arrangements of the Brooklyn Good Roads Association was held last evening, but nothing official was done, a quorum not being present. Owing to the opposition to Charles H. Luscomb serving as Marshal of the parade of wheelmen, which will formally open the Coney Island cycle path on June 15, it was decided to show how the committee stood in the matter, and his selection was heartily indorsed. On May 21 the association will have a meeting at Avon Hall, on which occasion Assemblyman Robert Higbey of Suffolk County, Chairman of the Good Roads Committee in the Assembly, will make an address.

—The cyclists of the Central Branch of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association met at 502 Fulton Street last evening and elected the following officers: Captain—B. R. Gray; First Lieutenant—W. E. Martin; Second Lieutenant—A. E. Eckerson; Secretary-Treasurer—H. Belitz. The riders of this branch are known as the Central Wheelmen. The club has a large membership, and it is constantly growing. A schedule of road runs will be announced in a few days.

—The Harlem Wheelmen were out in full force on Sunday for their weekly club run to Mount Vernon. From there they crossed over the hills to Yonkers, returning to the city by way of High Bridge. Among those who followed Capt. Robert Morrison were Robert Shaw, A. J. Englert, Harry Boese, Leo Franklin, George Archer, Fred Bruen, Charles Fulle, Charles Fisher, R. H. Vessey, George Parkhill, R. J. Nellis, Brownie Huson, and J. M. Dubarry.

—"Alex" Schwalbach will be a judge of the cycle races at the coming Twenty-third Regiment games. This will be his two hundred and ninth appearance as an official of cycling races. Mr. Schwalbach is very favorably thought of as the league's official referee for the Long Island district.

—The Kings County Wheelmen's new house is being rapidly pushed to completion. It will be ready for occupancy in May.

The Marietta Launched.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 25.—The steel yacht Marietta, built by the Pusey & Jones Company for Harrison B. Moore of New-York, was launched this morning. The vessel was christened by Miss Moore. The boat was designed by H. J. Gielow of New-York. Her dimensions are: Length over all, 142 feet 6 inches; length on the water line, 118 feet; breadth of beam, 16 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet 11 inches. The hull and woodwork are complete, and the yacht will be taken to Erie Basin, Brooklyn, where the machinery will be put in. She will probably start to-night. The machinery will consist of a four-cylinder engine and two Roberts boilers.

The Sole Motive In This Advertisement

is to induce you to see for yourself, the new Furniture we have ready for the Spring trade.

By Furniture, we mean all that the word implies for every kind of a house, and every room in it.

And by OUR Furniture, the most desirable designs and woods that good buyers can bring together from the best manufacturers in the country.

As for Prices: Why should we expect you to pay us any more than you would pay elsewhere? It may be considerably less. It will do no harm to see.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR
FURNITURE COMPANY,
47 & 49 West 14th St.

STILL AFTER THE JUBILEE.

Mr. Foster Hoping that Yachtsmen Will Help Race the Boat.

BOSTON, March 25.—C. W. M. Foster, the prime mover in the Jubilee yacht syndicate, said to-day: "Gen. Paine has withdrawn his offer solely, I believe, because the matter has not gone through with a rush and with the enthusiasm expected. He does not wish to be placed in the position of offering the boat to those who might feel that they could not afford to put their money into whatever chances might be going. If the money could be raised readily within a short time, I believe he would sell the boat. If the money cannot be raised the plan falls through. That is the matter as I see it now.

"Whether or not the money will be raised I cannot say. seems to me that it should be; that there ought to be yachtsmen enough in Boston who can well afford to give it, and that we owe it, not only to Boston, but to the country to take all possible chances in the cup defense.

"Remember, there is but one new boat building in the cup defense, and if she does not come up to expectations, we have only the old boats to fall back upon. We have a chance by putting the Jubilee in the field, to defend the cup with her, and certainly to push the new boat to her best speed. If we fail to take this chance, we have failed to do our duty in the defense of the America's Cup, which defense is a national more than a local matter. I am hoping for four other yachtsmen to take the same view of the matter to make the syndicate a success, but I cannot say now that my hopes will be realized."

Schooner Fleur de Lys Coming Home.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 25.—The schooner yacht Fleur de Lys, owned by Mr. George Trotter of New-York, sailed for New-York this morning.

BILLIARD MEN WILL FIGHT.

Ask for Injunction to Restrain the Police from Raiding Their Rooms.

The proprietors of billiard and pool rooms have taken united action for the purpose of preventing the city authorities and Superintendent Byrnes from interfering with them in carrying on their business on Sunday, upon the claim that it is no violation of the Sunday law, and that the constant raids which are being made upon their places are unjustified and result in great injury to their business.

They have employed the services of ex-Commissioner Charles C. F. Wahle, who, yesterday, obtained from Judge McAdam of the Superior Court an order requiring the Police Commissioners and Superintendent Byrnes to show cause on Thursday why an injunction should not issue restraining them from interfering with the conduct of the billiard playing and pool room business, and from making any arrests until there can be a final determination by the civil courts upon the question as to whether or not the business is a violation of the Sunday law.

The legal proceedings are taken in the name of Robert Kenny of 81 Mott Street, in behalf of himself and other proprietors of billiard and pool places. Kenny has been arrested on several occasions by the police, charged with violating the law, and each time, after being held to bail, was brought before Justice Ingraham in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and after an investigation, on habeas corpus, was discharged, the Judge holding that no violation of the law had been committed, inasmuch as there was no public gathering and the public was not invited. Notwithstanding this decision, Kenny has been arrested, as well as others who have been conducting these places.

KEENEY'S HIGH AVERAGE.

Defeated Dr. Ranney in the Amateur Billiard Tournament.

Play in the amateur billiard tournament at Maurice Daly's Academy, in Brooklyn, was resumed yesterday before another large crowd of enthusiasts. Thomas Gallagher of Chicago served as referee, as heretofore. Keeney and Ranney met in the opening contest, and the former won in fine style, 265 to 210. Both showed the best form of the tournament, Keeney averaging 6 7-43, and his opponent 5.

The second game was between Jennings and Oakes, and the latter won, the score being 250 to 203. The summary follows:

FIRST GAME.

Keeney (265.)—2 2 0 1 10 12 2 6 2 0 23 0 3 0 26 0 0 3 8 2 7 2 0 2 1 2 1 3 5 1 2 2 29 1 6 6 5 16 41 1 0 29 1. Total—265. Average—6 7-43.

Ranney (250.)—9 2 3 1 7 0 0 0 0 9 1 19 17 0 1 10 1 0 2 7 0 3 0 0 8 1 0 2 18 2 3 2 12 3 2 6 7 2 2 4 22 3 0. Total—210. Average—5.

SECOND GAME.

Dr. Jennings (250.)—0 1 0 9 2 0 6 1 2 6 0 0 4 1 2 3 22 0 0 2 3 0 1 1 0 5 0 5 1 2 0 3 3 0 1 1 0 2 1 1 3 0 1 0 2 1 0 2 0 0 0 1 10 1 4 3 0 3 5 12 0 0 0 5 0 0 6 3 0 13. Total—203. Average—2 67-68.

Fred Oakes (250.)—0 1 2 21 1 6 5 1 4 3 0 0 3 5 0 5 3 2 4 5 1 3 1 2 13 2 14 3 6 6 0 4 7 2 0 8 1 9 1 1 1 2 0 2 4 1 4 1 0 5 7 0 0 2 9 5 13 4 0 0 3 0 0 4 11 3 4 10. Total—250. Average—3 46-68.

Climax Marksmen Won.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 25.—A team race took place here to-day between fifteen men, teams from the Keystones of Philadelphia and the Climax Gun Club of this city. The Climax team won by the score of 159 to 152.

PRINCETON MAY PLAY QUAKERS.

The Faculty Petitioned to Consent to the Game.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—It is just within the bounds of possibility that Pennsylvania and Princeton will meet upon the gridiron in November next, notwithstanding the recent decision of the Faculty Athletic Committee of the New-Jersey college to prohibit for the time being all contests between the students of the two institutions.

A number of Princetonians were in this city yesterday, and from this source it was learned that the members of the last season football team have been united in petitioning the Faculty to consent to a game with Pennsylvania next Fall. This action was taken at the instance of Capt. Lea, who is anxious to have an opportunity of offsetting the defeat of Princeton by Pennsylvania at Trenton last Fall.

It is believed that if the influential graduates of Princeton should join with the football team in asking for a reconsideration of the Faculty's decision that the Faculty would allow the game to be played. Although the loss of the Princeton game makes less difference to Pennsylvania than would have been the case a few years ago, there is very little doubt that Pennsylvania men would welcome the opportunity for another contest this year, especially since the prospects for a game with Harvard are so very dubious.

Harvard Football Players Hope.

BOSTON, March 25.—Football at Harvard has not been entirely abandoned. It has been announced by Capt. Brewer of the 'Varsity eleven that the Spring squad of 'Varsity candidates would be called out again, and would continue training during the rest of the season. Capt. Brewer says that he has decided that it is his duty to keep the men in training as long as there is any show for football. In other words, the coming vote of the corporation on the matter is still clung to as a last straw by the Captain of the 'Varsity eleven. Capt. Brewer thinks now that he has no right to put an end to the training until he has been officially asked to do so by the Faculty. The eleven, therefore, will continue training as before for another contest with Yale until the Captain is obliged to disband his men by the vote of the Faculty.

FINE HORSES ON SHOW.

Opening of the Annual Exhibition at Durland's Academy.

Bright and gay was the scene at Durland's Riding Academy last night, the occasion being the opening of the fourth annual horse show at that popular school for equestrians. The riding inclosure had been specially prepared for this event, which continues through the week, and the walls and ceiling were appropriately decorated. A musical programme by Weber's band began as the patrons of the show were arriving.

Among those who attended were Gen. Howard Carroll and Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. Spraeker, Henry Claus, Thomas Diemond, Charles C. Clausen, George C. Clausen, Solomon Hanford, William H. Hughes, O. G. Smith, Edward H. Johnson, H. H. Peck, A. Schwob, D. E. Seybel, J. H. Starin, H. W. Schmidth, D. G. Yuengling, Dr. Charles T. Willis, A. Knauth, T. M. Leonard, W. Little, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hughes, Hugh J. Grant, Morgan J. O'Brien, J. I. D. Bristol, Mrs. Bristol and Miss Bristol, William Y. Frazer, H. Guggenheimer, R. F. and O. P. Amend, William Zinsser, Jr., Prof. S. S. Packard, C. A. Benton, W. H. Healey, Dr. F. A. Wallin, F. H. Wall, J. F. Gerken and Mrs. Gerken, Col. S. T. Pulsifer, Mrs. Pulsifer, and Miss Pulsifer, W. H. R. Martin, Col. C. F. Wilder, O. L. Richards, W. E. McCredy, Dr. Watson Stronach, W. D. Grand, George B. Hulme, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ballin, Mr. and Mrs. Kotman, W. C. Noble, Miss E. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Keys, Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook and daughter, Miss E. L. Johnson, E. T. Waltor, Miss M. Good, Mr. and Mrs. A. Troescher and Mrs. Mary Trescher, Mr. and Mrs. Harry McLoughlin, S. W. Bretzfield, G. Trowbridge Martin, Miss C. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Loomis, J. M. Cornell, Capt. Louis Wendell, C. S. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Beard, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Garman, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Murray, G. Ladenburg, Anthon Coelmer, Frank Ferguson, S. G. Mason, Jr., C. Eckerson, J. G. Brown, F. H. Kroehle, J. Arthur, Miss A. Doremus, William A. Coop, and Clarence Durland.

Promptly at 8 o'clock the show was formally opened, and the Ring Committee for the evening, Col. Henry A. Stoerger and Baron Paul Vietinghoff took charge of the exhibition. Bugler Hayes sounded the call for the first class, and eleven saddle horses filed into the tanbark inclosure. The conditions called for animals over 14.1 and not exceeding 15 hands, and the judges were Spencer Borden of Fall River, A. Philip Hexamer of Hoboken, and Adolph Busch of Brooklyn. In this contest the things to be considered were conformation, manners, action, and style of going at the walk, trot, and canter, along with soundness. The competition was a very good one, and the choice fell on Gaiety Girl, ridden by Stanton Elliott, the awarding of the blue ribbon to this handsome chestnut mare meeting with general approval. She is owned by Mrs. T. L. Park of Brooklyn. Unknown, a bay gelding, owned by Mrs. Robert S. McCreery of this city, was placed second, Miss Mary Troescher's bay mare Queen got third prize, and George B. Hulme's Greystone secured fourth prize.

There was a smaller but very pleasing exhibit of harness horses after that, the judges for this class being Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia and Reginald W. Rives and Richard F. Carman, two well-known coaching experts of this city. The competition was for pairs of mares or geldings over 15.2 hands, four years old or over, shown before an appropriate vehicle. One of J. D. Brown's enties was absent, leaving three pairs, so that under the conditions only two prizes could be awarded. The honors went to the gray mare Superba and the chestnut mare Golden Rod, a crack pair owned by George Hulme. They were cleverly handled by Aurel Batony, a professional whip and riding master. Mr. Hulme had recently an offer of $8,500 for this splendid pair, which he will probably accept. The red rosette was awarded to Hillside and Corsair, exhibited by J. Deckman Brown, and F. D. Beard's pair, Typhoo and His Majesty, driven by John H. Shults, Jr., were not placed, for the reason already given.

Another lot of saddlers followed, the class being for horses with short tails, under 15.3 hands. The conditions were the same as in the class shown earlier, and all but two of the nineteen entered responded to the bugle call. After a critical examination, which brought out a fine display of horsemanship, the judges gave first prize to Mrs. William Kotman's bay gelding Ray. Second honors went to S. I. Mayer's Puck, third to W. E. Hoag's Honora, and Mrs. Jacques Ballin got fourth with her bay gelding Locksley.

By way of diversion a class for roadsters came next, the appointments of the rig being also an important consideration. The judges, William Johnson, Samuel Walter Taylor, Jr., and Spencer Borden had a scale of points to guide them, in which the horse counted 50 per cent. Of the seven entries, six were shown, and the nimble way the trotters circled about the miniature track caused general admiration.

After the horses had been thoroughly tested, there was a close inspection of the wagon, harness, and other appointments, which resulted in a victory for Frank Ferguson and his gray mare Flashy Wilkes. The bay gelding Advocate, owned by J. D. Brown and driven by John Miller, was placed second. S. H. Mason, Jr., Treasurer of the Driving Club of New-York, got third with the brown gelding Jack, and Anthony Doelger's Maid B. came in for the white ribbon of commendation. Some of the trotting fanciers present were inclined to criticise this place, as Flashy Wilkes is almost pure white, a color that is not popular, as a rule, with road drivers. She is a shapely trotter, and Mr. Ferguson, who is an experienced exhibitor, knows just how to hitch a roadster so as to make the best appearance in the show ring. Charles F. Bates had the chestnut mare Jane and M. J. Monheimer the black gelding Peacock, both of whom made a creditable appearance, but were unable to score with the other cracks.

The special prize offered by the New-York Riding Club for the best gentleman's saddle horse 15.2 hands or over brought out seven competitors. Owners had to ride, and their work in the saddle counted 50 per cent., the horses and their owners the balance of the century. W. E. McCredy carried off the blue ribbon with his bay gelding Donatello, D. E. Seybel's Guardman came second, David E. Levey's Gordan third, and C. H. Pierce's Neall fourth.

A class for tandems, open to mares or geldings, four years old or over, proved to be the best of the evening. Six pairs were shown, and the aptly-named Superba, a winner in double harness with May Day a short time before, had a second triumph, with Goldenrod for a leader. Aurel Batony drove the winners. C. F. Bates was a good second, with Cadet and Commissioner, F. D. Beard getting third for Sensation and His Majesty, the unnamed gray geldings shown by McGibbon & Co. and driven by Charles Pfizer landing fourth over the tandems driven by L. Trowbridge Martin and John Arthur.

The evening closed with a jumping class for ladies' hunters. Of the seven that took part in this, all proved clever fencers, Stanton Elliott capturing first and second prizes with his mounts. He got the blue with Dolly, a nimble gray mare owned by Mrs. Green, and the red rosette with Gismonda, the property of Mrs. John Gerken. R. F. Carman's Huntington was placed third, and Mrs. F. D. Beard's Perfection fourth.

At to-night's show there are eight classes, commencing with the park police horses and ending with the jumpers ridden by amateurs.

JOCKEY CLUB MEETING.

No Recognition for the National Hunt Association.

A meeting of the Stewards of The Jockey Club was held yesterday afternoon. Those present were August Belmont, F. K. Sturgis, James R. Keene, and Col. W. P. Thompson. A license was granted to the Pimlico Driving Club of Baltimore. J. Lamley made application for a license, and it was granted. "Patsy" McDermott also applied, but was refused.

Thomas Sharkey and G. W. Perry asked to have the horses Susie R. and Columbus reinstated, but the application was denied. Action was also taken on the applications of sixty-four trainers and thirty-seven jockeys.

The National Hunt Association applied to the club for recognition, but the following resolution, a copy of which was sent to the Secretary of the association, disposed of its case:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the National Hunt Association be advised that, as the Stewards of The Jockey Club have recognized the National Steeplechase Association as the only authority that can be paramount upon that class of sports, and that inasmuch as there cannot be two authorities on one subject, it is suggested that the National Hunt Association make the arrangements with the National Steeplechase Association.

Racing at St. Asaph.

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-olds; half mile. Himyara, 98 pounds, (Keefe,) 8 to 5, won; Gimme, 102, (Nacey,) 7 to 1, second; Full Sea, 108, (Reiff,) 2 to 1, third. E. Ball, Benfield, Rapids, and Dr. Ashe also ran. Time—0:51¾.

SECOND RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile, selling. Warlike, 111, (Doggett,) 5 to 1, won; Kilkenny, 105, (Welch,) 40 to 1, second; Lady Adams, 101, (Keefe,) 20 to 1, third. Marshall, Darkness, Lazotta, Pulitzer, Blitzen, Nockbarren, and Black Beauty also ran. Time—1:32.

THIRD RACE.—One mile, handicap. Equity, 108, (Reiff,) 6 to 1, won; Ed Kearney, 112, (Doggett,) 2 to 5, second; Logan, 110, (Lamley,) 12 to 1, third. Sir Dixon, Jr., and Ascot also ran. Time—1:43½.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs, selling; three-year-olds. Tinge, 111, (Doggett,) 2 to 5, won; Tuscan, 102, (A. Doggett,) 4 to 1, second; Irish Lass, 99, (Welch,) 30 to 1, third. Phoebus and Captain Jack also ran. Time—1:18½.

FIFTH RACE.—Half mile; two-year-olds. The Hartford, 107, (Keefe,) 6 to 5, won; Cadiz, 107, (Nacey,) 8 to 1, second; Tarentum, 112, (Reiff,) 6 to 5, third. Tyvana, Pearl Brock, and Yeoman also ran. Time—0:51.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; maidens. Dutch Lady, 107, (Reiff,) 7 to 5, won; Silent Friend, 105, (Keefe,) 20 to 1, second; Foundling, 105, (Welch,) 30 to 1, third. Campaign, The Scalper, Lotus, Belden, Lily B., Sir James, Putnam, and Mr. Aarons also ran. Time—1:19.

Dwyer Buys Thoroughbred Yearlings.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 25.—Milton Young of Lexington to-day sold to "Mike" Dwyer of New-York, for $18,000, fourteen head of thoroughbred yearling colts, all the get of Strathmore and Hanover. They are out of noted McGrathiana brood mares. They will be raced in England.

AMATEURS WILL WITHDRAW.

Athletes Dissatisfied with the Association Will Become Professionals.

BOSTON, March 25.—The Globe says that several of the champions in the New-England Amateur Athletic Union have announced their intention to withdraw and enter the ranks of professionals.

F. F. Keane, the American champion at the quarter-mile, and holder of dozens of trophies, was the first to announce that he had become tired of being an amateur. P. C. Stingel, the jumper, followed in a similar statement. L. A. Carpenter, the Suffolk crack jumper and a New-England champion, has decided to become a professional, and it is understood that Frank Rowe, the runner; G. H. Hodgkins, and others have determined to take similar action.

Keane, Stingel, and Rowe are Boston Athletic Association men, the best of their kind in their special events, and will be hard to replace. The reasons for making the change are said to be that there are too many bickerings in amateur circles and more independence in professionalism. The outcome will probably be a professional league of athletes.

To Select the New-York Team.

The committee appointed to select the riders to compose the New-York team in The New-York Times's tri-State 150-mile relay bicycle race, scheduled for June 8, had a meeting for organization last evening at the Astor House. J. F. Fitch, the President of the Riverside Wheelmen, was made Chairman, and W. O. Tate of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club Secretary. Others of the committee present were J. P. Haight, President of the Harlem Wheelmen; C. P. Staubach, Captain of the Manhattan Bicycle Club, and George A. Needham of the Kings County Wheelmen. The gentlemen were enthusiastic over the prospects for the race. They will hold another meeting in the near future, after which their plans will be announced.

Bicycles.

Fedenda Bicycles

For many years have been recognized as the superior of many of the so-called high grade Bicycles. It is the best

$75.00 Bicycle
... BUILT ...

and according to our Easy Payment Plan you can become the owner of one for

25 CENTS A DAY.

Call and Have Our Plan Explained.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,
126-130 NASSAU ST.;
Up-Town Depot for Bicycles, 42d St., 5th Av.

Bicycle Bargains.
Second-Hand Dep't.
Raleigh Racers, Wood Rims....$38
Raleigh Roadsters, Wood Rims..$36
Raleigh Roadsters, Steel Rims..$34
Envoys, Wood Rims.....$33
Syracuse, Shop Soiled Only....$37
Fleetwing Lady's, Shop Soiled..$35
Overstone, $30.00. Royal, $20.00. Ben Hur, Shop Soiled, $42.00. Central, $46.00. Central Lady's, $46. Lots of others.
5 per cent. discount to purchasers Tuesday only.
EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED.
Barclay Cycle Co.,
10 BARCLAY STREET.

VIGILANT
TRIBUNE
ANY STYLE OF TIRE
22 lbs - - - $90.00
We Make Special Terms.
JAMES S. HENDERSON,
165 Greenwich St.
ONLY TRIBUNE AGENT IN VICINITY.

Tourist, $100.
THE BIDWELL-TINKHAM CYCLE CO.,
306-310 West 59th St., New-York;
20 Warren St., New-York;
1,213 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN.
484 BROAD ST., NEWARK.

An illustrated article on touring in the Berkshires will be the feature of this week's WHEEL, out Friday. For sale on all elevated news stands and all New-York and Brooklyn news stands; or you can order through the American News Co.

GIGANTIC BICYCLE SALE.—No reasonable offer refused; chance for dealers. Rambler, $10; Credenda, $15; Crescent, $10, $20, and $35; Rudge, $32; Premier, $26; Gendron, $27; Crawford, $27; Liberty, $32 and $37; Nassau, $38; Spalding, $45; Victors, $39 and $45; Warwick, $35; Niagara, $33; Singer, $25; Swift, $29; Ormonde, $29; Columbia, $29, $39, and $49; Raleigh, $32; Sterling, $37; Envoys, $29 and $39; 3,000 in stock. HERALD CYCLE CO., (Original Cash House,) 114 Nassau St.

MONEY SALES IS MONEY MADE.—Bicycle buyers shopping for genuine bargains inspect our immense stock; new wheels, $39 to $49; pay $100 elsewhere; exceptional bargains in old wheels taken in trade; room and cash wanted. Basement, 28 Cortlandt St., corner Church.

BICYCLE CO., 21 PARK ROW.—Cheapest in trade; dealers in job lots; new and second-hand; all makes; cut prices; inspection invited.

TO BOWL FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The individual tournament for the bowling championship of this city and vicinity, which will begin at Fraenkle's alleys next week, promises to be a grand success. Among the list of contestants are Capt. A. H. Chamberlain of the Union County Roadsters, champion of the Wheelmen's League, and R. H. Bartsch of the Manhattan Bicycle Club; W. Amann and H. Kibbel of the Fidelia Club, W. H. Stumpfel of the Oriental Club, H. Buchholz of the Orchard Club, C. F. Fraenkle of the Krakehlia Club, F. Bishop, Jr., of the Palmetto Club, R. C. McCaslin of the Manhattan Club, F. Clinch of the Eighty-sixth Street Branch, Young Men's Christian Association, and "Dave" Shiman of the Golden Rod Club. There are still four vacancies which will be filled before the contestants meet next Monday evening at Fraenkle's alleys to arrange the schedule.

Anderson to Play Golf Here.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 25.—William F. Davis, the professional golf player, in charge of the links at the Country Club here, has returned from Europe and reports securing for an assistant young Anderson of the St. Andrews Links, Scotland. Several clubs in various parts of the world were after Anderson, who is one of the world's promising players. His father was the world's champion golfer four years in succession. Anderson will play in all the open American tournaments, and is expected to make a big record. Davis played much abroad and improved his game.

TENNIS PLAYERS AND PLANS.

It is rarely that crack tennis players meet near enough to New-York City to give the many enthusiasts hereabout a chance to see tennis of the first water. A tournament was held last year on the grounds of the Morris Park Tennis Club at Westchester, the idea being to fill the place in the schedule formerly held by the Westchester Country Club. But the expert tennis players, with their usual disinclination to try a new thing, flocked to Seabright, leaving W. G. Parker in sole possession of the field. This season an invitation tournament will be given on July 8, and Valentine G. Hall and Richard Stevens have already accepted invitations to play. A handicap tournament and scratch doubles will also be arranged.

—The Southern Lawn Tennis Association, at its annual meeting in Baltimore, decided that the association championship tournament should be held during the week beginning May 20, on the grounds of the Catonsville Country Club. The champions of the association are New-Yorkers. W. G. Parker holds the singles cup, and, with E. P. Fischer as partner, holds the doubles championship also. The officers elected by the Southern Association for 1895 are as follows: President—A. H. S. Post; Vice President—John C. Davidson; Secretary—Yates Pennington; Directors—J. Ernest Smith, J. C. Goodfellow, Horace H. Westcott, and John Hinkley.

—Carroll J. Post of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, who has charge of the club's June tournament, states that a mistake was made in scheduling that contest as an open event. The intention of the club is to hold an invitation tournament, to which will be invited six of the strongest players in America. A round robin tournament will be played, beginning on Wednesday, June 19, and ending on Saturday. The object is to give the members of the Crescent Athletic Club a chance to see tennis of the highest order. If the tournament proves successful it will be held annually.

—A meeting of the Kings County Tennis Club will be held Tuesday evening. Besides transacting the usual business, it is probable that the members will decide to change the date of their first open tournament from June 19 to June 3, to avoid the conflict of dates with the Crescent Athletic Club's big invitation tournament. This is the first time that the powerful Kings County Club has essayed to hold an open tournament, and the Directors are taking no chances of failure.

—The Kings County Tennis Club's strong team of women players will be seen again at the women's championships at Wissahickon. Miss Hellwig will defend her singles championship, and will play with Miss Atkinson in defense of their joint championship in doubles. Miss Atkinson will play in the mixed doubles with Edwin P. Fischer, but should the latter's law studies interfere with tennis, Dr. Frazer will be the partner to the brilliant little Kings County girl.

—Work has already begun on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Eighty-ninth Street and Central Park West. The arrangement of the backstops has been changed so as to give seven feet additional space behind the base lines in the south courts. The opening day will be April 18, and Arthur Taylor, who is in charge of the work, expects to have the courts in excellent condition by that time.

—Fischer, the local crack, is still patiently awaiting the championship prize that he won two years ago at the Spring meeting of the Manhattan Tennis Association. It has been promised him at more or less regular intervals ever since, but the officials who hold the cash have invariably forgotten to buy the cup.

—At the meeting of the Hamilton Tennis Club last week there were two tickets in the field for officers, and the opposing sides were so evenly matched that, after a couple of tie votes, the meeting was adjourned. Another meeting will be called, and there will be "hustling" for votes meanwhile.

—Dr. Frazer, the crack player of the Kings County Tennis Club, held a reception last Wednesday at his home, 78 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, and received the congratulations of his friends on his recent marriage. Many players from New-York and Brooklyn were present.

—The courts of the Lenox Tennis Club at St. Nicholas Avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third Streets, are to be entirely rebuilt this season. Work will be started as soon as the ground is in condition.

—The officers of the Orange Tennis Club for the season are as follows: President—Charles A. Munn; Secretary—Russell A. Griffin; Treasurer—Carmen R. Runyon; Directors—Charles F. Watson, Stanley Ward, Yorke Allen, and Frank T. Miles.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26.

Kings County Wheelmen vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club pool match, at 1,255 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.
Horse show at Durland's Riding Academy.
Amateur billiard tournament, at Daly's parlors, Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27.

Baseball.—Columbia College at Princeton.
Shooting.—New-Jersey League at Springfield, N. J.
Horse show at Durland's Riding Academy.
Amateur billiard tournament, at Daly's, Brooklyn.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28.

Yachting.—Meeting New-York Yacht Club, 8:30 P. M. Meeting New-Jersey Yacht Club.
Bowling.—Harlem Republican League.
Dinner to Bicycling Division of New-York Athletic Club, at clubhouse.
Horse show at Durland's Riding Academy.
Amateur billiard tournament, at Daly's, Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29.

Bowling.—Harlem Republican Club League.
Horse show at Durland's Riding Academy.
Kings County Wheelmen vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club pool match.

Hilton, Hughes & Co., Broadway, 4th Ave., 9th and 10th Sts. | Hilton, Hughes & Co., Broadway, 4th Ave., 9th and 10th Sts.

THE MONDAY SURPRISES

Surprises to us as well as to you. More people came than we counted on----found more than they expected. We are both learning.

You are finding out that our statements are below the facts, we are discovering how alert and responsive you are.

It shall be our earnest effort to more and more deserve your confidence.

To the thousands who couldn't be promptly accommodated at the counters yesterday we can say that to-day preparations are better—more space given over to the special things, more salespeople in waiting. Nearly all the exceptional lots told of yesterday are still in fair supply.

THAT SILK SENSATION

Was a sensation, indeed. The 5,500 yards at 15c were practically gone in a couple of hours—as fast as we could measure them—great lots of the other sorts were also carried off. But there is still a fair assortment of

Silks at 25c the yard
that were 65, 75, and 85c.
Silks at 38c the yard
Jap and Chinese, were 85c.
Silks at 47c the yard
printed and Taffeta, were $1.
Silks at 59c the yard
Taffetas, meant to be $1.
Silks at 88c the yard
$1.25 to $1.55 Taffeta.
Silks at $1.20 the yard
$2, $2.50, and $3 Novelties.
Silks at $1.95 the yard
have been $3, $4, $5.

In and near Rotunda.

FINE DRESS GOODS

My, but didn't the yard stick fly yesterday! Good reason why—doubtful if such prices were ever yoked to such qualities before. But the one day didn't end all. Couldn't; there's a limit to the store capacity. Here's the merest hint of some of the extra good things:

At $1 the yard,
Whipcords and Suitings meant to be $1.35 to $1.75.
At 75c the yard,
Fancy stuffs meant to be $1 to $1.25.
At 48c the yard,
Coverts and Cashmeres, meant to be 75, 85, and 95c.
At 33c the yard,
Checks and Diagonals, meant to be 50c.

Rotunda.

WOMEN'S SUITS

If the Suit and Wrap man keeps that blue pencil at it in the way he's going there'll be trouble for somebody—but not for you. Here's his very latest.

About 50 two-piece Suits, fitted waist and skirt, made in our own workrooms, of pretty mixed cheviots and tweeds—and some of imported materials. Five lots in all:

Lot 1—Average price, $30, your choice at $12.
Lot 2—Average price, $35, your choice at $15.
Lot 3—Average price, $40, your choice at $18.
Lot 4—Average price, $45, your choice at $20.
Lot 5—Average price, $60, your choice at $25.

Second Floor, Broadway.

CURTAINS CLEANED

We are good and ready to clean and refinish Lace Curtains of all kinds at 70c the pair and store them till September 1st, free of charge, if you wish. Our wagons will call for Curtains at any address reached by our deliveries.

Third Floor, Fourth Avenue.

COLLARS, LACES, WHITE GOODS

From morning till night yesterday. No let

Horses, Carriages, &c.

Don't Forget My First Grand Combination Sale

which takes place to-morrow, Wednesday, at 10 A. M. Trotters, Pacers, Coach Horses, Cobs, Saddle Horses.

Grand Electric Light Exhibition

takes place this evening at 8 P. M. All are invited. Bring the ladies. For full particulars see last Sunday's Herald or send for catalogue.

I. H. DAHLMAN,
Auctioneer.

205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 214, 224, 226 East 24th St., bet. Second and Third Avenues. Telephone 325 18th.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—By two young competent girls; one chambermaid and waitress; other cook and laundress; best city reference; last employer can be seen; no cards. 105 Waverley Place, basement door.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress; country preferred; has experience from other side. J. T., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; understands waiting on lady and sewing; first-class city reference. 117 East 53d St., Healy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young German girl as chambermaid and waitress; good references. Katie, care M. Braun, 431 West 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress; all kinds of family sewing; best city reference; Call at present employer's, 41 West 92d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or help with children; first-class reference; no cards. Mason, 135 West 62d St., Mason's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young French girl; competent; willing and obliging; or as nurse to growing children; good city references. Lallemand, 158 West 20th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and assist with washing, or chamberwork alone; city reference; no cards. 574 3d Av., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person to do chamberwork and sewing or wait on lady in a private family; good city reference. M. C. H., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and seamstress in private family. 101 West 86th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; best city references. K. D., Times Agency, 1,338 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress or grown children. Call, two days, 686 6th Av., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting or chambermaid alone; city reference. 574 3d Av., third bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best references. 258 West 47th St., two flights, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—By German Protestant girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting in private family; good reference. 200 West 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID and ASSIST WITH WAITING.—No objection to a private boarding house. 309 West 43d St.; ring Flenderleith's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl for chamberwork and waiting; city reference. 238 East 56th St., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a girl for chamberwork and sewing; good references. Norton, 134 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman as chambermaid and waitress; small family; good city reference. 403 West 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 258 West 47th St., two flights, front.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a neat German girl as chambermaid and seamstress; city references. 115½ West 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent and reliable; or chambermaid and sewing; has the best of city references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; thoroughly competent; first-class references. 606 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By German girl as chambermaid or laundress; city or country references. 1,301 3d Av., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS or SEAMSTRESS.—By neat tidy young girl; best references. 922 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By experienced, educated girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. 208 East 41st St., Landis's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent and reliable; or do chamberwork and sewing; has the best of city references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—City reference from last place. 954 3d Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; competent in all branches of cooking and baking; best reference; in private family. M. L., 158 East 44th St. Cornell.

COOK.—By woman in private family; thoroughly understands her business; good city reference. 139 West 60th St.; ring Heffernen's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook; willing to do some washing; in small private family; good baker; excellent city reference. M. H., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By reliable Protestant woman as good cook in small private family; best city reference; lady can be seen. K. W., Box 268 Times Up Town.

COOK.—First-class, by a respectable woman in a private family; understands her duties thoroughly; will assist with coarse washing if required; excellent city reference. 971 Madison Av.

COOK, WASHER and IRONER.—By a young Protestant woman, or general housework for two; city or country; best city reference. K. C., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as cook and laundress in a private family; is willing and obliging; country or city reference from last place. 425 West 42d St., one flight.

COOK and CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going abroad wishes a position for her cook and chambermaid, whom she will highly recommend. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, at 9 East 69th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in a private family; good city reference; willing to assist with coarse washing; no cards. 230 East 72d St.

COOK.—By young woman; first-class cook, &c.; willing and obliging; in quiet family; wages, $20; city references. 113 West 56th St., Splane's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook in private family; best city references. 348 West 49th St.; ring Knight's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman; first-class; will assist with washing; best city references. Call or address, for two days, 98 5th Av., near 15th St.

COOK.—By a competent cook in private family. Call, Tuesday, at 279 Lexington Av., present employer's.

COOK.—By young girl as cook in private American family; best of city reference; last employer can be seen. 215 East 74th St., third floor.

COOK.—To do plain cooking and washing in a small family, or to do chamberwork; will be found willing and obliging. 506 West 40th St.

COOK.—WAITRESS.—By two respectable girls; one as cook, other as waitress; private family. 246 East 55th St., ground floor.

COOK.—By first-class Protestant woman; in private family where a kitchenmaid is kept; city reference. G., 234 East 25th St.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook in a private family; good city references. Malone, 146 East 30th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl; good city reference. 312 East 126th St., ground floor.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook by the day; do any other work or place in country; best city reference. B., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a capable Swedish cook in a private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; wages, $30. L. K., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By reliable girl as cook and laundress; city or country; private family; best references. 213 East 25th St., third floor.

COOK.—By a competent young woman to cook by day or week; best city reference; excellent cleaner. 338 West 24th St., Lavery's bell.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook in private family; best city references. 348 West 49th St.; ring Knight's bell.

COOK.—By a good family cook, with good reference; no objection to country or city. 238 West 20th St.; ring bell three times.

COOK.—By first-class cook in small private family; excellent city reference; wages, $25 to $30. M. R., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By young experienced girl to cook, wash, and iron; city or country; references. Call, two days, 240 East 47th St., top floor.

COOK.—By smart young woman, first-class cook; small private family; fully competent; good baker. M., care of Herbert, 352 East 42d St.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook and laundress; willing and obliging; good city reference. 222 West 35th St., janitor's bell.

COOK.—By neat, tidy North German girl as first-class cook, good city reference. 922 6th Av., first floor.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands cooking in all branches; city references. 36 West 59th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; no objection to assist with washing; good references. 252 West 40th St., third bell.

COOK.—By competent young woman to cook by day or week; best city reference; excellent cleaner. 338 West 24th St., Lavery's bell.

COOK and CATERER.—By first-class cook and caterer; best city reference. 164 West 30th St.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl as cook; city or country. 805 East 27th St. Mrs. Hurnans.

COOK.—By French cook in private family; wages, $30; reference. L., 468 7th Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; by a young North of Ireland woman; thoroughly understands French and American cooking; gets up dinners and luncheons economically; bread and pastry a specialty; first-class city reference. 781 6th Av.; ring once.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By two girls to do the work of small family; cook and laundress and chambermaid and waitress; city or country; good personal reference. 420 West 53d St., first floor.

COOK.—First-class; by young North of Ireland woman; thoroughly understands French and American cooking; gets up dinners and luncheons economically; bread and pastry a specialty; first-class city reference. 781 6th Av.; ring once.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By two young girls; one as good cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. 142 West 52d St., near 7th Av.; ring Barber's bell.

COOK.—By a thoroughly first-class French and German cook in a private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; can serve all company dinners and luncheon; take entire charge of kitchen; best city references. 116 East 32d St. Mme. Brisse.

COOK.—By young North of Ireland girl as excellent family cook; understands all kinds fancy cooking; side dishes, pastry, &c.; city or country; best city reference. Maggie, Box 344 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; can get up dinners and lunches; has good city reference; will not go less than $50 a month. 209 West 20th St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By professional Swedish cook; used to large establishment; the highest of references; where kitchenmaid is kept. C. L., care Miss Moller, 381 4th Av.

COOK, &c.—By young girl to do plain cooking, washing, and ironing in small private family; four years' reference from last place; no cards. 216 West 84th St.; ring Galway's bell.

COOK.—Respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; no objection to do plain washing; best city reference. 324 East 31st St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; good baker; city reference; lady can be seen. D., 250 West 33d St., one flight, back.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two young girls; one as cook, the other as waitress, in a private family; best city reference. Call, Monday, from 10 to 4, at 231 East 34th St.; ring Reid's bell.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook; thoroughly understands her business; first-class city reference. 78 West 48th St.; ring Miss Kelly's bell.

COOK.—By competent girl; first-class cook; soups, meat, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country; best reference; lady can be seen. Call, Monday, 42 West 47th St.

COOK.—French; first-class; in a private family; city or country; best city reference. 258 West 29th St., third floor.

COOK.—By Swedish girl as good cook and do coarse washing; good references; wages, $20. 773 Amsterdam Av., Jacobson's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; work by the day or week; good city reference. 210 East 41st St.; Greagen's bell.

COOK.—By colored woman; first-class; city reference. 214 West 29th St., third floor.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman to go out by day or week; thorough laundress or housecleaner; can cook; best city reference. 340 East 39th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Artisan, designer, cutter, and perfect fitter; well made at reasonable prices; dinner, visiting, ball, and reception gowns, capes, coats, tailor-made suits; man's work; newest fashions; call and judge. 686 6th Av., between 39th and 40th St., first floor.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker; by the day or at home; all latest styles; skirts, waists, &c.; organdies and wash dresses; will fit ladies at their residences if required. Tucker, 144 East 52d St.

DRESSMAKER. — Excellent French dressmaker; perfect fitter, (after McDowell system;) by the day, week, or at home; no objection to country engagements. Perregaux-Dielf, 207 East 48th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker by the day or week in private families; terms moderate. H. D., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER. — By a thoroughly-competent dressmaker; a few more engagements by the day. Mrs. Stanley, 324 East 30th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; would like a few engagements by the day. 309 West 55th St.; ring Dutrnall's bell.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a highly-educated North German Protestant; takes entire charge and teaches children successfully; American family; highest reference. A. M., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By refined Parisian young lady, does not speak English, as governess to two children; references from Paris; good wages. M. S., Box 408 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By a well-recommended North German nursery governess; good sewer. Klingsmith, 28 East 4th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By young North German, with moderate pretensions; good experience in fancy work Schmidt, 222 East 80th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By American woman as working housekeeper in small family where she could have a boy, who would be very useful; no objection to country. Mrs. McLoughlin, 100 East 125th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By strong young girl to do general housework; willing and obliging; good city reference. 424 West 53d St., first floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By girl for general housework; cook, wash, and iron; first-class city reference. 226 East 56th St., ground floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do general housework; no washing; good city reference. 234 East 46th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, lately landed, to do general housework; best reference. 234 East 29th St., one flight, front.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent person; German; married or elderly lady preferred; experienced, and capable in packing, hairdressing, sewing, charge of wardrobe; first-class city and Newport reference. Address, by letter, M. S., 140 East 81st St.

LADY'S MAID or TRAVELING MAID.—By a North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take whole charge of lady's wadrobe; never seasick; best city references. D. E., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French maid; speaks German and English; thoroughly understands hairdressing, dressmaking, packing, traveling; has excellent references. Call, Tuesday, between 10 and 12, at 525 Madison Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By respectable Protestant girl as lady's maid; understands hairdressing; neat sewer; best personal reference as to character. Box 656, Orange, N. J.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class dressmaker and hairdresser; accustomed to travel; best city references. M. N., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class dressmaker and hairdresser; accustomed to travel; best city references. W. S., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaks English, French, and German; willing and obliging; good dressmaker; references can be furnished. 675 9th Av., ground floor.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swedish woman; experienced hairdresser, seamstress, and packer. Call at present employer's, 520 5th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent; understands dressmaking; hairdresser; accustomed to traveling; good reference. B. M., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By Parisian; competent in all her duties; first-class dressmaker. M. M., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS or WAIT ON invalid lady; best city reference. 65 Madison Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid, speaking English; good seamstress and dressmaker; good city reference. J. J. M., 222 West 35th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to get a situation for a competent Protestant maid and seamstress; good packer and traveler; also understands hairdressing. 960 Madison Av., between 75th and 76th Sts.

MAID.—By a well-educated North German person, who is an experienced dressmaker, with good city reference, as maid to young ladies or grown children; city or country. Mrs. R. Sprenger, 136 East 86th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS to GROWING CHILDREN.—Speaks French, German, and English; experienced traveler; good packer; seven years' highest city references. C. A., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By competent, middle-aged person; good seamstress; speaks French, German, and English; experienced in sickness, traveling, and good sailor; city references. R., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—To wait on ladies or children; assist with other light duties; good seamstress; town or country; long years' reference. 223 East 45th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS or GOVERNESS.—By North German; speaks French and English; good traveler and packer; to go to Europe; city references. E. G., 1,227 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent maid and seamstress; good hairdresser and packer; accustomed to travel; best city reference. Mrs. Sutton, 329 East 43d St.

MAID.—By young woman as competent maid to young ladies; good seamstress; first-class city reference. J. H., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent maid and seamstress; good hairdresser and packer; accustomed to travel; best city reference. K. R., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent maid and seamstress for young lady or growing children; references from first families. M. A., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—As French maid; understands her business; has excellent references. R. B., 18 West 57th St.

MAID, &c.—By maid and seamstress, and to do light chamberwork; first-class city reference. S. P., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; to go out by the day or week; first-class city references. 239 West 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; assist other work; city references. 36 West 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; first-class reference. 49 West 98th St.; ring janitor's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—Strictly first-class; exeellent shirt, collar, and cuff ironer; best city references. 239 East 42d St.; ring once.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in private family. Call, Tuesday, at 279 Lexington Av., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl; first-class laundress; city reference; or would do plain cooking. Laundress. 856 9th Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as laundress; would assist with chamberwork; small American family; city reference. Call, two days, at 441 West 40th St.; ring Hughes's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress; good city reference from last employer; city or country. 1,040 3d Av., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—Lady going abroad wishes to secure situation for her first-class laundress. Can be seen till Monday and Tuesday at 5 East 74th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; will assist with chamberwork; in American family; country for Summer; city reference. M. B., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By Scotch Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; good city reference. A. E., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as excellent laundress in a private family; best of city reference. 707 7th Av., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German girl as first-class laundress, 514 West 48th St., first floor.

Nurses.

CHILD'S NURSE.—By a child's nurse in a first-class family; good reference. G. N., Box 138 Times.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By competent young woman; capable to take entire charge from birth; understands all kinds bottle feeding; 3½ years' best reference. 165 East 99th St., McLaughlin's bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By competent, middle-aged woman; thoroughly experienced; first-class personal reference; city or country. 145 West 20th St.

NURSE.—Superior French person; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; take entire charge of infant or small children; neat sewer; good accent; first-class family; city references; disengaged April 3. Superior, Box 267 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—Trained nurse returning to England the end of May would take charge of invalid or small children during voyage in return for first-class passage. Miss Sharpley, 9 St. James Av., Boston, Mass.

NURSE.—By a young lady with an invalid, or nursing by the day; first-class physician's reference, "14," 276 West 118th St., care of Mr. E. Johnson.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal reference. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By thoroughly-competent baby's nurse; thoroughly understands her business; take full charge; highest personal city reference. M., 202 East 78th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal reference. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By a young girl to take care of growing children; willing to assist them with their lessons and do plain sewing; has never lived out before. 423 Park Av.

NURSE.—By French nurse; will take care of children over two years; good city reference. Isabel, 222 West 50th St.

NURSE.—By a respectable young girl as competent nurse; good references. 587 Lexington Av.; ring Johnson's bell.

NURSE.—By respectable young woman as nurse; is fond of children; good reference. 446 West 35th St.; ring outside bell twice.

NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; one that can take entire charge; excellent city references. J. S., Box 266 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a respectable young girl of refinement, lately landed, as nurse to growing children. 241 West 46th St., Maher's bell.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By American girl as nurse and seamstress; best city reference. Call, two days, 686 6th Av., second bell.

NURSE, &c.—By Parisienne as nurse to growing children or useful maid to ladies; reference. Room 271, Hotel Savoy, present employer's.

NURSE.—By a French nurse for children; good reference. 240 West 33d St., basement.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or WAITRESS.—Highest references given by present employer. 5 East 67th St.

PARLOR or CHAMBER MAID.—Disengaged March 27; city reference; country preferred. M. K., 152 6th Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—Very competent French seamstress wants more customers by day; dressmaking, remodeling, renovating, children's clothes, and all kinds of family sewing; good city references. B. Agostini, 243 West 29th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—A lady going abroad wishes to secure situation for her first-class seamstress. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday at 5 East 74th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—French; few more customers by the day; children's dresses a specialty; best reference, Mrs. Joly, 27 Carmine St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Mending neatly done by competent seamstress; quick worker; by the day. 144 West 16th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; can take butler's place; full charge of dining room and silver; willing and obliging; best city references. Address, for two days, M. C., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By first-class waitress or parlormaid in a private family; best city references; city or country. 221 West 60th St.

WAITRESS.—First-class; takes butler's place; left on account of breasking up housekeeping; excellent city and personal references. Waitress, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By an experienced waitress, with first-class reference, to change for cook or housemaid; country preferred. F. L., Advertisement Agency, 554 3d Av.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; understands wines, salads, and carving; has best city references. 230 3d Av.; ring three times.

WAITRESS.—By girl as first-class waitress; city or country; best reference. 1,106 3d Av., second bell.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in private family. Call, Tuesday, at 279 Lexington Av., present employer's.

WAITRESS and PARLORMAID.—First-class city reference. 483 West 25th St., McManus's bell.

Washing.

WASHING.—By German woman to do family washing at home; 75 cents per dozen. Mrs. C. Harchbell, 133 West 24th St., second floor, front.

WASHING.—By first-class laundress; ladies' and gentlemen's clothes done exquisitely; 75 cents per dozen; best reference. Call, all week, Mrs. T., 9 East 27th St.

WASHING.—By a competent laundress; private family washing only; open-air drying; best of references. 128 West 31st St. Burns.

WASHING.—By first-class laundress; families' washing at home or go out by day; best city reference. 843 East 35th St.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Two years' experience; also position for beginner. Experience and Beginner, 152 6th Av.

MASSAGE and GYMNASTICS.—By Swedish graduate; face massage specialty. Nina Holmberg, 219 2d Av.

NEAT YOUNG GERMAN GIRL (21) WISHES position in small family. 284 East 10th St., Room 12.

UPHOLSTRESS.—By a Frenchwoman; curtains, slip covers a specialty; fancy articles nicely done; first-class references; city or country. Mme. Thiercel, 409 West 125th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; man as first-class butler and valet; wife as first-class French cook; understands American cooking; first-class pastry and bread maker; take full charge in management of kitchen; best city reference. J. V., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced; single-handed, or where parlormaid is kept; many years' old country and New-York references; would prefer country; or private family in hotel; age, 38; Protestant. G. S., Box 269 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Lady desirous of obtaining a position for her butler would be glad to find a good place for him in private family; can be thoroughly recommended. Apply, between 9 A. M. and 12 M., at 31 West 57th St.

BUTLER and COOK.—By first-class butler and cook, with good reference; able to cook for dinner parties; also cut meat; city or country. A. S. H., Box 314 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, &c.—By butler and valet, or steward on yacht; four years' reference from last employer; also references as steward on yachts. E. E., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a Swede; age, 33; first-class city references; no objection to going to the country or traveling. K., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET—COOK.—English; ages, 38; wife a first-class cook; no objection to the country; good references. W. G., 266 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman as butler in private family; city or country; knows duties thoroughly; of neat appearance; best city references. T. M., 996 6th Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a throughly-competent man; age, 35; speaks German and English fluently; first-class city references. W. S., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By young Protestant; understands his business in all branches; city or country; best of personal and written references. 416 4th Av., restaurant.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly-competent man; age, 31; take charge of parlor floor; willing; useful; best city references. Care of O'Neill, 349 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—By young man; country preferred; excellent reference. J. B., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—German; strictly sober and competent; highest city and foreign references. Roever, 1,560 Broadway.

BUTLER and USEFUL MAN.—First-class references; present employer can be seen. J. McC., Box 267 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman in a private family; understands his work; sober and obliging; best references. Edmond, Box 338 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—A lady going abroad wishes to find position for her butler, whom she can highly recommend. Butler, 9 East 69th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By Frenchman; would like to travel; best reference from French Ambassador. F. E., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an English trained single man; satisfactory personal references. H. T., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—As first-class butler or valet; best city reference. 137 West 35th St.; no cards.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; age, 30; good city references. A. H. P., 136 East 17th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a German; age, 22; 15 months in this country; competent in his business; in private family; first-class references and best recommendation. H. B., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, VALET.—English; experienced; age, 40; height, 5 feet 11 inches; city or country; personal city reference. W., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By young Swede in hotel, restaurant, or clubhouse; fully competent to take entire charge; two years' best city reference from last place. Restaurant, 416 4th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Country preferred; strictly first-class single Englishman; Protestant; neat appearance; thoroughly understands his business; stylish driver; sober, polite, and industrious; willing to attend lawn garden if required; good references. Will, Box 102 Times.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a single man; understands care of fine horses, carriages, and harness in every particular; just disengaged; nine years' city reference from one family; city or country; strictly temperate. J. B., 15 East 28th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By single man; understands care of fine horses, carriages, and harness in every particular; just disengaged; nine years' city references from one family; city or country; strictly temperate. J. P., 887 4th Av.

COACHMAN.—By young man; thoroughly-experienced city driver, with best personal city reference from last employer; unemployed on account of family turning out horses. T. B., 2 East 38th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Single; city or country; thoroughly understands proper care horses, carriages, harness; best manner; can make himself useful; last employer seen. R., 226 East 40th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; just disengaged; good city reference from last employer, who can be seen. Coachman, 50 East 62d St., private stable.

COACHMAN, &c.—By a young Scotchman, lately landed, as coachman and to be useful on gentleman's country place; sober, honest, and obliging; reference from old country. D. McDonald, care Mrs. Zoneada, 207 Columbus Av.

COACHMAN.—By reliable man; thoroughly understands his business; will be found sober and honest, and willing and obliging; four years' references from last employer, who can be seen. B. S., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Age, 35 years; understands his business thoroughly; good city driver; leaves on account of family going to Europe to stay; first-class city reference. J. M., 921 6th Av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—Scotch, single, age, 26, as coachman and be useful in country place; will be found sober, honest, and obliging; good reference. D. McDonald, 207 Columbus Av., care Mrs. Zoncada.

COACHMAN.—First-class driver; married, small family; best city reference, written and personal, from last employer, who can be seen and glad to recommend him; city or country. Coachman, 106 West 52d St.

COACHMAN.—By young married man; strictly temperate; best of city and personal references. John, 344 Amsterdam Av., over private stable.

COACHMAN.—English; thoroughly experienced in all branches; city or country; good city references; married; no family. Coachman, 200 West 53d St., third floor.

COACHMAN.—By Protestant; single; city or country; thoroughly understands proper care horses and carriages; willing; can make himself useful; last employer seen. H., 226 East 40th St.

COACHMAN.—By young married man; neat appearance; good city driver; understands his business, as references will show; country no objection. W., 103 West 51st St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands proper care of horses, carriages, harness, and gentleman's stable; first-class written and personal reference. Martin, 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN, &c.—By young Englishman as coachman and plain gardener; country preferred; married; no family; good references. E. Greenhill, 218 East 80th St.

COACHMAN.—By reliable single man; thoroughly capable in every respect; undoubted personal reference; can be seen. M. F., care of Shanon, 160 East 75th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class single German; thoroughly understands his business in every particular; strictly temperate; ten very best city references. P. S., 347 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—English; age, 36; married; thoroughly understands his business; sober, willing, and obliging, and highly recommended; city or country. W., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business; has long and satisfactory seven years' city references; married; no family. E., Box 271 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Where first-class man is kept; reference exceptional; last and former employer can be seen; country preferred. M. H., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; 30; careful driver and good groom; thoroughly understands his business; strictly temperate; excellent personal references; country preferred. Edward, Box 173 Times.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; single; understands his business; good and capable driver; sober and honest. J. B., 12 West 44th St.

COACHMAN.—By a coachman, who will be disengaged by the 1st; present employer can be seen. Address D. F., 136 West 54th St., present employer's private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a respectable young man as coachman; country preferred; is honest, sober, and willing; best city and country references. W. K., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By young Englishman; married; no incumbrance; strictly sober; willing and obliging; personal reference. W. G., Box 406, 240 East 79th St.

COACHMAN.—By a willing and obliging young Englishman; good city driver; best personal reference. R. J. G., Box 823, 240 East 79th St.

COACHMAN and GENERALLY USEFUL MAN.—City or country driver; over six years' reference. Advertiser, 365 West 52d St.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—Round gentleman's place; understands milking; six years' references. J. K., 57 Irving Place.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—By strictly temperate American; capable, willing; city or country; reference. Earhart, Box 200, Times.

COACHMAN.—Married; 40 years old; eighteen years in last place; has first-class city reference. Charles, 121 West 51st St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class Englishman; understands all the duties of a stable; married; no children. C. D., 11 East 52d St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman highly recommends four and tandem driver; can superintend any private establishment. M. C., 2 East 54th St.

COACHMAN.—By a respectable young man; sober, honest, willing; first-class city references; country preferred. J., 229 East 26th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married; large experience in growing plants, roses, orchids, grapes, vegetables, care of lawn, trees, shrubs, in all planting, improving grounds, the forcing of all kinds of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, under glass and out of doors, and everything pertaining to first-class place; used to management of men; sober and reliable; first-class references. 416 East 58th St.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Frenchman; married; no children; 35 years old; knows his business in all branches; greenhouse and hothed; wife good French cook; understands poultry, milk, and butter; will take place on farm as foreman or manager; in a good family; good references in this country. E. S., 147 West 26th St., basement.

GARDENER.—By a thoroughly-experienced gardener; German; understands farming and floriculture perfectly; had charge of a place of 1,000 acres under cultivation, and has the best of references. Louis Rissel, Post Office, Yonkers.

GARDENER.—Single; Dane; 14 years' experience in houses and grounds; particular in keeping a place neat; good grower; best of references in all respects; three years in last situation. Rasmus K. Jorgensen, 8 State St.

GARDENER.—By a first-class gardener; understands all branches of gardening; would take entire charge of gentleman's place; best of reference. Trustworthy, Post Office Box 48, Yonkers, N. Y.

GARDENER.—Married; no children; experienced in growing vegetables, fruits, and lawns; also understands greenhouses, and can take full charge of gentleman's place; four years' reference. T. O., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER—COOK.—By man and wife; no children; man 34 years of age; understands flowers, vegetables, horses, cows, and farming; wife a first-class cook in all its branches; good baker, &c., L. W., Box 215 Times.

GARDENER.—Single; practical plantsman under glass and outside; would take charge of a gentleman's place; all kinds of cattle and stock; the laying out of ornamental grounds in the latest style. J. Gardener, Box 208 Times.

GARDENER and USEFUL MAN.—By middle-aged man; understands his business thoroughly; can furnish best of reference. J. E., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER.—By married man; understands his business; would take place with or without glass; six years' references from last place. Gardener, Box 138 Times.

GARDENER.—By a Swede; thoroughly experienced in grapehouses, graperies, roses; fully competent to take full charge; best of references; small family. H. I., 37 East 19th St., seed store.

GARDENER.—By young Scotchman; married; no family; thoroughly experienced, indoors and out; capable taking charge gentleman's place. D. B., 671 Greenwich St.

GARDENER.—By a married man; one child; can take full charge of a gentleman's place; wife care of poultry, &c.; best of reference. J. W., 37 East 19th St., seed store.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By good married man; one child; competent; take full charge on gentleman's place; good references. C. B., Box 104, 1,242 Broadway.

GARDENER.—Married; no incumbrance; thoroughly practical in flowers, fruits, and all kinds of vegetables; first-class reference. B., 37 East 19th St., seed store.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By a Danish married man; first-class gardener and florist. C. Jensen, 201 West 9th St., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—Single; thoroughly competent in every branch of the business; five years' reference from last place. T. B., Box 152 Times.

GARDENER.—Single; age, 30; Scotch; on private place; good references. A. B., Box 138 Times.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a young French coachman as groom; knows all about horses, and can make himself useful about the stable, and can give good references. Etienne, Box 394 Times, Up Town.

GROOM.—By a young colored man as groom in a boarding stable or private; can furnish city reference as to an all-around man. 17 Cornelin St., third floor.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

4 4th ST., 158 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; southern exposure; suitable for two; with excellent table.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; superior table; references.

Furnished Rooms.

TO LET, FURNISHED—Two back parlors; suitable for two gentlemen or man and wife; reference required. 239 East 105th St.

Winter Resorts.

Information Free
AT THE NEW-ENGLAND
SUMMER RESORT
ASSOCIATION.

The principal resort hotels and transportation lines of New-England have opened a bureau of information at 3 Park Place, where the transparencies, paintings, and photographs exhibited at World's Fair are displayed.

Circulars and full information regarding the famous resorts given

FREE TO ALL.

Address as above,

3 PARK PLACE, near Broadway, NEW-YORK.

HOT SPRINGS, N. C.
NATURAL THERMAL WATERS.

Similar in analysis to those of the Arkansas Springs; a specific in cases of RHEUMATISM, GOUT, SCIATICA, and NERVOUS diseases. PERFECT CLIMATE, mild, dry, and equable. Fine baths, with trained attendants. Dr. SCHUMAN LECLERCQ of Carlsbad, resident physician. 24 hours from New-York via Penn. and Southern Railways. Information furnished at offices of either railroad company.

Mountain Park Hotel.

UNEXCELLED IN THE SOUTH. Send for circular. References, Drs. Lewis A. Sayre, Newton M. Shaffer, Andrew H. Smith, August Caillé

BRADY'S SUCCESSOR NAMED

Stevenson Constable Appointed Superintendent of Buildings.

PLACE FOR JOHN SIMPSON AT LAST

Ralph O. Williams Made a Civil Service Examiner—Mr. Constable an Architect of Good Standing.

Mayor Strong yesterday appointed Stevenson Constable Superintendent of Buildings, to succeed Thomas J. Brady, and Ralph O. Williams to be Civil Service Examiner.

It was another in the series of surprises which he has been giving to the politicians of late. The name of Mr. Constable has not figured in the discussion of applicants for any of the places within the Mayor's gift, nor was it known that he had been indorsed for this place. The salary of the Superintendent of Buildings is $5,000 a year.

The chief reasons for the selection of Mr. Constable, it was said at the Mayor's office, were his experience as an architect and engineer. The politicians could not understand it.

The Mayor several weeks ago offered the place to John P. Leo, an architect. Organized labor, and especially the building-trade labor organizations, sent protests to the Mayor that Mr. Leo was an enemy to labor, inasmuch as he favors the "lumping" system of contracting. Last Saturday Mr. Leo wrote to the Mayor resigning his candidacy, and stating that he had too much private business. Superintendent Brady made a hard fight to be retained. His friends circulated petitions in his behalf, but the Mayor told a committee of them that Mr. Brady was slated to go. He resigned last week.

Mr. Constable is well known among architects and builders. He lives and has his office at 22 East Sixteenth Street. He is a member of the American Institute of Architects and of the Society of Civil Engineers of Philadelphia, and has superintended the construction of buildings which have cost $8,000,000. He has also had much experience in the repairing of large buildings, which is considered to be of special value to him in his new duties. He is an Independent in politics. He said yesterday that "he used to be a Democrat, but voted the Republican ticket last year." The politicians of the district in which he lives do not know him. In 1874 he was in charge of engineering and construction work in and about Philadelphia. During the two succeeding years he was assistant to Henry Pettit, chief architect and engineer of the main buildings of the Cenetennial Exhibition, there being from 100 to 125 men employed in the department. In 1877 and 1878 he was in charge of the buildings, bridges, and general engineering and construction work of the Philadelphia and Atlantic Railroad, and from 1880 to 1885 he was Assistant Superintendent of the Joseph Wharton Nickel Works, in Camden, N. J., having charge of the planning and direction of the various establishments of Mr. Wharton's, including the glass works, and having supervision of some 300 men. Later he came to this city, and during 1886 had supervision of the erection of some eighty buildings here connected with the operations of W. E. D. Stokes, F. M. Jencks, and others, and in the next year had charge of some forty buildings belonging to the estate of William A. Brown, Gen. Schultz, and others. Since that time the firm of Constable Brothers has been engaged in designing and erecting about 250 buildings, including stores, office buildings, residences, tenements, stables, factories, and other buildings.

Mr. Williams, the new Civil Service Examiner, is independent in politics. His home is at 160 West Forty-fifth Street. The compensation for his office is $10 a day for such time as he is actually engaged in fulfilling its duties.

The Mayor yesterday announced that he would not appoint any clergymen as School Commissioners. The opposition to ministers, the Mayor frankly states, originates among members of the Board of Education. He says that they do not want clergymen, and that he agrees with them that members of the clergy would be out of their element as School Commissioners. The first intimation that the Mayor had arrived at this decision was when he refused yesterday afternoon to appoint a clergiman.

Dr. Philip McGrowitz and Morris Cuker, representing Good Government Club Z, called on the Mayor and asked that the Rev. J. B. Devins, pastor of Mount Hope Chapel, on East Fourth Street, be appointed to the School Board. They said that one member of the board lived below Fourteenth Street, and that the lower portion of the city was entitled to representation. The Mayor conceded this point, but said that he did not see his way clear to appoint a clergyman. He said: "I would like to accommodate you boys, but I cannot see my way clear to appoint the Rev. Mr. Devins. I will not appoint any clergymen or religious enthusiasts to the board, as the other Commissioners say that they would not be likely to work in harmony, because of the peculiar ideas that these men might hold. Personally, I have no objection to ministers, but I am resolved to be guided in this matter by the other members of the board. If you send me the name of another good man below Fourteenth Street I will be pleased to appoint him."

Commisisoner of Public Works Brookfield made good his word yesterday and appointed John Simpson, the Republican leader in the Fifth Assembly District, to a public office. The place which Mr. Simpson gets is Superintendent of Streets and Roads. He succeeds John L. Florence. He will take charge of the office April 1. The salary is $2,750 a year.

Mr. Simpson is one of the best-known district workers in his party. He was the leader in his district for some years prior to the reorganization of the party under the Committee of Thirty's plan last year. He became a member of the County Committee at that time. Last Fall he was a candidate for Congress in the Ninth District, in which Henry C. Miner was the Tammany candidate, and "Tim" Campbell ran as the candidate of one Republican faction. Police Commissioner Murray opposed Mr. Simpson's candidacy. Since his defeat Mr. Simpson has been one of the supporters of Mr. Brookfield in his fight in the county organization.

Earlier in Mayor Strong's administration Mr. Simpson was an applicant for a place in the Excise Board, and when that was filled he sought to be appointed Water Purveyor.

Commissioner of Jurors Plimley yesterday appointed seven men in his office to succeed those who have been removed since his appointment. They are Julius Katz of 536 East Seventieth Street, salary, $1,000, in place of James W. Elliott; James Denhalm of 216 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, salary, $900, in place of John A. Riley; William E. Birch, Jr., 118 East Ninety-second Street, salary, $900, in place of Thomas Tulley; Walter H. Dalton, 773 West Ninety-ninth Street, salary, $800, in place of John P. Trainor; James Mallon of 6 Gansevoort Street, $800, in place of James Bierach; James T. Carmody of 583 Amsterdam Avenue, in place of Peter M. Dalworth, and Daniel C. Taylor of One Hundred and Sixth Street and West End Avenue, salary $900, in place of John S. Furman. Four of these men were recommended by Abraham Gruber of the Twenty-third Assembly District, one by E. J. Palmer of the Twenty-fifth, and another by George B. Deane of the Ninth Assembly District.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Lecture in French.—M. de Mauny-Talrande will open his series of lectures in French at Sherry's this afternoon at 4 o'clock. His subject will be "The Royal Château of Chaumont." The next lecture, on April 2, will be "The Royal Château of Chenonceau." At the third lecture, April 9, "Education in France" will be the theme. The patronesses are Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Comtesse de Langier-Villars, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. Benjamin Welles, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Mrs. Arthur Welman, Mrs. Charles A. Post, Mrs. John Minturn, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. Henry L. Barbey, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. Richard M. Hunt, Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. Walker Smith, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. William Watts Sherman, Mrs. George L. Kingsland, Mrs. Frederic R. Jones, Mrs. Byam K. Stevens, Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mrs. Hewitt, Mrs. Francklyn, and Mrs. Orme Wilson.

—Mr. Bagby's Recital.—A large number of persons attended the last of Mr. Bagby's musical mornings at the Waldorf yesterday.

Among those present were Mrs. James Harriman, Mrs. Washington McLean, Mrs. John Hazen, Mrs. John Watts Kearny, Miss Alice Van Rensselaer, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Miss Kearny, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Miss Adele Gardiner, Miss Elizabeth Bradhurst, Miss Robb, Miss Louise Robb, Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson, Mrs. J. De Neufville, Miss May Barron, Miss Mathilde Aus Der Ohe, Miss Adele Aus Der Ohe, Miss Alice Harriman, Baron de Santa-Anna, H. Ruthven Pratt, Maurice De Manny, Ernest R. Gunther, Stacey Clark, Admiral Gherardi, Admiral Erben, Mrs. Erben, Miss Erben, Mrs. Custer, Count and Countess de Langier-Villars, and Mrs. George Lorillard Ronalds, Sr.

—Michaux Club Meeting.—A meeting of the Michaux Club was held at Bowman's Academy yesterday afternoon. There were a large number of the members present, and many took advantage of the weather for a ride through Central Park and Riverside Drive, returning in time for 5 o'clock tea, which is served in the clubroom at the academy. Among some of those present were. Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Robert L. Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. James Winslow, Mrs. James B. Townsend, Mrs. Charles Franklyn, Mrs. Wilbur A. Bloodgood, Mrs. Walter Chapin, Mrs. McClusky Butt, Mr. Frank Otis, Mr. and Mrs. Dallas H. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. John Hadden, Miss Townsend, Mrs. James Markoe, and Mrs. William Allen.

—Patriarchs Elect Officers.—A meeting of the Patriarchs was held Saturday afternoon at Delmonico's, and the following officers were elected: President—Robert G. Remsen, the only one of the original subscribers now living; Treasurer—Charles Lanier; Secretary—George Griswold Haven; Executive Committee—Messrs. August Belmont, Buchanan Winthrop, and Edmund L. Baylies. The management of the balls will be under the superyision of a committee, instead of one individual, as in previous years. There are to be only two subscription balls, instead of three, as has been the custom for nearly twenty-five years. The balls are to be given at Delmonico's on the Monday before Christmas and the Monday preceding Ash Wednesday.

—Social Happenings Yesterday.—A theatre party, followed by a suppe , was given last night by Miss Eddy of 13 East Forty-seventh Street. H. H. Ragan began the second week of his Lenten lectures at Chickering Hall yesterday morning. The subject was "The Yosemite and the Yellowstone." Mr. and Mrs. John Byron Fraser of West Seventy-sixth Street entertained at dinner last evening. The floral decorations were especially tasteful and profuse. Among the guests were Mrs. A. E. Stewart, Miss Stewart, Dr. and Mrs. Hall, Miss Cruney, Miss Brennan, and Miss Talcott.

—The Charity Matinée To-Day.—The matinée at Abbey's Theatre for the benefit of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College will take place this afternoon. Mme. Réjane, Mrs. Langtry, Agnes Booth, James E. Dodson, Nelson Wheatcroft, Annie Russell, and many others are to appear for these worthy charities.

—Signor Quintano's Violin Recitals.—Signor Giacomo Quintano gave the second of his four violin recitals yesterday afternoon at the home of Mme. Fabbricotti, 208 Madison Avenue. He was assisted by Max Rolle and Miss Pottinger at the piano, and by Miss May Rankin and Signor Brocolini.

—Thursday Evening Club's Meeting.—The Thursday Evening Club will meet at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, 23 Park Avenue, on Thursday evening. Plunket Greene will sing, and there will also be instrumental music.

—Dinner to Prince Lubecki.—Ernest Rudolph Gunther of 9 West Fifty-seventh Street will give a "stag dinner" at his home on Friday evening in honor of Prince Lubecki of Russia. Covers will be laid for twelve persons.

—Mr. and Mrs. Dyer's Dinner.—Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., gave a very pretty dinner at their home, 5 West Thirty-second Street, last evening. Covers were laid for twelve persons. The decorations were of Spring flowers.

—Mr. Eggleston's Lecture.—Edward Eggleston lectured at the Waldorf yesterday afternoon before the Colonial Dames of the State of New-York on "Colonial Domestic and Social Life."

—A Silver Wedding.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Hinds of 177 York Avenue, Brooklyn, will celebrate their silver wedding on Friday.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Laconia, N. H., March 25.—Benjamin Munsey, a retired New-York merchant, died here from the effects of paris green, taken last Friday with suicidal intent. He had been ill for many months, and was despondent. He leaves a wife and one daughter, Mrs. C. S. Morrill of New-York. He was sixty-three years of age.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 25.—Gov. Stone has decided upon calling the Legislature in extra session. That body adjourned hastily Saturday evening, leaving much important legislation incomplete. For the first time in twenty years the Republicans had a majority in one branch, and a blockade to needed measures was created.

Columbus, Ky., March 25.—The steamer Smoky City sunk ten coal boats this morning near O'Brien's Landing, eight miles above this city. The boat struck a sand bar. The tow consisted of twenty-five boats and four barges, the property of S. S. Cramp of Pittsburg.

Colorado Springs, Col., March 25.—Prof. Louis A. E. Ahlers of the Harvard graduate school has been appointed to the Chair of Modern Languages of Colorado College.

SAMOANS WEAR PLASTERS

Singalese Dancers Think a Neck Band of Red Flannel of Value.

MARCH WINDS BOTHERS THE VISITORS

All Are Here to Take Part in the Big Circus—Odd and Striking Gathering and a Bit of Romance.

The decidedly singular and interesting aggregation of people from strange lands brought here for the ethnological congress which it is intended to make a feature of the circus this season, met one another for the first time yesterday afternoon.

They were grouped to be photographed under the personal supervision of Mr. Bailey, and to give a trial exhibition of their skill under the direction of an energetic little man who has traveled all over the world to gather them together, and who has constructed an ingenious patois, embracing all Oriental languages, that they appear to readily understand.

Many members of the congress have been in this country before at the Chicago Exhibition, and at numerous other shows that were the outcome of it. But a large proportion of them are in this land of the free for the first time in their lives, and the eccentricities of its March climate bothered them exceedingly yesterday. It seemed decidedly incongruous to see a stalwart Samoan warrior almost naked, with big, brown, muscular limbs, shivering like a timid child in the fairly-warm temperature of Madison Square Garden, and a brand-new porous plaster across the small of his back. One Singalese dancer, with bare legs and feet, appeared to be very solicitous about a strip of red flannel around her throat.

But, taking all things into consideration, however, these strangers have faced the severe weather very well, and the doctor in charge of them says that they will all be in fine condition when the circus is opened on Thursday. It has not been decided yet exactly what to do with them. They are not an easy lot of people to handle. They stick to the religious traditions of the various nationalities like limpets to a rock. This causes complications in the matter of cooking and serving at the tables. They are not quarrelsome among themselves, but each tribe seeks as much seclusion as possible, and insists with astonishing tenacity upon getting what it believes to be its rights.

The probability is that the ethnological exhibit will be utilized for all it is worth in the grand procession at the opening of the show, and that afterward an opportunity will be given to the Orientals to display their various eccentricities and accomplishments in a separate department in the basement of the building. Their individualities would be lost in the main show, with its bewildering display going on in three rings at once.

The new people in this part of the show are mainly Singalese and Cotta dwarfs, picked up in Ceylon and in the southern parts of the Indian empire. The Armenians, Algerians, dancers from Egypt, and various tribes of American Indians are not especially novel here, though they are always interesting. The dances and songs of all these tribes are very much the same; a ceaseless beating of tom-toms and a bewildering confusion of harsh sounds. But the Samoans and the Singalese introduce something altogether strange. They are a strong-limbed, able-bodied lot of people, and their dances call for all the physical vigor they are capable of producing. The "silver" dancers among the Singalese are sure to attract attention. The men who perform this dance cultivated it at Kandy, in Ceylon. One of its most noticeable features is the dexterous manipulation of ribbons attached to metal ornaments on their heads.

Then there is a wonderful Moor who goes by the name of Ishmael, and who is exceedingly clever in the snake-charming and fire-eating tricks that travelers in the far East are fond of going to the fairs to see on a Sunday morning. The Indian juggler requires none of the extensive paraphernalia of the conjurers that we are accustomed to see in music halls. He has no servant to wait upon him. All his tools are contained in a small bag, including the snakes. He squats on the ground, tailor-fashion, and gets to work without any fuss. Ishmael is a very good specimen of his class. Among other things, he makes it evident that Coney Island fakirs have nothing to teach the Hindus about thimble-rigging.

Mme. Veerena was the most noticeable among the dwarfs. Her nose and her ears were profusely decked with gold ornaments. She is not much larger than a quart jug, and she has a daughter, a slender, frail little creature, not quite so large as her mother. Veerena's chief accomplishment seems to be a remarkable facility for singing patriotic songs of all nations in various languages. She disposed with equal ease of the Swedish national anthem, the "Watch on the Rhine," and "God Save the Queen."

One more Singalese novelty is conducted under the supervision of Havardia. It is called the "single-stick" dance, and for ease and gracefulness of motion is said to have astonished all the famous ballet masters of Europe. It is certainly different from anything ever seen here before—Carmencita, for instance. The dance concludes, or, rather, is followed, by wild shouting and gesticulation that suggests nothing so much as a lot of excited brokers on 'Change.

One Samoan warrior is deserving of special attention. He is a tremendous fellow, bigger than John L. Sullivan, and with a face that strongly reminds one of the late "King" Kelly of baseball fame. He is tattooed in a most astonishing manner, as, in fact, are nearly all his companions. This big Samoan is not without honor in his own country. He rendered brave service when the hurricane struck the harbor of Apia in 1889, and received a gold watch for his deeds. It is utterly useless to him as a timepiece, but he is very proud of it. It is said that he used to do a great deal of work for Robert Louis Stevenson, and that the late novelist had a great liking for him. His name is Laula.

"He is quite an educated man in his way," said Mr. Bailey. "It is only people who have heard something about this country, and who possess a spirit of curiosity and love of adventure that we can induce to come here. In many cases money seems to be the least important consideration with them."

The impossibility of a scrubwoman who has been employed in the Garden for some years to conceal her astonishment when the Egyptian dancers came in sight incidentally revealed quite a little romance. One of the dancers, gorgeously arrayed, in pink, gauze, and tinsel, had the loveliest pair of "real Irish eyes" that one would see in many a day's journey. But she spoke in the language of the Egyptians and danced in the peculiar custom of the country with an ease that equaled any of her associates. It was learned that, three years ago, that young person was a scrubwoman in Madison Square Garden. She had come to this country from Ireland in search of a recalcitrant lover. The leader of a troupe of Egyptian dancers, who is an accomplished linguist and a very well-informed man, fell in love with, married her, and took her to his native land. This year she reappears here as a "native" dancer. This story was corroborated by a gentleman who has known the husband very well for a long time.

The usual series of circus accidents was started yesterday by an unruly elephant called Tip, and it resulted in an unfortunate keeper by the name of Robert Ayres going to Bellevue with a broken leg. Tip stands nine feet high, and has tusks five feet long. Ayres accidentally hit him with a broom. The elephant grabbed the man with his trunk and tried to force him between his tusks, so that he could trample on him. Ayres prevented this by spreading out his arms and shouting for help. Newmann, the chief trainer, of whom Tip is very much afraid, ran up and commanded the infuriated beast to drop the man. The order was obeyed almost instantly, but when Ayres fell to the floor it was discovered that his leg was broken, and that he had sustained other injuries that required hospital treatment.

TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS.

To-day, we shall have on sale Damask Table Cloths, of Irish manufacture, in the following choice patterns:

Chrysanthemum, Fleur de Lis, Geranium, Tulip, Maiden Hair Fern, Clover-blossom, Ivy-leaf, Snow-drop.

Sizes and prices as follows:

2x2 yards $1.65 each
2x2½ " $2.00 "
2x3 " $2.50 "

5-8 and 3-4 Napkins to match Cloths, at $1.75 and $2.50 per dozen.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

FEARED AN ATTEMPT AT RESCUE

A Lunatic Injured by a Man in Charge of Prisoners.

There was some excitement in the vicinity of the Kings County Penitentiary, Brooklyn, yesterday noon. Four keepers in charge of a gang of prisoners who had been at work on the outside of that institution were returning to the penitentiary when a closed carriage approached.

As it came up to the group the door opened, and a man jumped out and made a dash for one of the keepers.

The keeper brought his rifle to his shoulder, thinking that an attempt was being made to rescue the prisoners. The man closed in upon Keeper Richard Dempsey, who, instead of shooting, struck the man on the head with the butt end of his rifle, knocking him down.

It was then discovered that the man was Peter Allen of 149 Van Dyke Street, Brooklyn, who was being taken to the asylum for the insane in the Twenty-ninth Ward. Allen was cared for at the penitentiary, and then removed to the hospital in the Twenty-ninth Ward. His injuries are severe, but not fatal.

Spring Millinery for Children.

Among the many openings of Spring millinery by New-York firms, that of Best & Co., 60 and 62 West Twenty-third Street, is always looked forward to with special interest, for mothers, though they love handsome hats and gowns for themselves, usually think first of providing for their children. They have learned that Best & Co.'s establishment is a wonderland, filled with dainty things for boys and girls and wee babies.

The firm opened its exhibition of Spring millinery yesterday. It is certainly worth going a great way to see. Like the tints on children's faces, the predominating colors in the millinery room are pink and white. There are the tiniest bonnets for mites of babies, big poke bonnets for little girls, and beautiful hats for children of all ages, and for misses eighteen and nineteen years old. All are of original designs that embody the very latest artistic effects that expert milliners of Paris and New-York could devise.

Among the popular shades used in trimming the hats are ciel, baby pink, and blue. Among the prettiest of the hats are the Leghorns, with fancy crowns and the poke effects. One exquisite hat is of fancy Japanese straw, trimmed with white ostrich tips, white satin ribbon, and dainty pink buds.

There are school hats of many designs scarcely less beautiful. One of them has a straw brim, with a soft crown of serge. Another hat has a low braid brim, black fancy crown, with trimming of black ostrich tips and pink poppies.

Among the baby hats are little Leghorns and Milan braids, with roll brims. There is also an extensive line of wash hats in piquet. One of them is canary yellow. It has a corded brim and trimming of canary ribbon, with a wide frill of white embroidery about the brim. The sunbonnets made of piquet, with insertions of embroidery, are the daintiest things imaginable.

Just before writing for to-day, we look and see men with heavy overcoats, light overcoats, no overcoats, and some with heavy coats on their arms.

What's the matter with the man without a light overcoat? Hasn't he any? or is his too shabby to wear? or is he waiting for his tailor? or is he afraid to buy readymade? or does he "never take cold?"

Light overcoats $10 to $32—your money back if you want it.

Spring suits are ready, and so are neglige shirts—not to hurry you at all, just to let you know.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

Silks.

Black Satin Damas.

7,000 yards, 22 inches wide.

85 cts. yd.

New goods—imported for the mid-spring season, suitable for the separate skirt and blouse so much in vogue—combines style with durability.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

MATTINGS.

Our New Importations of JAPANESE AND CHINA STRAW. PATTERNS AS LOW AS

Three Dollars

PER ROLL OF 40 YARDS.

Great variety of patterns in Fancy Japanese Cotton and Trout Line Warps: richer in effect than any inlaid floor; higher in price.

Oil Cloth and Linoleum.

Remnants at About One-half Price.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

SIXTH AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE BRIDGE BONDS

Meeting of the Holders of the Securities at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—The attempt of the Fletcher committee of the Philadelphia, Reading and New-England Railroad (Poughkeepsie Bridge) bondholders to secure an indorsement for their plan of adjustment was resumed this afternoon at the adjourned meeting of bondholders called for that purpose, held at the office of the Fidelity Trust Company.

In the interval of two weeks that has elapsed since the last meeting the members of neither company have been idle. Circulars have been issued to the bondholders, the one emanating from the Wilson committee tersely stating its objections to the plan fathered by the Fletcher faction.

The bondholders were slow in arriving, and not more than sixty-five were present when the meeting was called to order by R. J. C. Walker, the Chairman.

After reading the call for the meeting Mr. Walker expressed a desire to be relieved from the duties of Chairman, owing to his position as a member of the Wilson committee. To this C. E. Morgan, Jr., representing the Fletcher committee, objected, stating that no one more satisfactory to all interests than Mr. Walker could be found. Mr. Walker, however, after thanking Mr. Morgan for his courtesy, persisted in his intention, and, on motion of Mr. Morgan, Samuel B. Hurl was called to the chair.

W. W. Kurtz then offered a resolution as follows:

Whereas, The Philadelphia, Reading and New-England Railroads, as now operated by the receiver, is earning considerably more than its running expenses, including rentals of leased lines and the cost of many improvements and repairs to the roadway; and

Whereas, Foreclosure and reorganization at this time will entail heavy expenses without being productive of any material benefit to the stockholders;

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to push the foreclosure proceedings heretofore instituted, and that it is also inexpedient to formulate or adopt any plan of reorganization at this time.

The meeting adjourned after adopting the resolution, which leaves the whole question of the company's future in doubt, as either committee could proceed to foreclose if it so desired.

The Denver and Rio Grande Lease.

DENVER, Col., March 25.—The trackage case incidental to the suit of the American Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, against the Union Pacific, Denver, and Gulf Railway Company, was called for argument today in the United States court, and counsel for the various parties interested discussed the situation at length.

Judge Hallett some time ago granted an order for the issuing of $1,000,000 in certificates by Receiver Trumbull of the Gulf Line to build an extension from Trinidad to Pueblo, as the rental of the Denver and Rio Grande line for $185,000 per annum was considered excessive. E. Ellery Anderson, representing the Drexel-Morgan interests, urged that a new contract be made with the Rio Grande at a lower rate, as this was not an auspicious time to build railroads.

After hearing all the points at issue, Judge Hallett directed that a contract be drawn up for a rental of $110,000 per annum. If after ten days the Rio Grande Company failed to sign the contract, Receiver Trumbull is to proceed to construct the parallel line from Trinidad to Walsenburg, and report to the court again for further instructions.

Division of Coal Traffic.

Work on the percentages on which a distribution of tonnage may be made among the coal-carrying railroads was continued yesterday by the committee appointed last week by the anthracite Presidents. J. Rogers Maxwell said the work would occupy the committee all of to-day and to-morrow, in the hope that a report might be ready for the meeting of Presidents on Thursday.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Prominent officials connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad, Pennsylvania Company, Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railway, and the Carnegie Steel Company have formed a temporary organization and subscribed to a fund to be used in testing an invention of Linford F. Ruth, General Agent of the McClure Coke Company, for use on parlor and sleeping cars of combined seats and berths, to be inflated by compressed air. By this plan seats may be turned into berths and vice versa.

—The earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the last week amounted to $289,000, as against $315,000 during the same period last year, a decrease of $45,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Marcus T. Hun of Albany is at the Buckingham.

—Ex-Gov. Charles R. Ingersoll of Connecticut is at the Windsor.

—Gen. William Sooy Smith and Bluford Wilson of Illinois and Roswell A. Parmenter of Troy are at the Holland House.

—Count Le Marois of Paris, ex-Congressman Tom L. Johnson of Ohio, and Thomas M. King of Baltimore are at the Waldorf.

—Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont, Senator Frederick T. Dubois of Idaho, and Gen. Thomas C. Catchings of Mississippi are at the Fifth Avenue.

O'Neill's,

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

DRESS GOODS

ALL-WOOL
Covert Cloths and Fancy Cheviots,
50 inches wide,
44c. yd.
Regular price, 65c.

ALL-WOOL
Broadcloth and Tweed Suitings,
52 inches wide,
58c. yd.
Regular price, 95c. and 1.19.

SPECIAL SALE
Imported Black Crepons
Over 200 pieces. Four styles of the newest crimps,
79c., 1.25, 1.59, 1.98.

OPENING

Coaching and Fancy Parasols.

All the Latest Novelties in Chiffon and Lace Trimmed at Lowest Prices.

Newest effects in Figured, Changeable, and Brocaded Silks, with appropriate handles of Dresden, Crystal, and fine Selected Natural Sticks.

We make a specialty of

Mourning Parasols.

Choice assortment Gros Grain and Surahs, plain and ruffled, lined and unlined.

Great Variety Children's Parasols at Lowest Prices.

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Misses' & Children's

Millinery Opening, To-day.

Trimmed Hats & Bonnets.

also,

Hats, Caps and Bonnets of Pique, Dotted Swiss, Chiffon, point de Esprite, etc.

Baby Caps in all materials, French and Domestic.

An inspection of these goods will show what well dressed children will wear this season.

New spring styles ready in every department.

60-62 West 23d St.

Velvet Carpets

Full line of Spring Patterns now ready in both

IMPORTED and DOMESTIC GOODS.

SINGLE, DOUBLE, NINE, AND TWELVE FEET WIDTHS in a great variety of CHOICE DESIGNS AND PLAIN COLORINGS in delicate tints, with borders to match.

W. & J. SLOANE,

BROADWAY, 18TH AND 19TH STS.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—George F. Tower of 243 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, who was arrested Saturday, after returning from a bicycle tour around the world, on a charge of stealing a three-hundred-and-fifty-dollar diamond ring from Mrs. T. B. Lynch, was released yesterday on $1,000 bail, but was immediately rearrested on a bench warrant, charging him with grand larceny. He will be arraigned at General Sessions.

—Barry Mines, who confessed to having been dishonest while in the employ of J. P. Morgan & Co., was held in the Tombs Police Court yesterday in $5,000 bail on the charge of misappropriating $6,120.

Brooklyn.

—Justice Tighe, in the Butler Street Police Court, yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Col. William E. Sinn of the Park Theatre, on complaint of Philip Rosenbaum, a ticket speculator, who charges assault.

—City Treasurer Kelley has appointed William Nesbitt, one of the Democrats removed from the Controller's office, as general clerk in the City Treasurer's office.

—The law firm of Stapleton & Miles has been dissolved. Mr. Stapleton is one of the delegates to the Democratic General Committee.

Long Island.

—Thomas Carroll, William Carroll, John Kiernan, Frank Kopel, William Mise, Philip Seinz, and William Roes were arraigned before Justice Hendrickson, at Jamaica, yesterday, charged with stealing coal from the Long Island Railroad. The first four were discharged and the others fined.

—John Behrens, twenty-seven years of age, of Ridgewood, a brakeman on the Port Jefferson express train of the Long Island Railroad, fell from a box car at Jamaica yesterday morning and was killed. It was his first trip.

—John W. Rhodes, a former Brooklynite and at one time foreman of Engine Company No. 14 in Brooklyn, is seriously ill at his country home, at East Moriches. He is seventy-five years of age.

—George W. Case of Cutchogue was tossed over a fence by a bull on Sunday. The bull's horn tore the skin of his right leg.

—Frank R. Seaman's general store, at Mineola, was robbed last night.

Opening in Fine Parasols, Tuesday, March 26.

For the Easter Season

New Fabrics, Colors, Designs.

"Parasolettes."

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Yonkers.

—Nothing more has been heard from the man who has been digging in Valentine's Hill for hidden plunder, said to have been buried by a burglar who died in a Massachusetts State prison. A good many are beginning to suspect it is all an advertising scheme to boom Valentine Hill property, and maps of desirable lots are now easily obtained from the real estate agents.

—The members of the physical training class of the Woman's Institute gave an entertainment last evening in the hall. There were calisthenic exercises, and music and recitations. Mrs. Belle Morris of New-York is the teacher.

—The Yonkers Bicycle Club had a "smoker," with an agreeable entertainment in the clubrooms, last evening. There were vocal and instrumental musical selections and harmonious recitations by James S. Burdette.

—A branch of the Theosophical Society of New-York, to be known as Yonkers Centre, has been organized with the following officers: President—H. S. Budd; Treasurer—H. C. Donnelly; Secretary—James Bell.

—The Park Hill bowlers won a contest with the Yonkers Lawn Tennis Club bowling team on Saturday night by a score of 1,429 to 1,355. A return game will be played next Saturday.

—The new train on the New-York and Putnam Railroad leaving Yonkers at 8:40 A. M. was put on through the efforts of the Yonkers Board of Trade Committee on Transportation

—The Revs. F. W. Davenport and S. P. Cadman of the two Methodist Churches delivered sermons to voters on Sunday evening.

—The annual city election for Justices of the Peace and one Alderman in each of the five wards will be held to-day.

Westchester County.

—The Rev. J. E. Price of the Highland Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, addressed the members of the Sunnyside Lodge, I. O. O. F., on Sunday evening. The Odd Fellows occupied the body of the church, and there was a large congregation.

—Viewland, a large building outside of Peekskill, N. Y., and occupied by its owner, Amos J. Purdy, was burned yesterday. The loss is estimated at $10,000; insurance, $5,000.

—Town elections will be held in the twenty-three towns of Westchester County today.

—The Tarrytown freight propeller will begin her trips for the season to-day.

Presbyterians Discuss the Negro.

The Presbyterian Union of New-York held a reception and meeting last night in the Hotel Brunswick, Warner Van Norden, the President of the union, presided. The subject under consideration was "The Negro Problem." A number of colored gentlemen were on the platform, including the Rev. D. J. Sanders, D. D., who was one of the speakers; the Rev. Josiah Caldwell, and Washington T. Booker.

Tuesday
March 26-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

ARGUING THE DEBS CASE

Habeas-Corpus Hearing in the Supreme Court.

CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS RAISED

Ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull of Illinois Appears for the President of the American Railway Union.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The matter of the petition of Eugene V. Debs, President of the American Railway Union, and other officials and members of that organization, for release on habeas corpus, was the first case on the call of the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, and the argument was begun after the court had announced its opinion and judgments in several cases and disposed of a number of motions.

The court was filled with spectators and attorneys at the opening of the argument, the attendance being nearly, if not quite, as large as that upon the argument of the income-tax cases a fortnight ago. Among those present were ex-Secretary Boutwell, Senator Vilas, and an unusually large number of ladies. Counsel for the petitioners attracted considerable attention, the senior being Lyman W. Trumbull, the venerable ex-Senator of Illinois, who, despite his advanced age, appeared quite vigorous in his address to the court. He asked, as had been expected, that the court would permit three counsel to be heard on a side, and that the time be extended in order to give them all sufficient opportunity to express their views. Attorney General Olney interposed no objection, and the Chief Justice announced that the request would be granted. This will carry the argument over until 3 o'clock to-morrow.

The case grows out of the strike at Chicago last Summer, when for days railroad traffic was suspended by the order of Debs, as President of the American Railway Union. The Government finally went into court and obtained writs of injunction restraining Debs and his associates from interfering with the movement of trains on railroads engaged in inter-State traffic. Ignoring these writs, the petitioners were arrested for contempt of court and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by Judge Woods of the Circuit Court for the Seventh Judicial Circuit. To be relieved of the terms of the judgment in their several cases, Debs and his associates petitioned the Supreme Court for release on writs of habeas corpus. Pending the hearing of the case on its merits, the principal question being as to the jurisdiction of Judge Woods in the premises, the Supreme Court ordered their release from jail under bond. The argument was begun by Lyman Trumbull for the petitioners.

Mr. Trumbull reviewed the history of the case, characterizing the original bill under which Debs was restrained as an extraordinary proceeding. The great question in the case, he said, was whether a court of equity has jurisdiction to issue an injunction of the character issued by the court below. This court had attempted to exercise jurisdiction over matters in which it was not competent for it to act, and to exercise a jurisdiction which, under the Constitution, Congress itself could not give the court. If the prisoners were guilty of stopping the mails, the statutes of the United States provide for the punishment of the offense, and they could be reached under such statutes.

Mr. Trumbull quoted the opinions of the Supreme Court in 1852 and 1806 to the effect that Congress had no power over the railroads or the highways of the country; now it was attempted to show that the reverse was the case. Was it not time for the Supreme Court to restrict the latitude taken in the construction of the Constitution? It was this modern construction of the Constitution that had caused the enormous amount of railroad litigation and thrown so many of the roads into the hands of receivers.

The act under which this bill against Debs was brought was aimed at trusts, monopolies, and combinations, and not an organization like the American Railway Union, which was formed for mutual protection and social advantage. The issuance of the injunction in this case, Mr. Trumbull said, was void because it was without notice, and issued in defiance of the laws of Congress.

Mr. Trumbull was followed by Assistant Attorney General E. B. Whitney. Mr. Whitney assumed that the court would not go further into the subject of boycotts and strikes than was necessary to decide this case. In the first place, he said, this was not a simple strike, but was a conspiracy to boycott the Pullman Company. While engaged in engineering this boycott, it appeared that none of the petitioners were active strikers, but were men presumably in receipt of salaries. They sought to force railroads to break their contracts with the Pullman Company, and in carrying out this policy had succeeded in paralyzing the railroad business between Chicago and the Pacific coast. It was at this point that the Government stepped in with its injunction, while the Railway Union was endeavoring to spread this paralysis of the railway interest in the East.

The injury to the public interest growing out of this strike—irreparable in its character—was so great that previous conditions under which the Attorneys General in this country and England have taken out injunctions were insignificant in comparison. There can be no question that the conspiracy engineered by Debs and his effort to control the whole railroad business of the country was illegal. Neither was the law of strikes nor the law of boycotts before the court for settlement. The question before the court was whether a court of equity has the right to apply an equitable remedy to these unlawful acts.

In discussing the case in detail, Mr. Whitney contended that the case was one in which it was proper to invoke the aid of an equity court to the extent at least of granting an injunction, leaving the criminal features of the case to be considered by a criminal court.

Mr. Whitney was followed by S. S. Gregory, who spoke in behalf of the petitioners, and by Edwin Walker in behalf of the Government.

The argument will be continued to-morrow by Attorney General Olney in opposition to the granting of the writ of habeas corpus, and will be concluded by C. S. Darrow in support of the petition.

Lillian Graham's Recovery Doubtful.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 25.—Lillian Graham, the nine-year-old actress who was taken to the pesthouse a week ago suffering from diphtheria, is very weak, and her chances for recovery are very poor. Her father, Barry Adams of White Plains, attempted to see her to-day, but was prevented by the Health Officer. Mr. Adams obtained a divorce from the mother of the little actress several years ago, and had lost trace of her until he read of her being quarantined in the Poughkeepsie pesthouse.

SOLOMON H. MANN ARRAIGNED

Charged with Manslaughter—Mr. Howe Asserts that the Girl's Death Was Due to Coroner Hoeber's Carelessness.

Solomon H. Mann, the Fifth Avenue ladies' tailor, whom Loretta Hannigan of 403 West Fifty-fifth Street identified on Saturday as having induced her to permit to an operation, and whom detectives have been unable to find, presented himself yesterday morning at the office of Howe & Hummel.

Mr. Howe took Mann before Recorder Goff. Mann was pale and very nervous, and his eyes were bloodshot. His brother accompanied him to court. Neither Dr. Henry B. Pettingill, who is said to have performed the operation, nor his attorney, Hugo Mack, was in court.

The girl's death having made the charge against Mann manslaughter, Assistant District Attorney Davis moved to increase his bail to $10,000, and the Recorder acquiesced, and suggested that the matter be at once placed before the Grand Jury. George H. Schaefer became Mann's bondsman.

"Coroner Hoeber," said Mr. Howe, "is more responsible for the death of the girl than Solomon H. Mann or Dr. Henry B. Pettingill. Her death is due to the Coroner's criminal carelessness more than to any operation performed on her. The autopsy yesterday afternoon revealed no evidence of an operation, and the majority of the doctors present, I understand, declare that the girl might have recovered but for the blunder and criminal carelessness of Coroner Hoeber. I do not see how Recorder Goff or any other Judge or any court can possibly hold Mr. Mann, for whom I am to appear, or Dr. Pettingill, responsible for the death of the girl.

"The scene at her deathbed on Saturday, when her brother tried to shoot Mann, for which scene Hoeber was entirely to blame, was enough to kill a girl in her condition.

"I said at the time that Mr. Mann was arraigned before Recorder Goff that he should not be taken before Miss Hannigan. I knew that such a scene would be enacted, and I so declared in court.

"The only thing that I am surprised at is that the District Attorney did not order more of his detectives to take Coroner Hoeber before the dying girl to have her identify him as the man who caused her death."

Coroner Hoeber is in a state of nervous excitement over the charges made against him and the rebukes that were administered to him during the autopsy. He has not set a day for the inquest yet, but says that it may be held on next Friday or Saturday, and to satisfy all he will have a jury, one-half of which will be laymen and the other half physicians. He released Dr. Pettingill on $10,000 bail yesterday.

EXHIBITION OF RELIGIOUS ART

Many Interesting Objects Shown For Charity—Paintings, Medals, Rings, and Costumes of an Ecclesiastic Nature on View.

The loan exhibition of religious art for the benefit of the chapel at St. Gabriel's, Peekskill, was opened yesterday afternoon at the Tiffany Galleries and was largely attended. A very complete and wonderfully well-arranged catalogue gave a thoroughly intelligent and enjoyable description of each article shown, so that by its aid the visitor whose knowledge of church nomenclature was limited could at once comprehend and gain no little information. The grouping, too, of the articles under separate heads made an examination much more easy.

The painting are many and varied, though mostly ancient or copies of ancient work. Among the moderns, the "Virgin and Child," by Edelfelt, will be much admired. This canvas was recently shown at the Madonna Exhibition, and is a delightful example of the work of this clever man. The drawing and painting are both dexterous, the color is harmonious, and there is a quiet, charming sentiment to the picture. By the German, Liezen-Mayer, there is a "Flight into Egypt," interesting if conventional, and by Pegelheim, a sympathetic Madonna and child, in a low key, but by no means lacking in color. A study of the Saviour's head is by N. Diaz, and interesting old Italian and Spanish paintings by men unknown may be studied with profit.

There are some pictures by the Dutchmen of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, a "Descent from the Cross," by Peter von Bloemermen being a fine composition and carefully worked out. Many of the paintings are both curious as to work and interesting from the intense religious feeling displayed. There is, for example, a Madonna in glory and souls in purgatory, executed by a Bavarian peasant; Mexican work on copper, and a painting taken from a Pueblo Indian house.

L. J. Rhead and Chester Loomis are represented, the former with an "Easter Angel," the latter with a "St. Elizabeth of Hungary." An original drawing is by Van Dyke of "The Crucifixion," loaned by Mr. Avery, and a Virgin and Child, with two angels, said to be by Fra Filippo Lippi, is most interesting, whoever the painter. Other important names in the catalogue are Paul Veronese, Albert Durer, Murillo, and Bellini. Portraits of Bishops Seabury and Hobart are hung, and a number of carvings are shown of much interest. In short, both in painting and sculpture there is great variety of subject that may be studied with interest.

There is so much to see and so complete is the collection of all sorts of church art, that it is difficult to know to what to refer, for there is fairly an embarrassment of riches. Spanish and Italian embroidered vestments of all sorts are simply exquisite in the beauty of design, color, and infinite detail of the work. There are superb laces, costly silks, needlework, and ornamentation of every kind. Brasses, too, and silver and other metal, are here, in the shape of candlesticks and vessels of various sorts, desks and stands for service books and lavobo bowls and holy water vats. Gorgeously illuminated missals are together in one case. They come from Italy, Germany, and Spain, and are very old and beautiful in their careful elaboration, the patient work of pious hands.

There are crosses worn by Bishops and rings with religious subjects for the laity, the greater number loaned by Mrs. William A. Chase. These are of curious and most unique designs. Sanctuary lamps in brass, silver, and other metals come from Genoa and France, and include Jewish Passover and other kinds. Among the miscellaneous articles is a letter from the late Cardinal John Henry Newman concerning the fourth stanza of the hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light"; an old Venetian mirror, medals from Lourdes, Ober-Ammergau, and two coins, a Roman penny and the widow's mite, the latter a very minute piece.

No such collection of religious art has been seen here before, and it will doubtless attract a large number of visitors and incidentally swell the treasury of St. Gabriel's.

The show will be open daily until April 6, and the famous Tiffany chapel will be on view at the same time.

Chemical Company Incorporated.

ELIZABETH, March 25.—The Elizabeth Chemical Company was incorporated to-day with a capital of $250,000. The incorporators are Colles Taylor Pond of Plainfield and Adolph R. Frank and Samuel H. Guggenheimer of New-York City.

A FRIENDLY RECEIVERSHIP

The Affairs of E. S. Jaffray & Co. to be Liquidated.

ALL CREDITORS TO BE PAID IN FULL

The Step Necessary Under E. S. Jaffray's Will—Heavy Withdrawals of Capital from the Dry Goods Firm.

Great surprise was created in the dry goods trade and the business community generally when it became known yesterday that receivers had been appointed to liquidate and close up the affairs of the old-established dry goods jobbing house of E. S. Jaffray & Co.

The action in which the receivers have been appointed is a friendly one, and was brought to settle and distribute the estate of the late E. S. Jaffray. The receivers, who were appointed late on Saturday night by Justice O'Brien of the Supreme Court, are James G. Cannon, Vice President of the Fourth National Bank; A. S. Juilliard of the dry goods firm of A. D. Juilliard & Co., and Howard S. Jaffray. Each of the receivers filed bonds in the sum of $100,000 yesterday morning and entered upon his duties at once.

The will of E. S. Jaffray provided that at the expiration of three years after his death his interests in the firm and in other property should be divided among his children. He died on April 23, 1892, and, as the three years have about expired, the action was taken, as it constituted the only apparent means of converting the estate into distributable shape. After the partners had consulted with friends and President Simmons of the Fourth National Bank, Sylvester A. Haver brought suit, and asked for the appointment of receivers.

Howard S. Jaffray, in speaking of the matter, said:

The matter has been weighing heavily on me for some time past, and I found that this was the only way to accomplish the settlement without complicating matters. The finances of the firm do not enter into the matter at all, and all outstanding accounts will be paid in full, without a doubt. It has been agreed by Mr. Cannon and Mr. Simmons, who went over the assets and cut everything down to the bone, that there is an equity of over a million over and above the liabilities. I believe myself that the equity will reach something like $1,500,000 or $1,800,000. We conducted the proceedings in as quiet a manner as possible to avoid any misinterpretation of the reasons for them. A great part of the estate consists of merchandise and accounts of the firm of E. S. Jaffray & Co. After everything has been settled, the firm will be reorganized as a matter of form. Our business, however, will continue as usual right along, and the appointment of the receivers will make no difference regarding that.

The receivers are authorized to sell off the stock at once to the best advantage, but they will not sacrifice values. The receipts are to be deposited in the Fourth National Bank and with the Central Trust Company. William W. Ladd has been appointed referee to take an account of the assets of the partnership and report the names and amounts of the claims of the creditors.

J. Edward Simmons was asked about the affairs of E. S. Jaffray & Co., and he said that, in his opinion, the liquidation of the firm, through Messrs. Jaffray, Juilliard, and Cannon, as receivers, is a very judicious step, and can not fail to result very favorably to all concerned. There should be absolutely no loss to the creditors. All, he believes, will be paid in full as the result of this liquidation.

Mr. Simmons said that the situation of the firm was peculiar. H. S. Jaffray, who died in April, 1892, had been substantially the sole capitalist of the firm. He provided by his will that the business should continue for three years after his death, his own large capital and even his outside property remaining meanwhile at the risk of the business. Under all ordinary circumstances the surviving partners would have continued the business under the most favorable auspices; but the past two or three years had been very trying years in the dry goods jobbing business, and the firm had lost over $500,000 by depreciation of merchandise and through realizations. In addition to this, the financial resources of the firm had been greatly reduced by the gradual withdrawal by third parties of moneys which had been left on deposit with the firm during Mr. Jaffray's lifetime. One amount of $200,000, which had been with the firm for over twenty-five years, had been recently withdrawn. In this way over $750,000 had been taken from the firm since Mr. Jaffray's death. There still remains on deposit with the firm nearly $1,000,000, due to third parties, which is subject to payment on demand. These depletions of the firm's financial resources rendered the further continuance of the business apparently unadvisable, especially in view of the fact that the annual expenses are very large—over $600,000. Nearly three years have elapsed since Mr. Jaffray's death, and the time for the withdrawal of his capital is approaching. The estate has suffered a considerable diminution from the firm's losses, and the beneficiaries are naturally solicitous that there should be no further risks incurred.

Although the firm's assets appear largely to exceed its liabilities, Mr. Simmons said, still the first step toward liquidation would necessarily lead to a call for the immediate payment of the large deposit liabilities, and these the firm cannot meet upon demand. A condition of technical insolvency was, therefore, imminent. Under these circumstances the partners prudently sought the advice of financial and business friends, and they were advised that the only wise course for the protection of the creditors as well as of the Jaffray estate was the immediate dissolution of the firm and the liquidation of the business through receivers. Mr. Juilliard was selected to represent the merchandise creditors and Mr. Cannon to represent the banks interested, while the senior member of the firm, Howard Jaffray, who is also one of the Jaffray executors, was associated with them. These gentlemen will be generally recognized as eminently fit to make the most favorable liquidation, Mr. Simmons said, and the creditors will all be paid pro rata as the property is realized. There will be no preferences.

Mr. Simmons further said that he had closely examined the statement of the firm, and felt every confidence that there should be realized a considerable residue of the capital for the Jaffray estate, after the payment of all the firm debts. The total indebtedness of the firm is about $3,000,000. Any other course than that taken would have resulted, he believes, in serious losses through suits, assignments, and all the legal conflicts that are usual in such cases. As it is, there can arise no conflict between the Jaffray estate and the firm's creditors, and the business will be settled in a business-like manner.

The great dry goods jobbing house of E. S. Jaffray & Co. was established in this city in 1809. It is one of the oldest mercantile concerns in the country. The style originally was J. R. Jaffray & Co., J. R. Jaffray being the father of the late Edward S. Jaffray.

The Jaffrays came to this country from England, and their connection in London still retains the style which the American firm first adopted. The English house antedates the establishment in New-York by several years.

The firm, from its inception, was successful, and it soon won an enviable reputation for soundness, fairness, and financial strength. Edward S. Jaffray infused into the business his strong individuality, and under his able direction the success of the firm was flattering and substantial.

The present membership of the concern consists of Howard S. Jaffray, the second son of the late Edward S. Jaffray; John R. P. Woodriff, who married one of Mr. Jaffray's daughters, and Sylvester H. Haver, an old and valued employe. Howard S. Jaffray became a partner about twenty-five years ago, but was not active in the management of the business until the death of his father. Mr. Woodriff was admitted to the firm in 1882, and Mr. Haver in 1892.

At the time of the death of E. S. Jaffray it was reported that great changes would occur in the house, but under the terms of his will his interest in the firm was to remain subject to the risk of the business for a period of three years. The executors and trustees named under the will were Howard S. Jaffray, F. W. J. Hurst, E. S. Jaffray's son-in-law, and John R. P. Woodriff.

E. S. Jaffray & Co. did a business amounting to many millions of dollars annually, and its importations were large. The credit of the house, both at home and abroad, was excellent. Its partners are men of high social standing, and unsullied reputation, and much sympathy is expressed for them in business circles.

ONE EXCHANGE FOR ALL

MEMBERS OF TWO ORGANIZATIONS TO JOIN A THIRD.

The Erection of a Handsome New Building Contemplated—Union Indispensable to All Interested.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the New-York Fruit Exchange, Park Place and Greenwich Street, of prominent members of the New-York Fruit Exchange, the Fruit and Produce Exchange, and the Fruit Buyers' Union, for the purpose of taking action on the question of amalgamating the three bodies.

If the plans that met the approval of those present are carried out, the New-York Fruit Exchange and the Fruit Buyers' Union will go out of existence as individual bodies and will unite with the Fruit and Produce Exchange, forming a single exchange that will adopt new and approved methods in looking after the fruit and produce interests in New-York.

The project for this union, which now seems about to be consummated, originated over a year ago. The New-York Fruit Exchange has been scarcely able to meet its expenses, and its members fully realized that something must be done immediately. The most feasible plan appeared to be an amalgamation with the other two organizations, whose purposes are similar.

Owing to the manner in which their charters are drawn it was impossible for them to unite as organizations, and it was decided that the only way would be for two of the three organizations to dissolve, and for their members to join the third organization. The body that is to represent their combined interests will be known as the Fruit and Produce Exchange.

The general plans now under consideration look to the erection of a handsome building that will compare favorably with the other exchange buildings in New-York, and to the building up of a commercial organization that shall have a high standing among the financial institutions of New-York.

The proposed combination of interests, it is expected, will cut down the expenses the members of the three organizations have to bear. One saving will be in the combined cable, telegraph, and telephone service.

The details of the amalgamation will probably be adjusted at meetings of the Executive Committees of the New-York Fruit Exchange, the Fruit and Produce Exchange, and the Fruit Buyers' Union that will be held soon.

The meeting yesterday was called for the purpose of listening to a report from the Executive Committee of the New-York Fruit Exchange. The report was read by Victor L. Zorn and accepted.

As the charter of the Fruit and Produce Exchange seemed to be satisfactory for the conduct of a body in which the interests of the three organizations should be united, the report recommended that the members of the New-York Fruit Exchange should join the Fruit and Produce Exchange. The report further recommended that each person uniting with the consolidated exchange should pay $300 in installments. Eighty men had already pledged their willingness to do this. The annual dues are to be $40. The money realized from the initiation fees, the report stipulated, should be applied to a building fund.

O. W. P. Westervelt, Vice President of the New-York Fruit Exchange, presided at the meeting. Among others present were F. R. Franke, Vice President of the Fruit Buyers' Union; M. Lane, Treasurer of the Fruit and Produce Exchange; Charles Pierce, President of the Fruit Buyers' Union; Charles Parsons, Charles Foster, and R. A. Tucker.

Mr. Zucca of the firm of Zucca & Co., 80 Park Place, said: "Protection of the fruit interests can be accomplished only by a strong union. We should like to have all the fruit and produce interests of New-York unite to form the greater exchange."

Mr. Lane said: "I believe that a union of this kind is indispensable to our interests. We have realized for some time that we must adopt a new line of action. I think that a greater exchange is sure to be successful."

Mr. Westervelt said: "I cannot at present say just what the new exchange will accomplish. I think, however, that it cannot fail to prove advantageous to all of us to be united and have salesrooms under one roof. The scope of our present plans it to further the interests of the dealers in domestic fruits, the dealers in home produce, and the importers of foreign fruits."

Ex-Mayor Gleason on Trial.

LONG ISLAND CITY, March 25.—Ex-Mayor Patrick J. Gleason was on trial for assault this afternoon before Justice Duffy, in the Long Island City Police Court. The complainant was John E. Griffin, formerly a motorman on Gleason's electric railway, and who is now under indictment for attempting to shoot the ex-Mayor.

When Gleason sold his road to the Steinway Railroad Company he refused to recommend Griffin for a position under the new management, and, according to Gleason's testimony to-day, Griffin caught him by the coat and produced a revolver. Then Gleason fled to his office, at 112 Front Street, closely followed by Griffin. When Griffin tried to enter the office behind him Gleason shut the door in his face.

Griffin denied that he produced a pistol.

Justice Duffy reserved his decision until Wednesday morning.

A Pennsylvania Bank Closed.

NEWPORT, Penn., March 25.—The Newport Deposit Bank failed to open its doors this morning. A card on the door says that, owing ta the general stringency of currency and the current demands made upon the bank, it is unable to transact business. Approximately, the assets are $262,406, and liabilities $160,298. The stockholders are individually liable for deposits. L. H. Milligan is the President and J. N. Irwin the cashier.

WORK OF THE GRAND JURY

Extraordinary Body Takes Up Madison Square Garden Prize Fights.

SECRETARY OF PARK BOARD CALLED

"Moke" Murray's Case and Some of the Information Lawyer Moss May Have Obtained—Indicted Election Officers.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury resumed its session yesterday morning, and before it adjourned a number of important witnesses had been examined. Among them was Charles De F. Burns, who has been Secretary of the Department of Parks for years.

Secretary Burns had with him a great array of documents taken from the records of the department. It was inferred that the jury looked into the affairs of the department with reference, perhaps, to the contracts for asphalt pavements.

Controller Fitch and Postmaster Dayton were in the Criminal Courts Building, and it was therefore reported that they had been before the Grand Jury. The report, however, proved unfounded. Hans S. Beattie, formerly Street-Cleaning Commissioner, and now Treasurer of the Metropolitan Traction Company, was before the Grand Jury, and it was said he gave testimony in relation to his recent arrest by two special-duty policemen.

Among the subjects that engaged the attention of the Grand Jury were the relations which existed between the police and the promoters of the prize fights and sparring exhibitions which took place some years ago at the Madison Square Garden. It was alleged during the Lexow investigation that such affairs were not permitted unless the police had received pay for "protection." William E. Harding, who, as the representative of Richard K. Fox, had a great deal to do with these exhibitions, was a witness yesterday.

John G. Hecksher, one of the Directors of the Horse Show, was also before the Grand Jury, and it is believed that he was questioned about the payment of money to the police for permission to build a shed on Twenty-seventh Street as an annex for the stabling of horses during the show. Such a building was in violation of the corporation ordinances.

It was expected that "Moke" Murray, the pickpocket now in the Tombs awaiting trial for the theft of a scarfpin from a passenger on a cable car, would appear as a witness before the jury, but he was not taken out of the Tombs. He was visited by Frank Moss of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and made a long statement to him about his relations with the Central Office detectives. Moss said that Murray had been intimate with a number of the Central Office detectives, and had been employed by them as a "stool pigeon" against his associates. In return for information he was to be free from molestation and was to be protected.

Murray says that Broadway was parceled out among the thieves, but none of them was allowed to work below Fulton Street. He was restricted to the district between Chambers and Grand Streets, but "Jack" Downey, who had a larger "pull," was allowed to go anywhere above Fulton Street.

Mr. Moss said that he had seen this man Downey "working" on Broadway recently, and had watched him for some time. There were two gangs of pickpockets now working in the lower part of the city, said Mr. Moss. One, a youthful gang, operates about the Brooklyn Bridge and along Park Row to Ann Street, and one, consisting of older thieves, works along Broadway. Murray has given Mr. Moss valuable information about these gangs.

Another matter which Murray has confided to Dr. Parkhurst and Mr. Moss was his connection with "Doc" Bliss's "fence" at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, which was raided by Central Office detectives nearly two years ago. It is said Murray has told a peculiar and interesting inside history of this resort.

The Grand Jury will meet again this morning.

J. F. Gallagher, an Inspector of Election in the Twenty-sixth Election District of the Thirteenth Assembly District, who had been indicted for permitting John Ryan to enter the polling booth with a John Eagan without first taking the requisite oath, was arrested yesterday and released in $2,500 bail, furnished by Thomas L. Hamilton.

James F. McDonald, against whom there are four indictments for violations of the election law; Michael Hennessey, and Thomas Goss, who are also under indictment for violations of the election law, were arrested yesterday and released on bail. All the indicted election officers who have been arrested will be called to plead before Judge Ingraham in the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-morrow morning.

OPPOSED TO PNEUMATIC TUBE DELIVERY

The Post Office Department Finds It Would Be Very Expensive.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Second Assistant Postmaster General Neilson has returned from New-York City, where he looked over the suburban and city delivery systems of that city and Brooklyn. He denied that his visit had any connection with a plan to perfect the mail service between the United States and Canada, and said that the presence in New-York at the time of his visit of Walter Sweetman, Chief of the Railway Mail Service of Canada, was purely accidental.

Mr. Neilson inspected the scheme of pneumatic tubes for facilitating the transportation of the mails, but on this subject he was non-committal. The matter of a pneumatic mail service in the large cities has been looked into by departmental officials for some years, and on every occasion it was found that to establish such a system would result in an expense of triple the sum now used for the delivery of mail matter, and in the dropping of a large force of men, who would be left without means of livelihood.

The pneumatic tube service, it has been ascertained, could not be used with the same success and cheapness in the United States as in countries on the Continent, where one large city is about the only point where such a service is necessary. In this country, there are a number of large cities that would want the same service, if a privilege of this kind was extended to one.

Appointments by Gov. Werts.

TRENTON, N. J., March 25.—Gov. Werts has appointed ad interim the following persons, whose nominations were rejected by the Senate last week:

For Law Judge, Middlesex County—J. Kearney Rice; for Prosecutor, Middlesex—Robert Adrain; for Prosecutor, Gloucester—A. H. Swackhamer; for Lay Judge, Gloucester—S. Bowman Cox; for Lay Judge, Salem—William Newell.

New Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The President has appointed Charles B. Mason Postmaster at Danbury, Conn. Fourth-class Postmasters for New-York offices were appointed to-day as follows: Albert Harvey, Harvey; Delia K. Sawyer, Port Kent; C. Huttstander, Gervais.

LOTOS CLUB CELEBRATION

It Will Commemorate Its Organization Twenty-five Years Ago by a Dinner Next Saturday Evening.

Next Saturday, March 30, the members of the Lotos Club are to celebrate by a dinner the twenty-fifth anniversary of the club's organization. It is to be made rather an elaborate affair, befitting the importance of the occasion. Each member will be permitted to invite one guest, and a programme of unusual attractiveness has been prepared. At the request of the Directory, John Elderkin, who has been a member of the organization from its inception, has prepared a history of the club, which has been printed and bound appropriately, and will be ready for distribution to members at the dinner.

The Lotos Club has been in its present quarters, at 556 and 558 Fifth Avenue, opposite the Windsor Hotel, since May, 1893. Its first home upon its organization, March 15, 1870, was at 2 Irving Place, next door to the Academy of Music, where it staid until May, 1876, when it moved to the old Bradish Johnson house at Twenty-first Street and Fifth Avenue, which it occupied until two years ago.

Probably no club in the country has entertained so many distinguished guests as the Lotos. It has had at various times about its hospitable board men like Gen. Grant, Bayard Taylor, the historian Froude, Gilbert and Sullivan, George Augustus Sala, Sir Edwin Arnold, Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, Henri Rochefort, Augustus Bartholdi, Coquelin, Henry Irving, Charles Fechter, Jacques Offenbach, the Italian poet and dramatist Giuseppe Giacosa, Mario, the famous tenor; the composer Rubinstein; the German actor Herr Barnay; Canon Kingsley, Dean Stanley, Wilkie Collins, Frederick Villiers, George H. Boughton, Harry Furniss, and Paderewski.

The older members were somewhat loth to leave the old quarters at Twenty-first Street, about which so many pleasant recollections clustered, but it was thought to be a wise step, and the result has proved that it was, for the club has never been in a more prosperous condition, nor so popular with its members as a place of resort as it is at present.

Home of the Lotos Club.

DIAMOND CUTTERS TO STAY HERE

Secretary Carlisle Rules that Bonds Against Their Becoming Public Charges May Be Received by Commissioner Senner.

Manager Cortis of the White Star Steamship Company paid a visit to Ellis Island yesterday, and had a conference with Commissioner Senner concerning the second-cabin passengers brought here by the Majestic, to a number of whom has been denied permission to land. Sixty-one of these, all of them supposed to be diamond cutters brought here under contract, have been debarred on the ground that they are unprovided with money and are likely to become public charges.

Mr. Cortis is so certain that they will not become public charges that he informed Commissioner Senner that the White Star Company would furnish the required bond of $500 for each passenger, which is the stipulated guarantee in such cases. Should the proposition be accepted and any of the passengers become public charges within one year, the company will, besides forfeiting $500 for each case, be asked to provide return transportation.

Commissioner Senner telegraphed to Secretary Carlisle for instructions.

The second examination which was accorded to F. von Reeth, the diamond cutter who arrived by the Westernland, was continued yesterday. In his first examination Reeth was ordered debarred because of an admission that he had come to this country under contract. His twelve associates were also excluded.

Now Reeth asserts that he is not a contract laborer, but a speculator. He claims to be posessed of $100,000, which he says he wants to invest in the diamond-cutting industry.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Secretary Carlisle telegraphed to Commissioner Senner late this afternoon that bonds with good security could be accepted for the diamond cutters who came on the Majestic and were debarred as likely to become public charges.

ANNA DICKINSON'S DAMAGE SUIT

The Trial of Her Claims for False Imprisonment Began in Scranton.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 25.—The suit of Anna Dickinson to recover $125,000 damages for false imprisonment in the State Insane Asylum at Danville, and in which James Courtright, George H. Thompson, Allen Eggleston, John S. Heilman, George Underwood, and Henry L. Bryden of Pittston, and Dr. James Oglesby of Danville are defendants, was called in the United States Circuit Court here just before noon to-day, Judge Acheson presiding. Miss Dickinson charges that her committal and detention were the result of a conspiracy. She was kept there for five weeks against her will in the Spring of 1889.

Her attorneys are Judge Daley of New-York City and W. S. McLean of Wilkesbarre, and the defense is represented by the strongest legal talent in Northeastern Pennsylvania. The defendants are wealthy men and the case will be stubbornly contested.

Pardons by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The President has granted pardons to John R. Miller, sentenced to eighteen months in the Detroit House of Correction for distilling and retailing liquor in the Indian Territory, and to Anton Cahn, sentenced to the Kansas Penitentiary for perjury in a United States case in Kansas.

A pardon was denied to W. H. Harrell, convicted in the Eastern District of North Carolina of violating the postal laws.

SWINDLED, FISHER SAYS

A Boston Merchant's Unprofitable Investment in Cotton.

BARING, MOORE & CO. ACCUSED

H. Oliver Goldsmith, One of the Members of the Firm, Arrested—Brisk Business Going on in the Place Yesterday.

H. Oliver Goldsmith, thirty years old, of 436 West Thirty-sixth Street, of the firm of Baring, Moore & Co., commission brokers, 54 and 56 Broad Street, was arrested yesterday on the complaint of John H. Fisher, a merchant of 50 Congress Street, Boston, Mass. Fisher charges that Baring, Moore & Co. defrauded him out of $800, which he had sent them to invest in cotton.

Fisher says that various other Eastern merchants have been victimized by the firm. In his complaint he alleges that, relying on the representations of C. W. Baring, F. Ogden Moore, and H. Oliver Goldsmith, who compose the firm, that they were members of the New-York Cotton Exchange and were carrying on a business under the name, firm, or style of Baring, Moore & Co., he sent to them in February, through the Adams Express Company, $800 to invest in cotton. He received the following letter from Baring, Moore & Co. Feb. 15, he says:

We have bought for your account 200 bales August delivery cotton at 5.68, making 400 bales we are carrying for you on $800 margin. Our commissions are $5 per 100 bales each way.

Fisher says he ordered them on March 9 to sell the cotton they held for him, and on the 17th received the following letter:

We now have the disagreeable duty to announce to you that the broker through whom we bought your cotton has suspended payment, owing to private speculations which turned out disastrously. We ordered your cotton sold at 6 cents a pound, and when we sent for the check we met with the information of his inability to meet his obligations. One of the members of our firm also bought several hundred bales of cotton through him, some as low as 5.56, and we are unable so far to collect anything.

If you desire us, as your agents, to take legal proceedings, please telegraph at once to that effect; if not, we will put in your claim, together with ours, and do the best we can for you. We believe that his embarrassment is only temporary, and that he will make some satisfactory arrangement with his creditors, while, if pressed, very little may be got out of him. However, we await your orders in the premises.

Fisher adds in his complaint that he has since learned that the 400 bales of cotton the firm purported to have purchased for him were never bought, and that there had been no suspension whatever of any member or broker of the New-York Cotton Exchange for many weeks previous to March 16. He also swears that he has learned that the firm of Baring, Moore & Co. is not a member of the New-York Stock Exchange, New-York Produce Exchange, or Chicago Board of Trade, as represented.

Goldsmith was represented in the Tombs Police Court by Mr Friend of Friend, House & Grossmann. He was joined in court by his wife, a tall, fashionably-dressed brunette. He was held in $1,000 bail for examination this afternoon. He was locked up.

Detective Sergeant Wade, who made the arrest, said he hardly expects to arrest the other members of the firm at present. He said he understood Baring, who in Mr. Fisher's complaint is mentioned as "alias Boscowitz," is in Pennsylvania.

Wade said he found the firm apparently doing a brisk business when he called there yesterday.

"I asked the man in charge for the quotations," he said. "He said he was Mr. Goldsmith, so I arrested him."

MISS ESTELLE CLAYTON'S OPERA

"The Viking" Will Be Presented at Palmer's Instead of Carnegie Hall.

Miss Estelle Clayton, the actress, has for some time been trying to have a special production made of her opera, "The Viking," of which she wrote the libretto and Miss Emma Steiner and Edward I. Darling the music.

She had partially arranged to present it for a week at Carnegie Music Hall for the benefit of the Actors' Fund, and had succeeded in raising about $1,500 by the advance sale of seats and by subscription. But the Board of Managers of the Actors' Fund, at a recent meeting, with Louis Aldrich in the chair, vetoed that proposition.

"It is settled that Miss Clayton's opera will be produced at a special matinée at my theatre in May," said A. M. Palmer to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday. "It was not deemed advisable to hire Carnegie Music Hall. That's really all there is to it. I understand that there is a difference of opinion between Miss Clayton and Miss Steiner as to who composed the score, but of that I know nothing. The money collected I suppose will be turned over to the Actors' Fund."

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The following Presidential appointments were announced to-day:

Member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification—JOSEPH H. OUTHWAITE, of Ohio.

Consul at Martinique, West Indies—JULIUS G. TUCKER of Texas.

Mr. Outhwaite, like Gen. Cutcheon, whom he will succeed, is an ex-member of Congress. His Congressional career began in the Forty-ninth Congress and ended with the Fifty-third. In the last Congress he was Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs and a member of the Committee on Rules.

MRS. BERNARD NOW FREE

She Had Been Put on Trial Under the Charge of Perjury.

HER FIRST MARRIAGE IN QUESTION

Her Husband Charged that She Had Sworn Falsely—Locked Up in the Tombs for Weeks Before the Trial.

Mrs. Leah Bernard, who had been accused of perjury, was discharged in the Court of General Session, before Recorder Goff, last evening.

Mrs. Bernard was the wife of Joseph Bernard, a wholesale druggist of 228 Pearl Street. He brought suit some time ago for divorce, alleging that at the time of her marriage to him she had another husband living, and that her real name was May Wallace Bogle.

The case first came up in Paris, where Mr. and Mrs. Bernard were living, but it was afterward transferred to the American courts by the husband. Four or five months ago Mr. Bernard had his wife indicted for perjury because she had sworn in an affidavit used in the divorce suit that she had never been married before.

She was arrested and lodged in the Tombs, and, being unable to secure bail, she has remained there ever since. Her lawyer, Ambrose H. Purdy, has made strenuous efforts to have the trial of the case against his client taken up, but somehow the District Attorney's office delayed the matter week after week and month after month, until finally Mr. Purdy appealed to the Recorder. He said that Mrs. Bernard was being persecuted by her husband, and that the District Attorney's office was being used to this end. The Recorder sharply ordered the case to be pushed without delay, and last Thursday it was finally reached. Then an adjournment was taken until yesterday, and the prosecution called Edward S. Payson of Lexington, Mass., to the stand to prove Mrs. Bernard's alleged marriage.

Mr. Payson said that he had formerly lived in Boston, where he was the chief clerk of the Emerson Piano Company. Prior to 1890 he recalled several visits of the defendant. She informed him that she was the daughter-in-law of Thomas W. Bogle, professionally known to the stage as Thomas W. Brown. She had, among other things, asked witness to introduce her to a good lawyer. He took her to the office of a lawyer named Clifford, and she told the lawyer that she wanted him to bring an action for a divorce upon statutory grounds, and the papers, which were read to the defendant, were served by her.

After Mr. Payson had finished the people rested. Mr. Purdy then made his opening in behalf of the defendant. His main point in a brief argument was that the defendant had made the affidavit in which the people allege perjury in good faith, believing the facts to be true, and that she believed them true at the present time, and would again swear to them upon the stand.

Mrs. Bernard took the stand and told of her marriage with the man Bogle, whom she knew as Brown. She was in Pittsburg with a theatrical company, and went from there to Harrisburg. She had at that time what was considered a good voice. She was but fifteen, and the father of the man whom she married insisted that the wedding take place. She agreed, and the ceremony was performed.

She had but a very dim recollection of the affair. The reason the father of the man she wedded wished the marriage was that she had a good voice, and he could make money out of her. She said the man she married had a blond mustache, and she was as certain as she could be that the man Bogle who was produced in court and who is dark, was not the man to whom she was united in Harrisburg. He did not resemble the man in the least.

In regard to her visit to the lawyer's office in Boston, Mrs. Bernard said she went there for the purpose of asking him to investigate her married life, and see if she were legally married. She admitted, however, that she had been known by the name of May Wallace Bogle. She had the right to use the name of Wallace, as it was the family name of her mother. She had told Mr. Bernard all about her marriage with the man named Brown, and the circumstances.

When Assistant District Attorney Osborn cross-examined the defendant she admitted that she had gone to the office of Mr. Clifford, in Boston, for the purpose of inducing him to get a divorce, and that she signed the papers as May Wallace Bogle. Among other things told by the defendant was that the witness Payson, who testified for the people, had repeatedly tried to get her to marry him while she was in Boston, and about the time he introduced her to Mr. Clifford.

Lawyer Samuel W. Clifford of Boston, who has twice before testified in the case, was called. Mr. Purdy wanted to know what he was being paid to come here and testify. After a long argument and objections upon the part of Assistant District Attorney Osborn, the Recorder finally allowed the question. Mr. Clifford then admitted that he was being paid $50 a day and expenses. Mr. Purdy wanted to know who was paying that money, and Mr. Osborn interrupted that the county was.

Mr. Purdy followed up the question and showed that the witness had received that sum for his time whenever he had appeared before the courts of the city—police courts, referee, and all. It was intimated that Mr. Bernard had been furnishing the money. In his closing argument, which followed, Mr. Purdy made much of this point, and among other things wanted to know why the taxpayers of this county should be asked to pay that money so long as the defendant was willing to pay it.

Mr. Osborn, for the people, read extracts from the testimony taken before the referee in the divorce action brought by the husband and in the counter-suit brought by the defendant, and asked for a conviction on the grounds that the allegations of the defendant had been strongly proved, and contended that the evidence of the defendant while upon the stand was nothing but a tissue of falsehood.

The charge of the Recorder was short, simply pointing out to the jury the law applicable to the case. The jurors deliberated only fifteen minutes, and returned a verdict of not guilty. The defendant was discharged.

DIED IN THE COURT BUILDING.

Campbell Had Been a Witness Against Men Who Robbed Him.

A man dropped dead in the Criminal Courts Building yesterday at the busiest hour in that hive of courts and public offices, and for a time the judicial grind was stilled by the event. But in a few minutes business was resumed, and nothing was left to indicate that there had been a tragedy except a small crowd of eager curiosity seekers who crowded about the pen where the body lay.

The man was George Campbell, fifty-five years old, who had been held in the House of Detention since March 13. Campbell had just left Part I. of the Court of General Sessions and was walking along the south corridor of the building on the General Sessions floor. He got in front of the elevator, when he reeled and fell heavily to the tiled floor. A dozen or more persons rushed to the man, who murmured "Discharged—discharged!" and then, with a gasp and slight struggle, died.

Campbell was formerly a coal heavy in the United States Navy, and drew a pension of $51 a quarter. He was paid this money on March 10 last, and was robbed of what he had left on March 13 by James Dempsey and Paul Meyers. Campbell alleged that he was walking on James tSteree in the evening, when the robbers asaulted him, knocking him down with a b blackjack and taking his money. He gave the police a description of the men, and after their arrest Campbell was committed to the House of Detention, in order to insufe his appearance against them. The cases of the men were placed upon the calendar yesterday, and Campbell was brought down as the complainant. The men both entered a plea of guilty to grand larceny in the first and were remanded until Friday for sentence. Campbell was discharged.

The physician who examined Campbell said his death was undoubtedly due to heart disease.

NICARAGUA CANAL BONDS.

Ruling on the Rights of Holders of an Issue Maturing July 1, 1897.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday handed down an opinion on the petition of Louis Chable, permanent receiver of the property and assets of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, for instructions respecting a claim against the company by the Manhattan Trust Company, as trustee for the holders of $65,500 of collateral trust bonds, which are all that have been issued out of a total of $5,000,000 bonds of the construction company maturing July 1, 1897.

Judge Lacombe decides that the bondholders in question are entitled to rank as creditors of the defendant corporation with respect to the assets sold by the receiver, and are entitled to have the amount of their claim included by the receiver in the computation of the aggregate indebtedness of the construction company.

Also, that it is the duty of the receiver to set apart for the benefit of the holders of said bonds the amount of any dividend to which the bondholders, if present creditors, might be entitled, out of the proceeds of the assets sold, such dividend to await the determination of any possible liability of the corporation arising upon the bonds.

In determining the percentage of dividend arising out of assets to be distributed to creditors who have proved their claims, the $65,500 is to be taken as a part of such proved indebtedness, and the dividend to which it is entitled set apart and deposited in some trust company, to be approved by the court, until July 1, 1897, there to await further order of the court.

CARLEY'S CASE IN COURT.

He as a Juror Refused to Discuss a Case, It Is Alleged.

The contempt proceedings against Michael E. Carley came up before Judge McAdam, in Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday.

Carley was a juror in the trial of the suit of Hyman Sarner against Meyer Hellman and Joseph F. Blaut, to recover $10,000, alleged to be due in a stock transaction. The case was tried before Judge Gildersleeve, and the jury, after being out twenty-one hours, failed to agree. It was alleged that Carley, who held out for the defense, all of the other jurors being for the plaintiff, refused even to discuss the evidence in the case.

Carley did not appear yesterday, but sent a physician's certificate to explain his absence. Judge McAdam said that he would adjourn the case to hear Carley's evidence, but would take the evidence of the other jurors at once. Frank M. D. Sinclair was the first one to testify. He said that Carley had practically refused to discuss the evidence, and said it would be no use to send for the evidence or the Judge's charge. The foreman, Lamar Foes, William Brill, and other jurymen gave similar testimony.

No allegation of corruption was made. After the hearing Judge McAdam said that the testimony already adduced was very serious, and unless disproved, he would regard it as showing contempt. He adjourned the case to next Friday at 2 P. M.

Edward V. Slauson appeared for Carley and David E. Leventritt for Hyman Sarner, the plaintiff in the original case.

ONE CLAUSE ON SOBRIETY.

Mr. Stanton Now Wants the Court to Dissolve His Firm.

When Patrick Stanton and Stuart F. Clarke entered into a copartnership agreement to carry on the plumbing business in King's Bridge, they inserted in the articles a novel clause, to the effect that if either of the partners at any time took to the use of intoxicating liquors to the extent that it might interfere with the conduct of the business, the sober partner might have the right to ask for the dissolution of the firm.

Acting on this clause, Mr. Stanton made an application in the Superior Court to Judge McAdam, yesterday, asking that the firm be dissolved and a receiver appointed to wind up the affairs. He says that Mr. Clarke has brought this matter on by not adhering to the sobriety clause in the agreement, and he attaches to his petition the affidavits of two persons, who swear that Clarke was intoxicated on two occasions when he was out on a job for the firm.

Clarke's attorney contested the motion, maintaining that he had affidavits to the effect that his client was sober and industrious, and had never so far forgotten the clause in the agreement as to put the business of the firm in jeopardy.

Judge McAdam said that he would take the papers and consider the matter.

William H. Knauss Loses Again.

The jury that has been trying the case of William H. Knauss against Judge Gottfried Krueger of Newark, N. J., the former owner of the Krueger Brewing Company, returned a verdict yesterday for the defendant, after being out but five minutes.

Knauss claimed that through his introduction Krueger sold his brewery to an English syndicate for $1,850,000, and he claimed 2½ per cent. of this, or $45,500, as his commission. The amount sued for, with interest, amounted to over $50,000. The case was once dismissed in the Supreme Court on the plaintiff's story. The General Term sustained the lower court, but the Court of Appeals said that the case should have gone to a jury.

Simon Sterne's Telephone Suit.

The suit of Simon Sterne against the Metropolitan Telegraph and Telephone Company was on the calendar in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. J. A. Bell, who represents Mr. Sterne said that Mr. Hornblower had also been retained, and asked for an adjournment. The case was finally set down for Thursday.

Mr. Sterne some time ago obtained an injunction restraining the company from taking the telephone out of his office. The company raised the price, and Mr. Sterne refused to pay the advance or to let the company take out the instrument that was then in his office.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 770—Lewis C. Statler, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—In error to the District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Judgment affirmed.

No. 872—Sidney I. Wailes, plaintiff in error, vs. Marion De Kalb Smith, Controller of the Treasury of the State of Maryland.—In error to the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

No. 818—William H. Coolbrans et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States.—In error to the District Court for the District of Colorado. Judgments reversed and cause remanded, with directions to grant a new trial.

No. 889—The United States, appellant, vs. Eugenia R. Sweeney, administratrix, &c.—Appeal from the Court of Claims. Judgment reversed and caused remanded, with directions to dismiss the petition.

No. 190—The Sanford Fork and Tool Company et al, appellants, vs. Howe, Brown & Co., Limited, et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Indiana. Decree reversed, with costs.

No. 740—Willie Johnson, alias Willie Overton, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Arkansas. Judgment affirmed.

No. 755—James H. Reagan, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—In error to the District Court for the Western District of Texas. Judgment affirmed.

No. 138—Thomas Dent, appellant, vs. The Land and River Improvement Company.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Western District of Wisconsin. Decree affirmed, with costs.

No. 922—The Wabash Western Railway, plaintiff in error, vs. Joseph Brow.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. Granted.

No. 946—Iem Moon Sing, appellant, vs. The United States et al.—Motion to advance granted, and cause assigned for argument on the third Monday (15th) of April next.

No. 871—M. L. Johnson, Captain United States Navy, appellant, vs. David B. Sayre.—Leave granted to Lieut. Littleton W. T. Waller to appear specially for the plaintiff in error, on motion of Solicitor General Conrad for plaintiff in error.

No. 834—Juan Pedro Camon, appellant, vs. The United States.—Motion to advance submitted by Alexander Britton in behalf of counsel for the appellant.

No. 928—Theodore Lambert, appellant, vs. George Barret, Sheriff, &c.—Submitted by John L. Semple for the appellant and by Wilson H. Jenkins for the appellee.

No. 231—The Board of County Commissioners of the County of Jackson et al., appellants, vs. The Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New-York et al.—Dismissed with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

No. 276—Charles A. Morgan, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of South Dakota.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of South Dakota. Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

No. 897—Thomas F. Lawson, plaintiff in error, vs. S. Kelly.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Texas. Dismissed, with costs, on authority of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

No. 11, (original)—Ex parte in the matter of Eugene V. Debs et al., petitioners.—Argument commenced by Lyman Trumbull for the petitioners and continued by Assistant Attorney General Whitney for respondents, by S. S. Gregory for the petitioners, and by Edwin Walker for the respondents.

The day call for Tuesday, March 26, will be as follows: Nos. 11, (original,) 822, 58, 229, 232, 236 and 221, 237, 238, 239, and 240.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—McGunniglo vs. Brennan. 2—Betts vs. Welling.

Class II.—3—Matheson vs. Wharton.

Class IV.—4—Timpson vs. The Mayor, &c. 5—Kohn vs. Goldberg. 6—Dorsheimer vs. Patchin. 7—Healey vs. Healey. 8—Shields vs. Shields.

Class V.—9—Upton vs. Upton.

Class VII.—10—Ungar vs. Tarnobozeg Dzikow Young Men's Association. 11—Martens-Turner Company vs. Mackintosh. 12—Deering vs. Fitch. 13—Runk vs. Fitch. 14—Cashman vs. Fitch. 15—Baron vs. Weiss.

Class VIII.—16—Allen vs. Allen. 17—Matter of Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment. 18—Bell vs. Clover Club. 19—Cummins vs. Campbell. 20—Erlenkotter vs. Sudhaunz. 21—Matter of Indestructible Clay Wick Company. 22—Lewis vs. Grosvenor. 23—Partridge vs. Rivers. 24—Trier vs. Rosenscheim. 25—Pape vs. Schofield. 26—Brooks vs. Blauvelt. 27—Matter of College Place. 28—Calabrese vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. 29—Greene vs. Carey. 30—Meldon vs. Devlin. 31—Devlin vs. Mcdigott. 32—Dugan vs. Boyd. 33—Matter of Cannon. 34—Cohen vs. Fountaine. 35—Jarvis vs. Brennan. 36—People vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Adjourned until March 27.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 2546—Cowing vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2685—Danziger vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 2686—Buek vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 591—Farrell vs. same. 830—Levy vs. same. 27—Sarner vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 284—Newmark vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 341—O'Reilly vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 623—Clinical Instruction Company vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 349—Stewart vs. same. 428—Dohm vs. same. 52—Bruner vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 72—Husson vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 82—Long vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 84—Remsen vs. same. 101—Thedford vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 149—Colahan vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in General Term room. Case on.

2159—Korn vs. Korn.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

952—New-Haven Steamboat Company vs. Providence-Washington Insurance Company. 953—Same vs. Liberty Insurance Company. 2478—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs. Himmiway. 5328—Laurence vs. Mayor. 1087—Bowery Bank vs. Geoghan. 140—Van Antwerp vs. Linton. 5269—Fancher vs. Lawyers Surety Company. 1468¼—Price vs. Ohio Falls Car Company. 6005—Donovan vs. Manning. 5493—McGrath vs. Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company. 2085—Cohen vs. Feinberg. 1813—National Bank of Deposit vs. Rogers. 2786—Perkins vs. Barker. 6222—Cameron vs. Tompkins. 439—Healey vs. Hamilton Park Company. 2941—Hafner vs. Ziegler.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3208.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until April 1.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 2 P. M.

1—Humpfner vs. Humpfner. 14—Matter of unsafe buildings, 151-157 Orchard Street.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Bookstsaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

2754—White vs. Malbrum. 1337—Cornish vs. Stokes. 1342—Reinheimer vs. Mohr. 1158—Hopkins vs. Clark. 1149—New-York Standard Watch Company vs. Claflin. 1317—Stott vs. Churchill. 1346—Silk vs. Dickinson. 1350—Hazard Manufacturing Company vs. Baird. 1358—Neuchatel Asphalt Company vs. Christman. 2686—Many vs. Hendrick. 1373—Opinaga vs. Hoyt. 1376—Hartley vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 1378—Bayer vs. Norddeutscher Lloyd. 1382—Printy vs. Hoffman. 1392—Tito vs. Seabury. 1397—Schaffer vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1108—Engel vs. Molony.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1400.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

186—Lexow vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 254—Hageman vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 255—Same vs. same. 118—Burkhardt vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 280—Weill vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 128—Stimmel vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 150—Fishel vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 151—Sweeney vs. same. 154—Barney vs. same. 155—Same vs. same.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Case on.

838—Constant vs. University of Rochester. 763—Altman vs. Altman. 764—Turk vs. Sanger. 765—Meyer vs. Ketcham.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1610—United States Trust Company vs. O'Brien. 470—Shaferman vs. Jacobs. 1225—Yates vs. O'Farrell. 1284—Lewis vs. Newcombe. 818—Bennett vs. Furnival. 1775—Leggett vs. Baylis. 1786—Pendergast vs. Sexton. 858—O'Neil vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 980—Tighman vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 1836—Horker vs. Gardiner. 1119—Kaplan vs. New-York Biscuit Company. 919—Trading vs. Collins. 1158—Burns vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 909—Dressler vs. Byrd. 1138—Miller bank vs. Jones. 1206—Harrison vs. Avallini. 147—Farrell vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 994—O'Brien vs. Benner. No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.: Patrick J. Kelly, Patrick Murphy, Eleonore Mayer, Mary E. Haight, Russell Stebbins, Jr., Josephine Supp. At 2 P. M.: John Reedy, Mary McCartney, Diedrich Anhold, Henry Camerden.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street. Contested Will—998—Robert L. Darragh.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term.—Recess until April 2.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Adjourned until Wednesday, March 27.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for The People.

1—Charles Lehman, Frank Reilly, and Charles Smith. 2—Francis Elliot. 3—Charles Simms. 4—Morris Weinstein. 5—John Scowcraft. 6—John Costello. 7—Charles Morris. (2.) 8—James McGinnis and Nicholas Walsh. 9—William Oblott. 10—Isaac Feinberg. 11—Peter Handebode. Pleadings.—1—Jacob Spath. 2—Charles Kannegiesser. 3—Lena Schott. 4—Emil T. Fuess. 5—Frederick O. Peters. 6—Ida Goldberg. 7—Simon Goldberg. 8—George Tower. 9—John Brady. 10—Barry Mines. 11—Henry Romand. 12—Thomas Connors. 13—Gordan Lindsay, Henry Scott, and William Rosebough. 14—Max Wahtel. 15—John S. Markham and Thomas Fitzgerald. 16—Samuel Levy and Joseph Katz. 17—Harrison H. Kent, (2.) 18—Timothy Murray. 19—Frederick Lubrock. 20—Chu Fong. 21—Alvin Straub.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—John McElroy. 2—Michael Suldan. 3—Harry Krauth. 4—Francisco De Maria. 5—Henry Kraemer, (2.) 6—Jacob Hirsch, (3.) 7—Philip Ball. 8—Andrew Hart and John Coyle. 9—George S. Searles. 10—Edward Marmey and Samuel Schwartz. 11—James Rawls. 12—Thomas Cowper. 13—Maggie Kelly. 14—Robert E. Jones. 15—James Hughes. 16—Harry Singer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for The People.

1—John Lennon, Jr. 2—Charles Miller. 3—Thomas Costello, George Thomas, Philip McGirk, Sam Timbock, George Murray, and Joseph O'Brien. 4—Umberto Mahr. 5—John Smith. 6—Joseph Thompson and Charles Valenti. 7—Thomas Wall and Joseph Sullivan. 8—Martin Zerferman. 9—William Hazel. 10—Paul Fuhrimann. 11—Walter S. Brownsfield. 12—Morris Loffelholtz.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Southin vs. Huerstel—John J. Chapman. Smith vs. Thompson—Peter B. Olney.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Moran vs. Gott—John H. Judge.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—McCormack vs. Thurston—Alfred B. Hall, Jr.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Brien, J.—Sylvester A. Haver vs. E. S. Jaffray & Co.—Howard S. Jaffray, James G. Cannon, and A. D. Juilliard.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Eliza Clark vs. Henry M. Weed—Edward F. Todd.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Minna Knoch vs. Ernestine Bernheim—Michael T. Daly.

CITY COURT—Newburger, J.—William Cutajer vs. C. Dimitriadis—Moses Herman. Matter of Stern—Charles W. Zaring.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Brown, J.—Dominico Castrell, under bail.

SUPREME COURT—Bartlett, J.—181—Brickford vs. Searles and others. 65—Levey vs. Brierlein. 36—Fetzer vs. Noell. 38—Kittle vs. Lake. 86—Garvey vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 205—Schoonmaker vs. Bliss. 129—Case vs. Newton. 116—Ross vs. Brock. 78—Yellow Pine Company vs. Board of Education. 88—Michel vs. Sherman. 14—Seitz vs. Clear.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.—198—McDermott vs. Rooney et al. 202—Bechtluft, guardian, vs. Grage et al. 206—Model Building and Loan Association vs. Patterson. 726—McClafferty vs. Commissioners of Charities.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of Mary Willis Midgley, Peter Calvi, Thomas Cummiskey, sometimes known as McCummiskey; Mary Ann Monaghan, David C. Aitken, Ellen Ewart, Erick Soderstrom, and Caroline Chichester. The accounting in the estate of Alexander B. Betts.

Contested calendar at 10:30. No. 7—Will of Sarah D. Williams.

MIKE THE CAT AT HOME AGAIN

He Started from Brooklyn for Foreign Ports in a Mail Sack—Returned After Official Correspondence.

A sack of mail destined for a foreign port was about to be thrown into a wagon at the Post Office in this city a few days ago when the man who was handling it heard a weak me-a-uw from its interior.

Somewhat startled, the man had the sack opened. Out jumped a cat, considerably the worse for wear.

Under ordinary circumstances, outside of official life, the cat would have been returned whence it came, or turned out on the world. But red tape is a feature of official life.

A. J. Eamley, who discovered the cat, (his name is Mike,) wrote as follows to Postmaster Dayton:

"I have to report that a live cat was forwarded to this office in a sack of newspapers under the accompanying label:"

The label stated that the sack came from Station W, in Brooklyn. Postmaster Dayton referred the communication to Superintendent Jackson, who addressed this query to Postmaster Sullivan of Brooklyn:

"What information can be furnished by your office regarding the missending of this cat?"

Postmaster Sullivan wrote to Superintendent Francis A. Morris of Station W for information. Mr. Morris replied:

"This inquiry relates to our office cat, a highly-prized animal. He was of an inquiring turn of mind, and happened to be in the foreign paper sack at the time of dispatch. Clerk Taylor did not know of his presence there, and tied up and forwarded the sack to your office. We will very cheerfully pay all expenses incurred by the present custodians for board, maintenance, &c., if they will return him in good condition to this office."

All this information was then submitted to Postmaster Dayton by Postmaster Sullivan with this communication:

"To Postmaster Dayton, inviting attention to the information furnished by the Postmaster at Brooklyn, N. Y.—Can the request of the Superintendent of Branch W be complied with?"

To this inquiry Postmaster Dayton made reply last Thursday to this effect:

"In accordance with the request of the Superintendent of Branch W, (Brooklyn,) I have to inform you that the cat has been returned by special messenger, free of all charges."

The next communication was from Superintendent Jackson to Postmaster Sullivan, and was as follows:

"Has the cat come back?"

Postmaster Sullivan forwarded the letters of inquiry to Superintendent Morris, and on Friday received the following reply:

"The cat came back in an improved condition. Please convey to the honorable Postmaster of New-York, N. Y., my most sincere thanks for the courtesy shown this office."

Postmaster Sullivan forwarded the reply of Superintendent Morris to Superintendent Jackson of the New-York office on Saturday.

Mike is considerably thinner than when he started out, but is otherwise all right.

ONE ORANGE AND REALTY

Opinions Differ as to the Effect Consolidation Might Have.

VIEWS OF REAL ESTATE DEALERS

Victor W. Voorhees Thinks a Union of the Oranges Would Increase Land Values—Others Dispute It.

ORANGE, N. J., March 25.—A number of the real estate dealers of the Oranges were seen to-day by the correspondent of The New-York Times and asked their opinion on the project to consolidate the Oranges into one large city. There seems to be as much diversity of belief among them as there is among other classes of citizens, although probably a majority would favor rather than oppose the measure if it were put to a vote.

Victor W. Voorhees of East Orange said: "In my opinion, the consolidation of the Oranges would prove a benefit to each of them, for the Government would be more economical and better under one head and with one set of officials.

"I am sure it would have a beneficial effect upon real estate, and would reduce taxes materially. The Oranges, I think, will have to unite very soon if they do not want to be annexed by Newark. I am not prepared to say that if the Oranges consolidated they could prevent annexation to Newark, but I do believe it would greatly hinder such a movement.

"We do not want to go to Newark, that is certain. The Oranges are now noted for their residential attractions, but if made a part of Newark we should lose our identity and would not be heard of again as a separate community.

"Property values would depreciate very much upon our being annexed to Newark. I think a great portion of the people of East Orange, this side of Grant Street at least, is in favor of a consolidation of the Oranges. West of Grove Street the East Orange territory is now practically a part of Newark, and I would not be surprised to see Newark take in that tract before the final adjournment of the present Legislature."

"I think it is useless to talk on the subject," said Samuel D. Condit of East Orange, "for it is impossible, in my opinion, to carry the project through the Legislature, so great would be the opposition of Newark thereto. Newark controls the situation, will not let us consolidate, and will gobble us up whenever she gets ready.

"In my opinion, it would have been better for the Oranges to have been joined to Newark before they built their sewer and water systems, and then we could have had each in one great system, and at much less expense. As it is, the sewer systems of Orange and East Orange together have cost nearly two million dollars.

"I doubt if a consolidation of the Oranges would benefit the places concerned individually. East Orange and West Orange were set off from Orange originaly because Orange wanted all the power centred there, while East and West Orange protested against such a scheme and succeeded in having a law passed dividing the town.

"I doubt, too, if the real estate values in the Oranges would be much affected by either a consolidation of the Oranges or annexation to Newark. Even with consolidation with Newark, I think the Oranges would preserve their identity, as Harlem and Tremont have, although annexed to New-York City."

Victor N. Savale of Orange Valley said it was his opinion that the Oranges would be benefited the most by union with Newark.

"It is only a question of time," he said, "when Newark will extend from the Passaic River to the mountain, and I think that the sooner it comes the better. There is no question but that the value of property would rise greatly as a consequence. The Oranges have already ceased to be a purely residential community. As a part of Newark, people would come here from Newark and buy up our property at greatly increased prices. We would be better taken care of, too. I doubt if any of those advantages would result from a consolidation of the Oranges. I fail to see where it would benefit the Oranges or increase the value of real estate. For one, I say give us one large city from the river to the mountain."

"We are better off the way we are, so far as East Orange is concerned, I think," said Montgomery Lindsley of East Orange. "The other Oranges might profit by a consolidation, but East Orange would not, in my opinion.

"East Orange is managed very well. We have any number of fine macadam roads that the property owners pay for in ten annual installments, thus greatly easing the burden of expense. We have the power of regulating our own excise matters, under the new law which has just been adopted by the voters here, and we have all the improvements we need. Under consolidation the expense of government might be reduced somewhat, but not enough to offset the advantages we should lose.

"Still, I should prefer a consolidation of the Oranges to union with Newark, if it were a choice between the two, although I do not believe the former would prevent or delay materially the latter."

Stuart C. Smith, of the firm of S. P. & C. A. Smith of Orange, said he favored a consolidation of the Oranges because it was logical that one Government could be run more cheaply than four. He thought it would be of mutual benefit to all the Oranges to combine their forces under one Government, as all their interests are common. He believed annexation to Newark could thus be more successfully opposed, and that the Oranges would be more likely to get the public parks they wanted.

Mr. Brewster, of Brewster & Peterson, East Orange, said he opposed a consolidation for the reason that East Orange had more improvements and was better off in every way than any of the other Oranges. He did not believe Newark would dare to annex East Orange unless the voters of the latter place agreed to it, and that, he was sure, they would never do. He might favor consolidation of the Oranges as the lesser of two evils, but he doubted if it would benefit East Orange in any way. Mr. Peterson felt the same about the matter. They did not think consolidation would affect real estate favorably.

For Conspiring Against a Negro.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 25.—Delivery Clerk Eliott S. Payge of the Savannah Post Office, has been suspended on a charge of conspiracy, and a report of the case has been forwarded by Postmaster Haines to the Post Office Department. The charge is that he attempted to influence a number of white clerks to combine to report errors of a colored delivery clerk, the purpose being to secure the negro's dismissal. The charge was also made that a conspiracy was formed to rid the office of the Catholic clerks, but this was denied.

Dawes on Thaddeus Stevens.

HANOVER, N. H., March 25.—Ex-Senator Dawes lectured at Dartmouth College to-night on the life and character of Thaddeus Stevens. In the course of his remarks he said: "Mr. Stevens was a political iconoclast. All powerful in tearing down; no important or leading idea of reconstruction originated with him, though on the new edifice the work of his hand could be seen from foundation to turret."

A Naval Court of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Lieut. F. S. Carter, executive officer of the Albatross, some time ago made charges against Lieut. Commander F. J. Drake, the commanding officer of that vessel. Commander Drake in turn made counter charges against Lieut. Carter. The charges were personal in nature, and to-day Secretary Herbert detailed a court of inquiry to examine into the matter. The court will meet at the Mare Island Navy Yard on the 4th of next month, and will consist of Commander C. N. Thomas, Lieut. Commander F. M. Symons, Lieut. W. E. Sewell, with Lieut. B. Scott as Judge Advocate.

Legal Notices.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, FOR THE CITY and County of New-York.—ALEXANDER B. FORDYCE, James Hendry, and James B. Davidson, co-partners under the firm name of A. R. Fordyce & Co., plaintiffs, against THE HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY; George W. Longstaff and Frank W. Hurd, co-partners under the firm name of Longstaff & Hurd; Charles H. Willson, Charles L. Adams, Allen W. Adams, Walter W. Watrous, Jacob S. Carvalho, co-partners under the firm name of Willson, Adams & Co.; Paterson Brothers, a corporation; Thomas Hagan, Theodore W. Morris and Richard T. Williams, co-partners under the firm name of Theodore W. Morris & Co.; Hanford C. Plumb, the Jackson Architectural Iron Works, and Charles Sherwood, as receiver of Longstaff & Hurd, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You and each of you are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 23d, 1895.

VALENTINE MARSH,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Office and Post Office Address, 132 Nassau Street, New-York City.

To the defendants George W. Longstaff, Frank W. Hurd, Hanford C. Plumb, and Charles Sherwood: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, dated the 15th day of February, 1895, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the Court House in the City of New-York.—Dated February 18th, 1895.

VALENTINE MARSH,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,

Office and P. O. address, 132 Nassau Street, New-York City. f19-law6wTu

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK. —CHARLES MAC RAE, plaintiff, against CHARLES H. GRAHAM and Clara Belle Graham, his wife; Lillian Gertrude Ives, Annie E. Striker, George W. Striker, as executor and trustee under the last will and testament of Henry S. Ives, deceased; Mineral Range Railroad Company; Theodore B. Starr, Bowery Bank of New-York, and the Miners' Savings Bank of Pittston, defendants.—Place of trial, County of New

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation More Active and Prices Higher.

LOCAL TRADING THE CHIEF ELEMENT

Wheat at the Close Was Strong—Corn Was Higher—Provisions Active—Cotton Higher—Coffee Quiet.

There was a fair business in grain, and prices advanced, through better Western news, and freer buying on foreign account, while local shorts covered to a fair extent, with the visible supply decreased and the clearances showing up better. Provisions were more active and firmer, with outsiders buying. Cotton was less active, but higher with Liverpool. Coffee was unsettled and only moderately active.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	60¼@	60¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	33¼@	33¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	56 @	..
Flour, straight Spring	$3.25	@$3.35
Flour, straight Winter	2.75 @	2.85
Cotton, middling uplands	6¾@	7
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	13.50	@13.75
Lard, Western steam	7.42½@	..
Beef, family	9.75	@12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	21 @	..
Sugar, granulated	3 15-16@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	11 @	12
Coffee, Rio, No 7	18¾@	..
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50	@12.00
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@ ..
Copper, lake	9.30	@ ..
Lead	3.12½@	..

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm at ½@⅝c advance, on better cables, foreign buying, firmer West, and local covering; declined ⅝@⅝c on local liquidation and an increase of 80,000 bushels in the amount on passage; advanced ⅝@1c on increased clearances, better late cables, firmer West and light offerings, with the close strong at ⅝@1¼c advance, and a fairly active local trade. Spot was dull, and prices advanced ⅝c with the options, which checked demand. Sales, 24,000 bushels No. 2 red, for export, at 1½c over May, free on board, afloat. Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1½c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 9¼c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10¼c over May, free on board, afloat. Quotations at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 61¾c, in store; 71½c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 71½c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 70¾c. Clearances hence, 177,810 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 205,482 bushels. Receipts, 53,300 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 76,043 bushels; in the interior, 412,032 bushels. Stock of wheat in warehouse decreased for the week 54,151 bushels, or to 6,119,009 bushels, (3,383,635 bushels contract red and 19,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring,) and 1,514,500 bushels, afloat. The visible supply shows a decrease of 1,101,000 bushels, or to 75,773,000 bushels, against 72,164,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts advanced ⅝@¾c with wheat and the West, with offerings light, and a decreased visible supply; while the amount on passage showed a decrease of 480,000 bushels, and cables better, with a moderate trade. Spot continued scarce and firm; No. 2 mixed quoted at 56c, in store, and 57¼c, delivered, and steamer mixed at 51¼c, elevator. Receipts, 29,250 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 150,073 bushels; in the interior, 1,000 bushels. Clearances hence, 3,906 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 125,011 bushels. Stock of corn in warehouse increased for the week 118,221 bushels, or to 383,218 bushels, (18,793 bushels No. 2 corn and 127,643 bushels steamer mixed.). The visible supply shows a decrease of 43,000 bushels, or to 13,396,000 bushels, against 19,165,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were dull and without feature, with prices ¼@½c higher, following corn and the West, with shorts covering. Spot were moderately active and generally ¼c higher. Sales, 56,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 37¾c for 20,000 bushels; do, clipped, 37½c; No. 3 do, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 33½@33¾c for 11,000 bushels; No. 3, 33c; rejected mixed, 32c; rejected white, 34c. Quotations: No. 2 white, track mixed, 34@35c; track white, 37@40½c; for 25,000 bushels. Receipts, 45,150 bushels; exports, 968 bushels. Stock of oats in warehouse increased 45,389 bushels, or to 648,861 bushels, (218,784 bushels No. 2 white, and 302,642 bushels No. 2.). The visible supply shows a increase of 3,000 bushels, or to 6,353,000 bushels, against 2,713,000 bushels same day last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March			60¾
May	2,065,000	60¼@61¼	61¼
June	50,000	60¾@61¼	61¼
July	2,015,000	60¾@61¼	61¼
August	725,000	61 @61¼	61¼
September	575,000	61⅞@62¼	62¼
December	675,000	63⅜@64⅛	64⅛
Total	6,105,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	210,000	51 @51⅝	51⅝
July	115,000	50⅝@51¼	51¼
September	....	.. @..	51½
Total	325,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	....	.. @..	33⅜
April	....	.. @..	33⅜
May	110,000	33¼@33⅜	33⅜
No. 2 White—			
March	5,000	37¼@..	37¼
May	10,000	36½@36¾	36¾
Total	125,000		

FLOUR—There was a little more activity shown with the advance in wheat, and values were firm. Sales, 27,000 bbls, including 2,200 bbls Spring patents, at $3.60@$3.70; 750 sacks No. 2 Spring, at $2.10; 2,100 bbls Winter wheat, straights, $2.85@$2.95; 3,000 bbls Winter patents, $3.15@$3.25; 300 bbls Winter clear, $2.75; 300 bbls No. 1, $2.40; 300 bbls No. 2, $2.35; 2,400 bbls Spring bakers, $2.60@$2.75; 3,250 bbls City mill patents; 8,100 bbls do, clear; 1,600 bbls do, No. 2, and 2,500 bbls do fine, at quotations. Arrivals, 15,593 bbls and 17,504 sacks; exports, 2,020 bbls and 16,919 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 47,617 sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	.@..	$2.00@$2.10
Supers	$1.95@$2.00	2.15@ 2.20
No. 2	2.00@ 2.05	2.30@ 2.35
No. 1	2.20@ 2.30	2.40@ 2.50
Clears	2.20@ 2.30	2.50@ 2.75
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.75@ 2.90
White wheat str'ts	.@..	2.75@ 3.00
Patents	2.60@ 2.70	2.75@ 3.10
Special brands	2.90@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.25
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.40
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.20
City patents	.@..	4.00@ 4.10
City clears	.@..	3.85@ 3.40
City No. 2	.@..	.@ 2.55
City supers	.@..	.@ 2.25
City fine	.@..	.@ 2.25

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@$2.00	.@ ..
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@ ..
No. 2	Nominal.	2.35@ ..
No. 1	2.10@ 2.30	2.40@$2.70
Clears	2.40@ 2.60	2.70@ 2.90
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.35
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.60
Special brands	8.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.10

RYE FLOUR—Dull and firm; sales, 800 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $3@$3.10; fancy, $3.30.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Nominal. We quote: Flour at $1.50@$1.60 for spot; 52@55c for Japanese grain; silver, 49@50c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet but firm. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.75; Esmeralda, $2.70; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.80; white do, $2.75@$2.80; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 87½@90c; coarse meal, 90c; fine do, $1.10@$1.15.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.80@$4.25; cut, $4.10@$4.85; ground, $3.80, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. We quote: 52@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 55@56c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 63@68c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64@65c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 58@72c; two-rowed State at 70@ 7½c; six-rowed do at 73@75c.

FEED—Quiet and steady. Quoted, 40, 60, and 80 lb at 87½@92½c; middlings, 90@95c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85c; ollmeal, $22.50 @$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonmeal, $17@$18, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover the market still favors buyers, on very moderate wants for distribution and the generally light jobbing business. Quoted at 9¾c for No. 1 and 10¼c for fancy as asking prices. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The receipts here yesterday were 1,960 bbls. There were some of these arrivals on offer, but a good portion had been sold to either exporters or refiners. The temper of the market was strong; it was not better than at the close of last week. The trade felt encouraged by the advance in lard in the belief that the compound lard business would be influenced to more activity, and that a freer demand for the oil would follow; absolute strength, however, was not imparted by that feature. The more direct features to the firmness were the increasing demands from the West to the mills, and the confident tone throughout the South to the shipments forward of very moderate quantities for offer upon Eastern markets at their current prices. The English demand was quiet yesterday, and there was no export interest from other sources. There would be no trouble in getting 26c for large lots of prime yellow and from investors, while 26½c is the trading price. For off-grade yellow 25½c is bid, and 26c asked. Crude in bbls is at 23c. There were sales of 200 bbls and 300 bbls prime yellow at 26½c and 150 bbls good off-grade yellow in lots at 25¾@26c. The mills have 18c bid promptly for crude in bulk; there is very little to be had, except at an advance on that price, while Memphis, after selling at 20c, has advanced its asking price to 21c for large lots. Of cottonseed soap stock sales of 500 bbls at 1@1¼c. COCOANUT OIL is slow; Ceylon at 5.12½@5.25c; Cochin at 5.62½@5.75c. LINSEED OIL has a fair inquiry; city quoted at 56c. NEATSFOOT OIL is quiet, with pure unracked at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is firmer; quoted at 55c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, March 25.—Oil opened and lowest, 112½; highest, 115½; closed, 115.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were sent sharply upward, pork advancing 35 to 37, lard, 28 points, and bacon 20 points. There was a more lively condition of business at the West, where the upward movement brought in outsiders as buyers more freely, while the packers were taking up the several properties promptly. The strength was fostered and encouraged by the moderate receipts of hogs, and their higher prices. The cash products, which had been least wanted, are beginning to move out on demands, and where before interest had been about confined to bacon it has widened to lard and covers, besides English, a little Continent demand. Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for to-day 25,000 head. The exports from the Atlantic ports last week were 11,786,893 lb lard; 11,864,650 lb bacon, and 5,785 bbls pork; same time last year, 8,647,227 lb lard; 8,957,700 lb bacon, and 6,486 bbls pork. Chicago's shipments last week were 5,954 bbls pork; 6,190,526 lb lard, and 13,286,226 lb meat; same time last year, 3,010 bbls pork; 7,286,715 lb lard, and 10,360,797 lb meats.

LARD—Western Steam—There was a clean advance of 28 points at the West where the trading was much livelier in the options, and increasing in cash lots, with a freer outside demand for the contracts, and as based chiefly upon the continued moderate receipts of hogs and their higher prices. March, at the West, closed at 7.12c nominal, while May went from 7.05c to 7.25c, closing at 7.22@7.25c; July, at 7.27½c to 7.40c, closing at 7.40c; September, at 7.40c to 7.55c, closing at 7.55c. Here, cash lard closed at 7.42½c. There were sales late on Saturday, for export, of 1,000 tcs cash at 7.13½c to 7.20c, and 300 tcs yesterday at 7.42½c. City steam is up to 6.87½c, with 175 tcs sold. Options—No sales; March closed at 7.40c, nominal, and May at 7.50c, nominal. Refined has a trifle more demand; Continent at 7.85c; South American at 8.10c; compound lard is in better demand; quoted at 5.50@5.62½c.

PORK—There was more of an export demand here, but advanced prices restricted business. There were sales of 300 bbls. The West went up fully 35c to 37c, and was fairly active. March closed at $12.47. May was at $12.35 to $12.40, closing at $12.62. July at $12.52½ to $12.80, closing at $12.75 bid. Prices here are: Mess, new, $13.50@$13.75; family mess, $12.75@$13; short clear, in lots, $13.25@$15.50.

BACON—The short rib dealings were livelier at prices fully 20 points higher on the West, with sales of 2,000 lbs, March, at 6.25c, while May, after selling at 6.20c to 6.35c, closed at 6.32@6.35c; July at 6.35c to 6.47½c, closing at 6.47c bid; September at 6.52½c to 6.62c, closing at 6.62c.

CUTMEATS—For city meats there are steadily advancing prices, with light offerings on the cost of hogs and increasing demands. Sales of 1,000 pickled shoulders at 5¼@5½c; 500 pickled hams, 12 lb average, at 8½c, and 20 bxs clear bellies at 7½c; city-pickled hams, 8¼@9c; shoulders, 5¼@5½c; 10-lb bellies, 6¾@7c; 12-lb do, 6¾c; clear bellies, boxed, 7¾c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8¾c for 12 lb and 8¾c for 14 to 16 lb, and pickled hams, 8½@8¾c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5¾c; fresh shoulders at 4¾c.

BEEF—There is a firm line of prices and a fair degree of buying interest, in part on export account. Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12@$14; family, $9.75@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $12.50@$14.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.25; plate, $8.25@ $8.75.

BEEF HAMS—Are at strong prices and in fair demand, with $17.50 quoted at the West and $18.50 here.

DRESSED HOGS—Are higher and in good demand. Receipts of hogs at Western markets, 45,628 head; same time last year, 46,303 head. Chicago—Receipts, 30,000 head; active; prices average 10c higher; $4.55@ $5.10; left over, 1,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 4,511 head; active; 5@10c higher; $4.30@$5.10. Omaha—Receipts, 2,500 head; opened 5@10c higher; $4.40@$4.85. Pittsburg—Firm; $4.75@$5. Kansas City—Receipts, 4,000 head; firm; $4.50@$4.85. Cleveland—Light averages and Yorkers $4.80@ $5. Indianapolis—Receipts, 1,000 head; active; $4.40@$4.95. St. Louis—Receipts, 2,341 head. Quotations here are 6¼@6⅝c for heavy, 6⅝c for 180 lb, 6⅜@6¼c for 160 lb, 6¼c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6⅜c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market is strong at 4⅝c asked for city, and 150 hhds sold, reported at 4⅝c. The offerings are small. For country there is more of a demand and a firm market at 4⅝@4¾c as to quality, with sales of 225,000 lb within that range. Of Australian a lot of 20 tons was sold from store here to go West, at 5c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the pressers now have extreme ideas over prices; they could get 9c, but name a price to practically check buying interest, or, in instances, at least ⅜c above that. Chicago is in a corresponding irregular condition; to 10c is asked there, with 9c bid, while there are reports of a limited quantity having been sold at 9½c, although not authenticated. The principal buyers seem to have supplies sufficient to keep them out of the market. For lard stearine a quiet and nominal market, with 9@9.25c quoted for city; Western, for latter part of May delivery, was offered at 8.65c. Oleo oil, at Rotterdam, sold at 44 florins for a small lot of Nelson Morris extra.

COTTON.

Contracts were less active and rather irregular, but closed barely steady at 7@ 8 points advance, as influenced by a gain of 6½@7 points at Liverpool, and better Southern markets, although longs were realizing at the close and port receipts estimated for the week at only 100,000 bales. Spot was quiet at 1-16c advance, with sales of 75 bales to spinners, and 1,100 bales delivered on contract.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	6⅝
Middling uplands	6⅝

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅛c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
March	6.18@6.20	6.24	6.20	2,600
April	6.18@6.20	6.24	6.20	2,700
May	6.23@6.24	6.30	6.23	27,200
June	6.20@6.21	6.27	6.20	29,400
July	6.22@6.23	6.29	6.22	16,300
August	6.24@6.25	6.32	6.25	78,900
September	6.26@6.27	6.33	6.27	7,000
October	6.30@6.31	6.36	6.31	14,800
November	6.34@6.35	6.39	6.35	3,200
December	6.40@6.41	6.46	6.40	3,200
January	6.44@6.46	6.48	6.47	400
February	.@..	..	..	..
Total				185,700

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1895.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	3159	1903	..	..	..	..
New-Orleans	6125	8503	..	..	..	..
Mobile	1232	1441	..	..	..	..
Savannah	2039	1978	..	..	..	..
Charleston	320	447	..	..	..	..
Wilmington	329	403	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	757	1223	..	..	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	475	621	..	..	..	..
Boston	828	713	..	..	..	..
Philadelphia	295	300	..	..	..	..
West Point	860	375	..	..	..	..
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	16419	17967	..	..	..	..
This day last week	12772	23028	20845	17402	16191	19440
This day last year	6833	6430	9680	6308	4916	7627

COFFEE.

Contracts were quiet and unsettled, with the close at 5 points' advance to 5 points' decline, and the trading chiefly on local account. Havre was steady at ¼f advance and Hamburg steady at ⅛@⅜pfennig gain. Spot Rio was dull but firm at 16¾c for No. 7. Sales, 400 bags Central American on private terms. Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—September, 250 bags at 14.80c; total, 250 bags.

Between Call and Close.—March, 250 bags at 15.35c, 250 bags at 15.50c, 1,250 bags at 15.55c, 250 bags at 15.40c, 500 bags at 15.35c; April, 500 bags at 15.15c; May, 250 bags at 14.95c, 1,250 bags at 14.85c; July, 500 bags at 14.90c; September, 500 bags at 14.75c, 250 bags at 14.70c; October, 750 bags at 14.80c, 750 bags at 14.75c; December, 1,750 bags at 14.55c; total, 9,000 bags; total for day, 9,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	.@..	.@ ..
February	.@..	.@ ..
March	15.35@15.40	16.40@16.45
April	15.05@15.15	16.15@16.20
May	14.80@14.90	15.90@15.95
June	14.75@14.85	15.80@15.70
July	14.80@14.85	15.35@15.40
August	14.70@14.80	15.05@15.15
September	14.65@14.70	14.80@14.85
October	14.70@14.75	14.45@14.55
November	14.55@14.65	14.10@14.25
December	14.50@14.55	14.00@14.15

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York Saturday	167,019
Arrivals	..
Total	167,019
Warehouse deliveries Saturday	7,782
Total stock in New-York to-day	159,237
Total stock in Baltimore	37,463
Arrivals	..
Total	37,463
Deliveries Saturday	2,959—34,504
Total stock in New-Orleans	2,008
Arrivals	..
Total	2,008
Deliveries Saturday	136— 1,872
Total stock in other ports	..
	36,376
Total stock in United States	195,618
Afloat from Rio per steam to March 23	118,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to March 23	14,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to March 23	130,000
Afloat from Victoria to March 21	7,000
	269,000
Total	464,613
Same time 1894	468,844

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice of No. 7 flat bean 16¾

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.90 above	No. 7	No. 6 .. .50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above	No. 7	No. 7 .. .. above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above	No. 7	No. 8 .. .50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above	No. 7	No. 9 .. .90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above	No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom above	No. 7	No. 6 .. 1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	.75 above	No. 7	No. 7 .. .. above No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above	No. 7	No. 8 .. 1.00 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above	No. 7	No. 9 .. 1.75 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above	No. 7	No. 10 .. 2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice rates.

Java, fancies	28	@31	La Guayra—
Java, Malang	21	@22	Cora ..... 17½@18¾
Padang, int'r	26½	@27	Caracas ..... 18 @19
Macassar—			Do, washed .. 19¾@20½
Timor	22	@23	Porto Cabello. 17 @18½
Pajo	21	@22	Do, washed .. 19½@20¾
Mocha	26½	@27½	Maracaibo—
Maracaibo—			Ocana ..... 18 @20
Trujillo	17¾	@18½	Bucara'ga .. 18½@20½
Bocono	17¾	@18½	Do, washed .. 19 @21½
Tovar	18	@..	Bogota ..... 20 @22
Merida	18½	@20	Mexican—
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾	@19	Cordova, gr'n. 18½@19
Fair to good	19¼	@19½	Do, white .. 19 @20
Pr. to choice	20	@21	Oaxaca ..... 19½@21½
Central American—			Guatemala, and
Costa Rica	17	@20¼	Coban ..... 19 @22
San Salvador	18¼	@19½	Jamaica ..... 17 @20¾
Do, washed	19¼	@21¼	

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Market firm and demand good, with supplies moderate.

N. Orleans, centr'gal		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@23	Barbados, job'g	28@29
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Rice	26@33

RICE—Prices remain unchanged, but the feeling is firmer, with demand good.

Domestic—		Japan	4 @4¼
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	17½@2¾
Fair	4¼@4¾	Java	3½@3⅞
Good	4¾@4⅞	Rice flour	2¾@2½
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice pol., 100 lb	..
Choice	5⅜@5½		$1.00@$1.10
Fancy	5¾@6	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Head	6¾@6⅞		
Patna	3¾@4½		

SUGAR—Raw in light demand at firm prices. Sales, 400 tons muscovado, 89° test, at 2 11-16c, and 3,000 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, at 1 13-16c, cost, insurance, and freight. Refined was without change, and in moderate demand.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 11-16
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 7-16
Centrifugals, 96° test	3

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will sell not less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4	9-16@4¾	
Coarse powdered	4	9-16@4¾	
Granulated	3	15-16@4¼	
Cutloaf	4	9-16@4⅝	
Crushed	4	9-16@4⅝	
Powdered	4	3-16@4⅜	
Coarse granulated	4	1-16@4¼	
Fine granulated	3	15-16@4¼	
Extra fine granulated	4	1-16@4¼	
Coarse granulated	4	1-16@4¼	
Cubes	4	3-16@4⅜	
XXXX powdered	4	7-16@4⅝	
Mold A	4	3-16@4⅜	
Diamond A	3	15-16@4⅛	
Confectioners' A	3	13-16@4	
Columbia A	3	11-16@3⅞	
Windsor A	3	11-16@3⅞	
Ridgewood	3	11-16@3⅞	
Phoenix A	3	11-16@3⅞	
Empire A	3⅞	@3 13-16	
No. 6	3	9-16@3⅞	
No. 7	3	7-16@3⅜	
No. 8	3	5-16@3⅛	
No. 9	3	@3	
No. 10	3	@3 7-16	
No. 11	3	@3 5-16	
No. 12	3	1-16@3¼	
No. 13 (net)	3	@..	
No. 14 (net)	2	15-16@..	

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The steamer Neustria, just in from Marseilles, brought 1,630 bags beans, but her cargo will not be discharged until Tuesday. There is a strong market for small white beans, both domestic and foreign, and the tendency of values is still upward. Marrow are quieter and the upward turn seems to have been checked for the present; confidence is felt in the position, however, and sellers would not yield any of the advantage secured of late. Red kidney firm, but in light demand at the moment. Green peas no more than steady. We quote: Beans—Domestic, marrow, per bushel, $2.85@$2.90; do, medium, $2.15; do, pea, $2.20; do, white kidney, $2.35@$2.40; do, red kidney, $2.10@ $2.20; do, turtle soup, $1.80@$1.85; do, yellow eye, $2.25; do, Lima, California, $3@ $3.10; do, foreign, marrow, $2.50@$2.60; do, foreign, medium, $1.90@$2; do, foreign, pea, $1.95@$2.05. Green Peas—Barrels, $1.05@ $1.07½; do, bags, 97½c@$1; do, Scotch, $1.05 @$1.07½.

BUTTER—There is a moderate, steady moving out of the better grades of fresh stock, with prices sustained. Low grades, as well as held stock, attract but little attention, but prices are held steady.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—	
Creamery, extra	@21
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extra	18½@19
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	16 @17
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, seconds	14 @15
Welsh tubs, extra	17½@18
Welsh tubs, firsts	16 @17
Welsh tubs, seconds	18 @14
Western—	
Creamery, Elgin and other Western, extra	21 @..
Creamery, firsts	18½@19½
Creamery, seconds	16 @17
Creamery, thirds	13 @14
Imitation creamery, firsts	13 @14
Imitation creamery, seconds	9 @10
Dairy, firsts	12 @13
Dairy, thirds to seconds	8 @9
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	11½@12
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	9 @10
Factory, fresh, seconds	8 @ 8½
Factory, fresh, thirds	7 @ 7½
Rolls	7 @10

OLD BUTTER.

State—	
Creamery, Fall-made	10 @15
Half-firkin tubs, fancy	13½@14
Half-firkin tubs, firsts	12 @13
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	10 @11
Dairy, firkins, fancy	13½@14
Dairy, firkins, firsts	12 @13
Dairy, firkins, seconds	10 @11
Dairy, tubs or firkins, thirds	9 @..
Western—	
Creamery, June, extra	14 @..
Creamery, June, common to firsts	9 @13
Factory	8 @12

CHEESE—The market is quiet and weak for all but fine to fancy full cream, which continues to sell fairly at full prices.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, f'cy	11½@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, f'cy	11 @..
State, full cream, large, choice	10½@10¾
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10 @10¾
State, full cream, large, common to fair	8 @ 9¼
State, full cream, small size, fancy	9¾@10
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	8 @11¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	8 @..
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	5 @ 7
State, part skims, large size, choice	7 @..
State, part skims, fair to prime	4 @ 6
State, part skims, common	2½@ 3
State, full skims	1 @ 2

EGGS—The market opened with heavy receipts and a little easier, some early sales being at 11½c, and then at 11¾c, at which an active business set in, and the close is quite firm, with most holders asking 12c.

State and Pennsylvania	12 @..
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	11¾@12
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	11 @11¾
Duck	23 @28
Goose	50 @60

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples rather more active and firmer, but without quotable change, Cranberries working out slowly; not many left, but holders rather anxious to close out. Strawberries more plenty and a shade easier, but still bringing good prices. We quote: Apples, Greening, per barrel, $4@$5; do, Baldwin, $3@$4; do, spy, $3@$3.75; do, Ben Davis, $4; do, wine sap, $4.50@$5; do, russet, $2@$3. Cranberries, Jersey, per crate, $2.50@$3.25. Oranges, California, per box, $2.50@$3.50; do, West Indian, per barrel, original packages, $2.50@$4. Strawberries, Florida, in refrigerators, per quart, $1@$1.25; do, in open crates, 60c@$1.

FRUITS—DRIED—The demand for evaporated apples is still almost wholly in a jobbing way; large home buyers are not inclined to stock up much, and exporters can do so much better in Canada that most of the orders are being filled there. Sundried apples very firm; stock sparingly offered, and the wants of the trade are fair. But little doing in chops or cores and skins. Small fruits without further change, and California fruits are jobbing at about the rates current of late. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 8@8½c; do, prime to choice, 7@7¾c; do, common to fair, 6@6¼c; do, sun-dried, 5¾@ 6¼c; chops, 2@2½c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 21½@22c; cherries, 12@13c; blackberries, 5@5½c; plums, State, 4½@5c; apricots, 6@10c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 6@9c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3@10c.

GAME—We quote: Wild ducks, red head, per pair, $1@$1.75; do, mallard and black, 40@60c; do, common kinds, 10@30c; English snipe, fresh, per dozen, 75@$1.25.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Four carloads of Western arrived to-day. Prices a shade easier on most kinds of weighing stock, but buyers took hold pretty well at the rates quoted, and the market closed steady. We quote: Fowls, per pound, 11@11½c; chickens, 10½@11c; old roosters, 7c; turkeys, 11@11½c; ducks, per pair, 60c@$1; geese, per pair, $1@$1.50; pigeons, per pair, 35@45c. DRESSED—Receipts of fresh fowls are larger and the trade dull; advices indicate some increase in shipments in transit, and prices are easier; prime iced moving slowly at 11½c. Turkeys are relatively scarce, and hold steady. Philadelphia poultry steady. Frozen poultry held firmly, but moving rather slowly. We quote for fresh killed: Turkeys, hens, 12@13½c; do, young toms, 10@11½c; fowls, 11½@12c; chickens, Philadelphia broilers, 28@35c; do, roasters, 16@23c; capons, Philadelphia, 18@25c; do, Western, 15@22c; squabs, per dozen, $1.75@ $2.75. We quote for No. 1 Western, frozen: Turkeys, 12@14c; chickens, 11@13c; fowls, 10@11½c; ducks, 14@16c; geese, 8@10c.

VEGETABLES—Domestic potatoes are in moderate supply and steady. Bermuda stock in light offering and firm. Other vegetables in fair, steady sale when prime.

Asparagus, Charleston, per bunch	50@$1.25
Beets, Bermuda, per crate	$2.50@ 3.00
Cabbage, domestic, per 100	3.00@ 6.00
Cabbage, imported, per 100	10.00@12.00
Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, per dozen roots	75@ 1.00
Celery, State and Western, fair to good, per dozen roots	30@ 60
Celery, State and Western, short, per dozen roots	10@ 25
Celery, near-by, per dozen, flat, bunches	1.00

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Stock Market Continues to Broaden and Prices to Advance.

THE MOST ACTIVE DAY OF THE YEAR

Further Advance in the Coal Stocks and in the Grangers—Success of the Whisky Trust Reorganization Plan.

MONDAY—P. M.

There was no abatement to-day in the improvement which has been the feature of the stock market for a week, although at times there was some irregularity, due to profit-taking on the advance. The trading was more active than on any other day this year, the transactions footing up 332,023 shares, and the business was exceedingly well distributed. The market closed active and strong.

The buying of the coal stocks, particularly of Jersey Central and Reading, was good. The first-named advanced to 98¾, and then on realizing sales worked back to 96¾, closing at 97, a net advance of ⅝. Reading gained ⅞ net on larger transactions than have been made in it in many months. The impression prevails that genuine efforts are being made to solve the coal difficulties, and there is also a suspicion that the Pennsylvania Railroad people are to play an important part in the adjustment. London was a liberal purchaser of Louisville and Nashville, and the stock closed 1⅛ points up. The Grangers came in for liberal support through local buying. London sold some St. Paul on the decrease in the returns for the third week in March presumably, but its offerings were easily absorbed. Stocks of the Southern Railway were again strong, closing at fractional advances.

Among the industrials Sugar was active, selling up to 101¼, closing at 100⅞, a net gain of 1¾ points. General Electric broke from 37¾ to 25 35⅞ and closed at 36¼, a net decline of ¾. Profit-taking had much to do with the decline. The trading in Distilling and Cattle Feeding was somewhat restricted, owing to the deposit of the stock with the Manhattan Trust Company under the plan of reorganization. The trading in the old stock was for cash only. The amount of stock deposited up to the close of business was something over 320,000 shares, out of a total of $50,000. The Reorganization Committee has notified the Stock Exchange that its plan has been declared operative. The committee has also decided to impose a penalty of ¼ of 1 per cent. on stock deposited after to-day.

There was no news of special significance. The foreign exchange market was firm, and some bankers advanced the posted rates for sterling late in the day to $4.89 for sixty-day bills and $4.90½ for demand. The money market showed signs of further hardening.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2½@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

Time money was not active. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3¾@4 per cent. for ninety days, 4@5 per cent. for four months and upward.

Commercial paper was dull, with little paper offering. Rates were 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for high-grade four months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others having six months to run.

The Clearing House exchanges were $64,969,676, and the balances were $4,106,161. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $60,-004.

In London, call money was 1½ per cent., short and three months' bills, 1¾ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market was firm, without special activity. The posted rates for sterling were advanced ½ cent by some bankers, to $4.89 for sixty-day bills and $4.90½ for demand. Actual sales were $4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.89¼ for demand, $4.89¾ for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40¼.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 premium; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ¼@¾ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 15c. Boston—5@10 discount. Chicago—70c. premium St. Louis—60c premium bid, offered at 75c.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 63⅜@63⅞.

The commercial price of bar silver was 63¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 50c.

In London bar silver sold at 28⅞d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$29,366,561
Imports for the same period	11,685,196
Net exports	$17,681,365
Net exports to date, 1894	6,684,196
Net exports to date, 1893	29,298,134
Net exports to date, 1892	5,073,416

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was active and strong. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 4s.....1¼
Cedar Falls & Minn. 1st.....3
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s...1¼
Chicago & Erie 1st.....5⅞
Colorado Midland con. 4s.....1
Consolidated Gas, Chicago, 1st.....1
Detroit, Mac. & Marq. l. g.....3½
Erie 2d con. cfts.....1¼
General Electric deb. 5s.....1¼
Hannibal & St. Joseph con.....1
Knoxville & Ohio 1st.....1½
Louisville, Evansville & Ohio 1st.....1
Louisville & Nashville unif. 4s.....4¼
Ohio & Southern col.....1¼
People's Gas of Chicago 2d.....1
Reading 1st pf. inc.....1
St. Louis & San Francisco, Class B.....1½
Union Elevator 1st.....1
United States Cordage 1st.....4
Wisconsin Central 1st.....1

DECLINED.

Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st, Pac. ext.....1
Union Pacific ext. s. f. 8s.....2
Western New-York & Pennsylvania 1st..1

Government bonds were firm. The 4s, registered, of 1907, advanced ¼, and the 4s, registered, of 1925, ⅛. The sales on call were $70,000 4s, registered, at 111¼@111⅜, and $6,000 5s, coupon, at 116. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	95¼	..
4s, r	111	111½
4s, c	112½	113
4s, r., new	120⅜	120⅝
4s, c., new	120⅜	120⅝
5s, r	115¾	116¼
5s c	115¾	116
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	105½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	111	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities, $10,000 North Carolina special tax, Western North Carolina Railway issue, sold at 2⅞; $10,000 South Carolina non-funding 6s at 2, $20,000 Tennessee settlement 3s at 84, and $16,000 Virginia deferred, trust receipts, stamped, at 6⅝@6.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	147½	147½	147½	147½	143	148	10
American Cotton Oil	26½	27¼	26½	26¾	26½	27	2,610
American Cotton Oil pf	72¾	74	72¾	74	73	74	480
American Express	113	113	113	113	112	115	25
*American Sugar Refining	99½	101¼	98⅞	100⅞	100⅞	101	53,365
*American Sugar Refining pf	94	94	94	94	94	94½	208
American Tel. & Cable Co	90	90	90	90	90	91½	235
*American Tobacco	94	94½	93⅞	94¼	94⅛	94¼	3,767
American Tobacco pf	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	108	109½	100
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝	2,720
Atlantic & Pacific	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	1	100
Baltimore & Ohio	54½	55¾	54½	55¾	55⅝	56	1,300
Brunswick Company	¾	¾	¾	¾	..	..	25
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	..	19½	..
Canada Southern	50	50⅝	49¾	50⅛	49¾	50¼	1,150
Cedar Falls & Minn	7½	7½	7½	7½	5	8	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	17¾	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅞	820
Chicago Gas	73	73	71	72	71⅞	72	18,565
Chicago & Northwestern	92½	92½	91⅞	92⅛	92	92⅜	9,235
Chicago & Northwestern pf	138½	138½	138½	138½	138	..	100
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	73⅜	74½	73⅜	74	74	74⅛	14,870
C., C., C. & St. Louis	38½	38½	37¾	37¾	37⅜	38	1,250
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	57½	58½	57¼	57⅝	57⅝	58	15,476
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	64½	65	64⅜	64⅝	64½	64⅝	7,207
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	..	25½	160
Columbus & Hocking Coal	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½	7¾	610
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	25¼	26¾	25¼	26¾	26⅜	26⅝	5,475
Coumbus, H. V. & Toledo pf	66½	69	66¼	69	65	70	800
Consolidated Gas Company	132	132	132	132	131½	132½	270
Delaware & Hudson	129¼	130¼	129¼	129¼	128⅝	130	1,838
Delaware, Lack. & Western	164½	164½	161½	162¾	162¾	163½	1,025
Denver & Rio Grande pf	36⅛	36⅝	36	36¼	36¼	36⅝	965
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	14⅝	14⅝	13¾	14¼	14	14⅜	8,732
*Dist. & Cattle Feeding certs.	15⅝	15⅝	15	15	15	15⅛	5,690
General Electric	37⅜	37⅞	35¾	36¼	36⅛	36¼	25,600
Great Northern pf	107	107	107	107	103	106	100
Illinois Central	88	88	88	88	87½	89	30
Iowa Central	8	8¼	8	8¼	8	8¼	300
Iowa Central pf	24	24	23	23	23	24	205
Laclede Gas	26½	26⅝	26¼	26¼	26	26½	400
Lake Erie & Western	17½	17½	17	17	17	17½	1,600
Lake Erie & Western pf	73½	73½	73½	73½	73	74	100
Lake Shore	137½	137½	137¼	137¼	136½	137½	275
*Long Island Traction	5	5½	5	5	..	..	660
Louisville & Nashville	51¾	52⅜	51½	52½	52⅜	52½	14,485
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7½	7½	8	475
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	24½	24½	23⅛	23⅞	23¾	24	500
Manhattan Consolidated	109⅜	110⅜	109⅜	110⅜	110⅛	110⅜	2,535
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd.	47	47	47	47	46½	47½	100
Missouri Pacific	23¾	24⅜	23¾	24⅛	24⅛	24½	7,700
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	15	15	15	15	15½	..	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	25½	25⅝	25½	25⅝	25¼	25⅜	1,406
*National Lead Company	33¼	33⅝	32⅜	33	33	33½	1,485
*National Lead Company pf	85⅞	85⅞	85½	85½	85½	86	457
National Starch	6	6½	6	6½	6¼	6½	300
Nation Starch 2d pf	20	20	20	20	16	25	100
New-Jersey Central	97½	98¾	96¾	97	96¾	97	18,025
New-York Central	95½	95⅝	95¼	95⅝	95⅛	95¾	3,040
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	35¼	35⅝	34⅞	35¼	35	35⅜	3,415
New-York, Chic & St. Louis.	14	14	14	14	13	14	100
New-York, L. E. & Western.	9¼	9½	9¼	9⅜	9⅜	9½	1,140
New-York, L. E. & West. pf.	18	18	18	18	17½	18½	100
New-York, Sus. & Western.	12¾	13	12½	12¾	12¼	12¾	1,300
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	37¼	38	36½	36¾	35½	36½	2,765
Norfolk & Western.	2⅞	2⅞	2½	2½	2⅜	3	600
Norfolk & Western pf	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	14½	150
North American	5⅛	5¼	5	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	2,803
Northern Pacific	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	3¾	4	700
Northern Pacific pf	16½	16½	16¼	16½	16⅜	16⅝	633
Ontario & Western	10⅞	10⅞	10¼	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	1,310
Oregon Rail. & Navigation	17	17	17	17	19	22	6
Pacific Mail	22⅝	23¾	22⅝	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	7,580
Peoria & Eastern	3½	3½	3½	3½	2½	4	100
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	4½	4¾	4½	4¾	4½	4¾	400
Philadelphia & Reading	11¼	12¼	11	11¾	11⅝	11¾	21,830
Pittsburg & Western pf	30	30	30	30	..	..	300
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	49	49	49	49	48¾	49¾	100
St. Louis Southwestern	5½	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜	350
St. Louis Southwestern pf	10⅞	10⅞	10½	10½	10½	11	870
St. Paul & Duluth	25	25	25	25	25	30	100
St. Paul & Omaha	32½	32¾	32½	32¾	32¼	32¾	510
Southern Pacific	17¾	17⅞	17¾	17¾	17⅝	18	400
Southern Railway	12¼	12⅜	12	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	10,806
Southern Railway pf	34½	34⅞	34¼	34½	34⅜	34⅝	4,015
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15⅞	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	15¾	16	300
Texas Pacific	10	10	10	10	9⅞	10	1,104
Texas Pacific Land Tr	8	8½	8	8½	8	9	300
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich.	3	3	2⅞	3	3	3¼	300
Union Pacific	10⅞	10⅞	9⅞	10⅜	10⅜	11	3,663
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	4½	4½	4½	4½	4	4½	100
United States Cordage	5	5⅞	5	5⅞	..	5¾	1,535
United States Cordage pf	8	10	8	9⅝	9½	9¾	1,870
United States Cordage gtd	17	19½	17	19½	19	19½	1,025
United States Express	41	41	41	41	40	42½	15
United States Rubber	41	41⅛	41	41	40¾	41	500
United States Rubber pf	94	94	94	94	93⅝	94⅛	300
*United States Leather	10⅛	10½	10⅛	10⅜	10¼	10½	900
*United States Leather pf	67	67	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	67	630
Wabash	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6⅝	300
Wabash pf	14½	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14½	14⅝	2,720
Wells-Fargo Express	105⅛	105⅛	105½	105⅛	106	108	25
Western Union Telegraph	88⅜	89⅛	88¼	88⅞	88¾	88⅞	9,605
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	4,850
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	44	44	44	44	43¾	44	165

Total sales.....332,023
*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s 2,000.....111½
Am Dock & Imp 5s 2,000.....112½
Atch, Top & S F 4s 20,000.....66⅞ 10,000.....67 50,000.....66⅞ 20,000.....67 30,000.....66⅞ 7,000.....66⅝ 19,000.....66⅜ 2,500.....66½ 10,000.....66⅝ 2,000.....66½ 4,500.....66⅝ 2,000.....66⅝ 50,000.....66⅜ 1,000s3.....66¾ 1,000.....66¾ 6,000.....66⅞ 120,000.....67 10,000.....67⅛ 14,000.....67⅛ 17,000.....67⅜ 15,000.....67½
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A 5,000.....109⅜ 4,500.....109¼ 2,000.....109⅜ 8,000s3.....109⅜ 10,000.....109⅜
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 40,000.....110½
Buff, N Y & Erie 1st 7,000.....133
Bur, C R & Nor 1st 1,000.....105¼
Can South 1st Gtd 6,000.....109½ 1,000.....109⅝
Cedar F & Minn 1st 10,000.....115
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 19,000.....74⅜ 4,000.....75 11,000.....74⅜ 2,000.....75
Chi, Bur & Nor 5s 1,000.....106¼
Chi, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s 3,000.....88½ 7,000.....89
Chi, B & Q Deb 5s 1,000.....99 2,000.....99½
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s 2,000.....100
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s 7,000.....97¾ 1,000.....97⅞
Chicago & Erie 1st 5,000.....86
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 1,000.....40¾ 6,000.....40⅞ 2,000.....41 6,000.....40¾
Chi & Northwestern Coupon Gold 7s 2,000.....121½ 13,000.....121
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 5,000.....101⅞
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s 1,000.....89½
Cleve & Canton 1st 1,000s5F.....85½
Clev, Lor & Whl 1st 7,000.....106½
Colorado Midland 4s 5,000.....21
Consumers' Gas Co of Chi 1st 5s 5,000.....85¼
Den & Rio Grande 4s 9,000.....82⅜
Det, Mac & Mar L G 1,000.....25
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 2,000.....105 4,000.....105¼ 6,000.....105½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 2,000.....106½
Ft Worth & Rio G 1st 5,000.....58
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 1,000.....91⅞ 1,000.....91½
G Bay W & St P Inc 1,000.....4¼ 9,000.....4½ 5,000.....4¾
Han & St Jo Cons 4,000.....116 2,000.....117
H & Tex Cen G M 4s 10,000.....64¾
Iowa Cent 1st 5s 11,000.....86
Kan Pac 6s, 1895 10,000.....105
Kan Pac 6s, 1896 14,000.....106
Kansas Pacific 6s Denver Div Assented 3,000.....106½
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 5,000.....113
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s 1,000.....93¾ 4,000.....93⅞ 1,000.....93¾
L Erie & W 2d 5s 3,000.....103⅛
Lake Shore & M So Div Bonds 6,000.....113½
L S & M So 1st Coup 5,000.....117¾
L S & M So 1st Reg 4,000.....114½
Lehigh V of N Y 1st 5,000.....100½
Long Island 1st 500.....110
Louis, Ev & St Louis Consol 1st 5s 9,000.....25½ 1,000.....26
Louis & Nashville Unified Gold 4s 4,000.....75¾
L, N A & Chi Cons 4,000.....98
Manhat Ry Con 4s 10,000.....98
Mil & St P 7s, Gold 10,000.....122¼
Minn & St Louis 1st Pacific Extension 14,000.....119½
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 15,000.....82¼ 8,000.....82⅜ 23,000.....82½
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d 35,000.....51 10,000.....51½ 56,000.....51 10,000.....50¾ 50,000.....51
2,000.....51½ 16,000.....51¾ 1,000.....51⅝
M, K & T of Tex 5s 1,000.....77
Mo, Kan & East 1st 8,000.....87¼
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 2,000.....64¼ 12,000.....64½
N Y Elevated 1st 5,000.....108½
N Y, L Erie & West New 2d Consol
D, M & Co Eng Certs Stamped 15,000.....60⅞ 20,000.....61 5,000.....61¼ 15,000.....61⅜ 8,000.....61 10,000.....61¼
Nor Pac 1st Reg 5,000.....114⅜ 5,000.....114
N Y, O & W Con 5s 1,000.....110
Nor Pac 1st Coup 6,000.....114⅜
Nor Pac 2d Coup 8,000s20F.....87½ 5,000.....87½ 4,000s20F.....87½ 1,000s20F.....87½ 1,000s20F.....87¾ 5,000s20F.....88
Nor Pac 3d Coup 5,000s20F.....54½ 14,000.....55
Nor Pac Cons 5s 21,000.....28 10,000.....28⅜ 6,000.....28 Trust Co Certs 3,000.....27¾
Nor Pac Col Tr Nts 2,000.....75⅞
Nor Ry of Cal 5s 10,000.....92¼
Ohio South G M 4s 1,000.....46 2,000.....46½
Oregon Improve 1st 2,000.....99¼ 5,000.....99⅝ 3,000.....99⅞ 1,000.....100 5,000.....99¾ 3,000.....100
Ore Imp Co Con 5s 2,000.....55
Ore Rail & Nav 5s Trust Receipts 10,000.....75
Oregon Short Line 6s 10,000.....89½ Trust Receipts 10,000.....89¾ 4,000.....89¾ 10,000s3.....89¾
Ore S L & U N Con 5,000.....42½
People's G & C Chi 1st Cons 6s 5,000.....93½ 2d Gtd 6s 1,000.....107 1,000s3.....107
Peoria & East 1st 10,000.....76
P & R, 1st Pref Inc 50,000.....24½ 15,000.....24½ 10,000.....24¼ 4,000.....24½ 16,000.....24½ 15,000.....24¾ 50,000.....24⅞ 10,000.....25 3,000.....24¾ 2,000.....24½ 2d Pref Inc 5,000.....14 4,000.....14¼ 1,000.....14½ 1,000.....14¾ 9,000.....14⅝ 3d Pref Inc 10,000.....9½ 20,000.....9¾ 10,000.....9½ 1,000.....9¼ 10,000.....9½ 30,000.....9⅝ 1,000.....9½
Phil & Read Gen 4s 5,000.....72½ 20,000.....72½ 10,000.....72½ 10,000.....72½ 5,000.....72½ 5,000.....72⅝ Trust Co Certs 10,000.....64 5,000.....63¼ 2,000.....63⅜ 10,000.....63⅞ 5,000.....64
Rio Grande West 1st 7,000.....67¼ 3,000.....67½
St L & Iron Mt 2d 5,000.....102⅜
St L & Iron Mount Cairo, Ark & T 1st 5,000.....100¾ 5,000.....101
St L & Iron Mount 5s 3,000.....78½ 5,000.....78¼ 5,000.....79
St L & San Fran 2d Class B 6,000.....115
St Louis S W 1st 12,000.....70¼
St Louis S W 2d Inc 5,000.....24
San An & Ar Pass 4s 5,000.....59 10,000.....58¾
So Car & Ga 1st 5s 3,000.....97½
Southern Ry 1st 5s 14,000.....88 5,000.....88⅛ 16,000.....88 12,000.....88¾ 8,000.....88⅜ 5,000.....88½ 39,000.....88 5,000.....88¼ 5,000.....88⅜ 17,000.....88¼
Texas C, Iron & R 6s 5,000.....25⅞ 10,000.....25⅜ 5,000.....25⅜ 11,000.....25½ 10,000.....25⅝ 5,000.....25¼ 5,000.....25⅛ 15,000.....25¼ 12,000.....25⅜ 13,000.....25¼ 7,000.....25⅛
Union Elev 1st 6s 2,000.....92
Union Pac 6s, 1896 3,000.....103¼
Union Pac 1st, 1897 1,000.....103¼ 19,000.....103⅞
Union Pac 1st, 1808 1,000.....103⅞ 6,000.....104 18,000.....104⅛
Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes 6,000.....88
Un Pac Ext S F 8s 12,000.....90
U P, Den & Gulf 1st 10,000.....36¾
U S Cordage Co 1st 22,000.....54 2,000.....56 7,000.....56¾ 1,000.....56 3,000.....57
Wabash 1st 5s 1,000.....105⅞
Wabash Deb, Ser B 1,000.....22½ 2,000.....23 7,000.....22¾
West Shore Gtd 4s 13,000.....105 20,000.....105¼ Registered 1,000.....104½
W N Y & Penn 1st 1,000.....105
W N Y & Penn 2d Trust Co Certs 4,000.....26¾
Wheeling & L E Imp 3,000.....91½
Wiscon Cent Co 1st 1,000.....48¾ 3,000.....49
Wiscon Cent Co Inc 5,000.....8½

Total sales.....$2,260,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	168	..
Alton & Terre Haute	38	40
American Coal	90	..
American District Telegraph	..	41
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	43½	46
Bay State Gas	15½	16
B. & Southern Illinois pf	135	..
Boston A. L. pf	102	..
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	60
Canadian Pacific	88¾	..
Central Pacific	17	17¾
Chicago & Alton	145	149
Chicago & Alton pf	160	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	53
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	92	93
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. P. pf	115⅝	116
Cleveland & Pittsburg	155	..
Col. Coal & Iron Dev	5½	7
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	50	60
Commercial Cable	138	..
Consolidated Coal	28	32
Denver & Rio Grande	11¼	12½
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	5¼	6
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	30	35
*D., S. S. & A	2⅜	3½
*D., S. S. & A. pf	6	..
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y	98	100
Evansville & Terre Haute	38	45
Flint & P. M	7½	14
Flint & P. M. pf	..	45
Green Bay & Winona, t. r	⅝	⅝
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r	1	1½
Homestake	21	..
Kanawha & Michigan	9	10
Keokuk & D. M	1⅞	3
Keokuk & D. M. pf	18	..
Laclede Gas pf	83	85
Long Island	94	95
Louisville, St. Louis & T	1	4
Mahoning Coal R	105	115
Mahoning Coal R. pf	106	..
Manhattan Beach	3	6
Maryland Coal pf	50	70
Mexican National cts	¾	2
Mexican Telegraph	179½	190
Minn. & St. Louis, all as. pd	26½	27½
Minn. Iron	38	40
Mobile & Ohio	16	18
National Starch 1st pf	35	..
New Central Coal	6	8
New Jersey & New-York	1¼	5
N. Y. & N. H.	194½	196½
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	70
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	27	29
Ontario Mining	9	15
Oregon Improvement	11¼	12½
Pennsylvania Coal	310	..
P., C. C. & St. L	17	18
Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago	154½	..
Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago sp	148	..
Pullman Palace Car Co	156	160
Quicksilver	1	3
Quicksilver pf	14¾	15¾
Rens. & Sar	180	185
R., W. & O	114	115
St. Louis Southern	96	..
St. J. & G. I	¼	3
St. Paul & Duluth pf	85	100
St. Paul & Omaha pf	105	110
St. Paul, M. & M	106	109
Silver bullion certificates	63⅝	63⅞
Southern Cotton Oil	..	52
Toledo & Ohio Central	48	50
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	78	85
Wisconsin Central	3¾	3⅞
*Unlisted.		

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Cotton Oil pf.....1⅜
American Sugar Refining.....1¾
Baltimore & Ohio.....1⅜
Cedar Falls & Minn.....2
Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo.....1½
Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo pf.....4
Great Northern pf.....5
Louisville & Nashville.....1⅛
Manhattan.....1
National Starch.....1½
National Starch 2d pf.....5
Pacific Mail.....¾
Pennsylvania & Reading.....¾
St. Paul & Omaha.....¾
Union Pacific.....1⅞
U. S. Cordage.....¾
U. S. Cordage pf.....1⅝
U. S. Cordage gtd.....3

DECLINED.

American Tobacco pf.....¾
Chicago Gas.....¾
Consolidated Gas.....1
Distilling and Cattle Feeding t. r.....1
General Electric.....¾
Long Island Traction.....1½
New-York, Sus. & W. pf.....¾
Pittsburg & Western pf.....1

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	99⅝	101⅜	99⅝	101	37,690
Am. Cott. Oil	27	27⅛	27	27⅛	210
Am. Tobacco	94¼	94¾	94	94	140
At., T. & S. F.	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	530
Balt. & Ohio	54⅜	54⅝	54⅜	54⅜	100
Chicago Gas	73	73	71½	72	7,630
C., R. I. & Pac.	64½	64⅞	64⅜	64⅝	2,300
Chi., B. & Q.	73⅞	74¼	73⅝	74	3,560
C., M. & St. P.	57½	58	57¼	57⅝	17,690
Chi. & N. W.	92¼	92½	91⅜	92	4,760
Cent of N. J.	97½	98⅜	96⅜	96⅜	3,690
C., C., C. & St. L.	38½	38½	38½	38½	50
Can. South.	50	50	50	50	20
Del. & West.	163½	163¼	162½	162¼	220
Dist. & C. F.	14⅜	14⅜	14	14	120
Dist. & C. F., t.r.	15⅜	15½	14⅞	15¼	1,160
Gen. Elec.	37½	37⅝	36	36¼	3,200
L. I. Trac.	57	57	57	57	50
Lou. & Nash.	51⅝	52¾	51⅜	51⅝	3,275
Total sales.					51,075

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Mo. Pacific	24	24⅜	24	24½	700
Nat. Lead	33¼	33¼	32½	33	140
N. American	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	40
N. Y. & N. E.	35¼	35½	35	35	790
N. Y., L. E. & W.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛	9⅜	90
N. Y. Cen.	95½	95¾	95¼	95½	450
Pacific Mail	22⅝	23¼	22⅝	23½	80
Phil. & Read.	11½	12¼	11¼	11⅝	11,300
South. Ry.	12¼	12¼	12⅛	12¼	50
South. Ry. pf.	34⅜	34⅝	34½	34½	80
St. L. S. W. pf.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10
Texas Pacific	10	10	10	10	140
Union Pac.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	90
U. S. Cord.	5¼	6	5⅛	5⅞	830
U. S. Cord. pf.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	20
Wabash pf.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	20
West. Union.	88⅝	89¼	88⅝	89	3,010
W. & L. E.	12½	12½	12½	12½	150
Total sales.					51,075

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 4s.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	$5,000
C. & E. Ill. 5s.	97¾	98	97¾	98	7,000
Can. Sou. 1st.	109½	109½	109¼	109¼	2,000
Mo., K. & E. 1st.	87½	87½	87¼	87¼	5,000
Mo., K. & T. 1st.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	4,000
Mo., K. & T. 2d.	51	51	51	51	7,000

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
86 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.,
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government,
Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.
Orders executed on Stock Exchanges in
New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

State, City & County Bonds
BOUGHT & SOLD.
Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
15 WALL ST., N. Y. 70 STATE ST., BOSTON.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, and 15 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for securities executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts subject to cheque at sight.
Branch Offices, 202 5th Av., corner 25th St., 87 Hudson St., and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Financial.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.,
Mutual Life Building.
CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,500,000
IS A TRUST COMPANY UNDER THE BANKING ACT AND TRANSACTS ALL TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.
Is a legal depository of trust funds.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, or Registrar for Corporations.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Trustee of Estates.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS subject to check.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
William C. Whitney.	

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF

St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company Bonds.

New-York, March 22, 1895.

Pursuant to orders of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, the undersigned will, on and after April 1 next, at their office in the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New-York, pay the following obligations of said company:

Coupons, No. 36, due Nov. 1, 1894, from St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company Railroad and Land Bonds, Series A, B, and C.

Coupons, No. 20, due April 1, 1895, from Fort Smith and Van Buren Bridge Company First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds.

Also, on the same day, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, Coupons, No. 14, due Oct. 1, 1894, from St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company First Mortgage Trust 5 per cent. Bonds of 1887.

ALDACE F. WALKER
JOHN J. McCOOK,
JOSEPH C. WILSON, } Receivers.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New-York, March 25th, 1895.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed at TWELVE o'clock noon on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, (preparatory to the annual election of Directors to be held on the 1st day of May next,) and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 3d day of May next.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Treasurer.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station,
New-York, March 25, 1895.
THE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be closed at TWELVE o'clock noon on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., (for the purposes of the next annual meeting of the stockholders,) and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the THIRD day of May next.
D. A. WATERMAN, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

$1,000,000 ESTATE FUNDS TO LOAN ON mortgage; lowest possible rates. V. K. STEVENSON & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers, Appraisers, Brokers, 177 Broadway.

Financial.

TO THE THIRD MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

AND TO THE

Holders of the Adams Committee Certificates for Third Mortgage Bonds.

The Circuit Court of the United States has now given Third Mortgage Bondholders an opportunity to protect themselves in the foreclosure suit, and has made Mr. Van Nostrand, as representative of this Committee, a party for that purpose.

Up to the present time you have no real protection, because your trustee, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, is also trustee for the second and consolidated mortgage, and is asking the Court **to wipe out your lien by a sale under the second mortgage, while the Adams Committee, whose chief interest is in the consolidated bonds, are a willing party to this attempt to sacrifice you in order that they may bring about a reorganization in the interest of the consols.**

It is because of these antagonistic interests of the Trust Company and of the Adams Committee that the Court lets in Mr. Van Nostrand to represent third mortgage bonds as distinct from all other interests.

Holders of Third Mortgage Bonds who have no interest, or a less interest, in the other Northern Pacific securities should deposit their bonds with this Committee, in order that their rights may be protected. The depository of the Committee is the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 65 Cedar St., New-York, which will receive the Bonds under the Committee agreement and issue its own certificates therefor.

Holders of the Adams or Consolidated Mortgage Committee Certificates for Third Mortgage Bonds are reminded that by the provisions of that Committee's agreement they are entitled to withdraw their bonds from the Mercantile Trust Company during the month of March, on payment of their pro rata share of that Committee's expenses, not exceeding $3 per bond.

We will gratuitously assist Adams Committee Certificate holders in obtaining a withdrawal of their bonds.

Copies of the decision of the Court may be obtained by any bond or certificate holder on application to the undersigned.

EVANS R. DICK,
CHARLES B. VAN NOSTRAND,
MAX RUCKGABER, Jr.,
CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, Jr.,
Third Mortgage Bondholders' Protective Committee.
JOHN L. NISBET, Secretary,
40 Wall St., N. Y.
ELIHU ROOT, Counsel.
March 1, 1895.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

DEPOSITS OF THE

Seconds, Thirds and Consols

should be promtly made with

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,

in exchange for its negotiable certificates.

The Thirds and Consols Certificates are listed at the New-York Stock Exchange, and this committee only requires less than three millions of the Seconds to make application for the listing of the seconds also.

This **UNITED ACTION** by these **THREE CLASSES OF MAIN-LINE BONDHOLDERS** results in such a control of the property as secures to them the best attainable results, **DUE REGARD BEING GIVEN TO THEIR RESPECTIVE LEGAL POSITIONS AND PRIORITIES.**

Under the agreement for deposit the committee may, in its discretion, terminate the period for deposits without notice, and impose exceptional terms for deposits thereafter.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
A. MARCUS, Secretary.
Mills Building, New-York City, March 1, 1895.

GREEN BAY, WINONA & ST. PAUL R. R. CO.

Notice to Holders of First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

The time to deposit bonds under the agreement for the protection of the First Consolidated Mortgage bondholders has been extended until **APRIL 1, 1895.** After that date participation will not be permitted, if at all, except upon payment of an assessment to be fixed by the committee. No payment is required on bonds deposited before April 1, the agreement authorizing the committee to borrow not exceeding fifteen dollars per bond for expenses only, the members of the committee making no charge for their services.

The committee intend to vigorously assert the interests of the first consolidated mortgage bondholders uniting in this agreement, and to press for an early foreclosure, and they will prepare and submit a plan of reorganization of the property as provided in the agreement at an early date.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 20 William St., on deposit of bonds.

Copies of the agreement may be obtained at the office of ROBERT WINTHROP & CO., No. 3 Broad St., New-York.

C. LEDYARD BLAIR,
MARK T. COX,
WILLIAM J. HUNT,
Committee.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel, 36 Wall St., New-York.

VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY OF OHIO.

The Valley Railway Company of Ohio having become insolvent, the undersigned have consented to act as a Reorganization Committee and have prepared a plan for the Reorganization of the Company, which is lodged with The Mercantile Trust Company of New-York. Holders of bonds or stock desiring to participate in the benefits of the plan must deposit their securities with The Mercantile Trust Company on or before April 15th, 1895. An assessment of $5 per share on the stock must be paid at the time of deposit.

Reorganization Certificates of Deposit will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company for the deposited securities.

Copies of the plan may be obtained from the Trust Company, or from any of the undersigned:

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
EDWARD R. BACON,
GILES E. TAINTOR,
BENJAMIN PERKINS,
JAMES SLOAN, JR.,
ALEXANDER SHAW,
WILLIAM H. BLACKFORD,
THOMAS M. KING,
WILLIAM A. READ.
H. C. DEMING, Secretary,
120 Broadway, N. Y.

Northern Pacific and Montana Railroad Co.

The bondholders are informed that nearly a majority of the bonds of the company held by the public have been deposited under the Committee's Agreement of Nov. 26, 1894.

So soon as such majority are deposited, application will be made to list the Trust Company's certificates on the New-York Stock Exchange.

Bonds will be received by the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY at No. 66 Broadway, up to **APRIL 15, 1895,** after which bonds will be received only on such terms as the committee may impose.

New-York, March 22, 1895.

GEORGE P. SHELDON,
ROBERT MACLAY,
CHARLES T. BARNEY,
SIMON WORMSER, } Bondholders' Committee.

ARTHUR LINCOLN, Secretary,
38 Broad St.
HOWARD MANSFIELD, Counsel.

£ CHEQUES OF THE CHECQUE BANK, LONDON. For Travelers, for Remittances, HAVE ADVANTAGES OVER OTHERS. CIRCULAR ON APPLICATION. Fred W. Perry, Gen. Agt., 3 Wall St., N.Y.

Financial.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
80 Broadway,
New-York, March 22, 1895.

The undersigned, the trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the Cecilia Branch, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from Cecilia Station to Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section 8 in the said mortgage, providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this company the installment of forty thousand dollars ($40,000,) due on March 1, 1895, and that the undersigned not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, on notice and request by the undersigned, did on the 22d day of March, 1895, at its office in the City of New-York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of forty thousand dollars, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

11, 125, 217, 353, 391, 588, 728, 862,
34, 170, 221, 356, 426, 592, 798, 864,
36, 180, 274, 361, 509, 663, 820, 959,
37, 195, 296, 372, 514, 693, 834, 963,
112, 201, 349, 386, 535, 708, 848, 993.

Notice is therefore given that the principal of the said above mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned, at its office, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of September, 1895, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.

Mortgage Investors

can secure choice mortgages and absolute safety of principal and interest by purchasing the guaranteed mortgages of this company. A large number always on hand for immediate sale, saving investors loss of interest by delay.

BOND and MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y.
N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y.
26 Court St., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,190,292.

DIRECTORS:

George G. Williams,	William M. Ingraham,
Alexander E. Orr,	John J. Tucker,
Jacob H. Schiff,	William Lummis,
John W. Sterling,	James D. Lynch,
Charles R. Henderson,	Benjamin D. Hicks,
Charles S. Brown,	Julien T. Davies,
Frederick Potter,	Felix Campbell,
E. Randolph Robinson,	Wesley C. Bush,
Ellis D. Williams.	

WILLIAM B. ISHAM, President. MARTIN JOOST, Vice President.
CLARENCE H. KELSEY, 2d Vice President.
FRANK BAILEY, Secretary. MARTIN WELLES, Treasurer.

Distilling and Cattle Feeding Co.

REORGANIZATION.

New-York, March 25th, 1895.

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE DISTILLING & CATTLE FEEDING CO.

There have been deposited under the Plan of Reorganization over 300,000 shares of stock, and said plan is therefore declared operative.

Believing it to be in the interest of all parties to the reorganization, the committee has extended the time within which holders of stock may deposit the same, under said plan, with the **MANHATTAN TRUST CO.** to and including **March 30, 1895,** upon payment of a penalty of **25 cents** per share.

The first installment of $1.00 per share and the penalty of 25 cents per share in addition must be paid at the time of deposit.

RICHARD B. HARTSHORNE,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
F. M. LOCKWOOD,
JULES S. BACHE,
WM. E. HUTTON,
COMMITTEE.
NATHAN BIJUR,
JOHN L. CADWALADER, } Counsel.
T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

THE FIDELITY LOAN AND TRUST CO. OF SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

The time for signing the agreement for reorganization has been extended until March 30, 1895. Fifty per cent. in amount of both Debenture Holders and Stockholders have assented to the plan.

Copies of the agreement can be obtained at the CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY, 18 Wall St., N. Y.

NEW-YORK, March 19, 1895.

OTTO T. BANNARD, Chairman,
Pres. Continental Trust Co., 18 Wall St., N. Y.
THOMAS T. BARR,
Pres. Nassau Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.
BENJAMIN GRAHAM,
of Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., N. Y.
CHARLES L. HUBBARD,
Pres. of A. H. Hubbard Co., Norwich, Conn.
J. ERSKINE GUILD,
of Guild & Shepherd, Edinburgh, Scotland.

New-York, March 1, 1895.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Trustee under a mortgage given to secure the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of THE PORT SMITH AND VAN BUREN BRIDGE COMPANY, (guaranteed by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company,) will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Monday, April 1, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, when the same will be opened and bonds offered at the lowest prices (not exceeding 105 and interest) to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount of the Sinking Fund at that time will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1, 1895. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on October 1, 1895, at the price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

CARLEY VAN BUREN & CO.,
Specialist in Speculative Investments.
We believe we discern opportunities in connection with certain securities and commodities of the leading Exchanges which more nearly combine safety with large promise than will be the case again for years. We will cheerfully give information and suggestion in private correspondence in reference to these developments.
50 Broadway.

Dividends.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
40th CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
New-York, 57 Duane St., March 21, 1895.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable MAY 1, 1895, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on MONDAY, the FIFTEENTH DAY OF APRIL, 1895, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened May 2.
JOS. WILLIAMS,
Treasurer.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
Office of the Treasurer,
Chicago, March 25, 1895.
A dividend of Fifty Cents per share will be paid on the 1st day of May, next, to the shareholders of this company's stock registered as such on the closing of the transfer books. The transfer books will be closed on the 29th day of March and reopened on the 29th day of April, and again closed on the 3d day of May next, for the purposes of the annual election.
W. G. PURDY, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

By resolution of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Traction Company of New-York a dividend of One and One-quarter per cent. per share is declared on the capital stock of this company, payable at the opening of business on Monday, April 15th, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, April 3d, 1895, when the transfer books shall be closed.
The transfer books will re-open April 16th, 1895.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
March 7, 1895.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 1, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 12 M. March 16, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. April 2, 1895.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO.
Coupons maturing April 1, 1895, on the Pacific Extension Bonds will be paid by the Central Trust Company of New-York, 52 Wall St.
R. B. HARTSHORNE, Treas.

Dividends.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-York, March 22, 1895.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4 per cent.) out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after April 1, to which date the transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
—OF—
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Wednesday, March 27, 1895,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Admin.strators.)

$5,000 West Shore R. R. 4 p. c. Bds., 2361.
$5,000 Pennsylvania Co. 4½ p. c. Guar. Bds., 1921.
$5,000 Chic., Rock Island & Pac. R'y 1st Mtge. Extn. & Coll. 5 p. c. Bds., 1934.
$5,000 Northern Pac. R. R. & Land Grant Gen'l 1st Mtge. Skg. Fd. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$5,000 Pacific R. R. of Miss. 1st Mtge. Extd. 4 p. c. Bds., 1938.
$3,000 City of Louisville 7 p. c. Sewer Impt. Bds., 1901.
20 shares Franc Cattle Co.
4 shares Pitchfork Cattle Co.
(By order of Executors.)
$1,200 Union Ferry Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds.
12 shares Union Ferry Co.
71 shares New-York Steam Co. & $422 scrip.
100 shares Eastern Terra Cotta Lumber Co.
200 shares Union Terra Cotta Lumber Co.
34 shares Pitts., Marion & Chic. R'y Co. & $22.17 scrip.
$1,700 Pitts., Marion & Chic. R'y Co. Income Bds. & $24.42 scrip.
9 shares N. Y., Pitts. & Chic. R'y Co. & $4.60 scrip.
500 shares Butler Consld. Mining & Milling Co.
1,000 shares Comfort Consold. Mining Co.
$40 Mutual Fire Ins. Co. Scrip, 1887, 1890.
(By order of Trustee.)
30 shares Continental Fire Ins. Co.
150 shs. Butchers & Drovers' Nat'l Bank.
(By order of Administrators.)
$7,000 Birmingham, Sheffield & Tenn. River R'y Co. 6 p. c. Receiver's Certfs.
28 shares S. S. White Dental Manuf'g Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$1,000 Evans. and Ind. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Guar. Bd., 1924.
$15,000 Terre Haute and Peoria 1st Mtge 5 p. c. Guar. Bds., 1942.
$2,000 Long Island R. R. 7 p. c. Bds., 1918.
8 shares Orange Nat'l Bank.
50 shares Franklin Nat'l Bank.
$20,000 New-Mexico Land and Irrigation Co. Bds. (Trust Co. cert. of deposit.) (Hypd.)
49 shares Consumers' Gas Co. of Newburgh. (Hypd.)
$1,000 Pitts., Marion & Chic. Ry. Co. Bd. (Hypd.)
3 shares Commercial Alliance Life Ins. Co. (Hypd.)
100 shares Texas & Pacific Coal Co.
1 share N. Y. Metal Exchange (dues paid.)
151 shares Mechanics and Traders' Bank.
40 shares Farragut Fire Ins. Co.
100 shares 6th Av. R. R.
12 shares Mechanics and Traders' Bank.
5 shares N. Y. Guarantee and Indemnity Co.
50 shares Southern Cotton Oil common.
45 shares Consolidated Fruit Jar Co.
$11,000 Central Safe Deposit Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds, 1911. (Hypd.)
$1,000 Central Safe Deposit Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bd., 1897. (Hypd.)
50 shares Nat'l Broadway Bank.
$7,000 West End & Riverside Elec. Street R'y Co. (Montgomery, Ala.,) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1912.
$7,000 Central Branch U. P. R. R. 7 p. c. Fund 7 p. c. Bds., 1895, May, 1894, Coups.
$4,000 Atchison & Pike's Peake (Cent. Branch U. P.) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1895, May, 1894. Coups.
100 shares Tradesmens' Nat'l Bank.
6 shares Bank of New-York N. B. A.
5 shares Clinton Bank.
$10,000 Mexican Northern R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
100 shares Mexican Northern R. R.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, MARCH 26, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
100 shares Clinton Bank, $100 each.
50 shares Chesebrough Manufacturing Co., Consolidated, $100 each.
50 shares Chesebrough Manufacturing Co., Consolidated, $100 each.
600 shares Kingston & Pembroke Iron Mining Co., $25 each, (hypothecated.)
100 shares Kingston & Pembroke Railway Co., $50 each, (hypothecated.)
50 shares Peoria & Eastern Railway Co., $100 each, (hypothecated.)
$5,000 Morris & Essex R. R. Co. 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1914.
200 shares The Consolidated Electric Storage Co., $25 each, (carries dividend 1 per cent., payable April 10.)
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Meetings and Elections.

THE STERLING MOUNTAIN RAILWAY COMPANY.
The annual meeting of stockholders of the Sterling Mountain Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of William B. Anderson, attorney at law, No. 44 Wall St., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, April 2, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1895. JAY COOKE, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
346 and 348 Broadway, New-York City.
An election for six Trustees of the second-class and for three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, 10th of April, 1895, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.
CHAS. C. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL BANK,
New-York, March 25, 1895.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 122 Bowery, on MONDAY, April 8, 1895. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from March 25 to April 8, inclusive.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 15 Cortlandt Street.
N. Y., March 26, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this company, and Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office on Tuesday, April 9, 1895. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon until 1 o'clock P. M.
WM. VALENTINE, Sec'y.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Margaret H. Kilpatrick, doing a wholesale lumber business at Fifty-seventh Street and Eleventh Avenue, as Kilpatrick & Roylance, made an assignment yesterday to J. Boyce Smith, giving preferences as follows: J. Boyce Smith, $6,051; Riverside Bank, $789; Plaza Bank, $724; Tarrytown National Bank, $376; note of firm for $2,500; James Kilpatrick, as indorser on a note; National Broadway Bank, all notes of P. J. Cooney indorsed by the firm. The assignor is the wife of Walter F. Kilpatrick, who manages the business for her. The failure is ascribed to severe losses during the past year amounting to over $15,000, principally on bills receivable, which the firm had discounted, and which were not paid by the makers. The liabilities are said to be about $60,000 and nominal assets, $50,000.

—Henry Newald has sold out his restaurant and saloon at 77 Nassau Street to Smitz & Busserau. Deputy Sheriff McGivney received an attachment yesterday against Mr. Newald for $241 in favor of Walsmann & Taylor, which was obtained on the allegation that he had left the State or was keeping himself concealed to avoid a summons, and that it was believed he intends to go to Europe. The Sheriff attached some money in a savings bank. Mr. Newald's successors said yesterday that they had bought the place last Wednesday, and that Mr. Newald had been in there yesterday at dinner time.

—A lis pendens was filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office against the wholesale shoe firm of L. & C. Wise Company, which failed two years ago; Charles Wise, and others, to foreclose a mortgage made by Charles Wise on June 30, 1893, on property on Fiftieth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, for $24,095, to Samuel L. Goldenburg.

—Judge Giegerich of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday appointed Nelson B. Arnold, the temporary receiver, as permanent receiver of the Aquila Rich Paint and Color Company, and granted an order dissolving the corporation.

—Transcripts of judgments from Kings County were filed here yesterday against Joseph and Ira T. Cummings for $6,165, and against Joseph and James M. Cummings for $4,071, all in favor of James D. Leary

—C. Schepflin & Co., clothing manufacturers of Plainfield, N. J., have made an assignment to J. Fred MacDonald. This is the second time the firm has failed within a short time.

—An execution for $1,068 has been received by the Sheriff against Julius H. F. Breden, grocer, at 2,032 Madison Avenue, in favor of the Korne & Schwabeland Company.

Addicks Drops to Five Votes.

DOVER, Del., March 25.—Little interest was shown in the Senatorial contest to-day and only one ballot was taken, resulting: Higgins, (Rep.,) 8; Addicks, (Rep.,) 5; Massey, (Rep.,) 3; Ridgely, (Dem.,) 10; Tunnell, (Dem.,) 1; absent, 3.

IS THERE AN ALLIANCE

Possibility of a Compact Between Chile, Ecuador, and Japan.

STORY OF THE ESMERALDA'S SALE.

Ecuador in Need of Aid Against Peru—Unfortunate Outcome of Gov. Caamano's Rare Display of Statesmanship.

Some time ago it was whispered in some quarters that two South American republics and an Asiatic empire were earnestly engaged in negotiations for the purpose of forming an offensive and defensive alliance. The report was at the time treated as a mere freak of some wild imagination, and hardly any attention was paid to it, the more so, as the names of the nations were not mentioned nor even hinted at. But, as time wore on, and certain events began to shape themselves, it was perceived that, if not wholly true, there appeared to be at least some glimmerings of truth in the story.

One day the cable flashed the news that Chile was about selling one of her best war ships to Japan. Immediately after, it was reported that Ecuador was in some way connected with the transaction, and later it was announced that the said republic was to act as a sort of trustee between the buyer and the seller.

Why was the sale effected in this roundabout way? What compensation was Ecuador receiving for performing such a service? Was it a question of money? Not likely, for, however large the commission might be, it could not exceed a few thousand pounds sterling, and it was not probable that Ecuador would, for a small sum of money, accept risks which Chile did not care to incur with her superior power.

While those who had taken an interest in the subject were making and discarding suppositions and guesses as to what there really was behind the business, the cable announced that the Chilean war ship Esmeralda had left the port of Valparaiso flying the Ecuadorian flag, and that great excitement prevailed on that account in both in Chile and Ecuador; that in this latter republic public meetings had been held to protest against the conduct of the Government, which was accused of having sold the use of the national flag for a few thousand pounds sterling, and that the aspect of things was becoming so serious that the country appeared to be on the very verge of a revolution.

Although efforts to trace the rumored alliance prove unavailing in New-York, a statement of the matter, derived from well-informed sources, is given in the words of the informant.

In order to give a clear idea of the origin of the business in question it is necessary to refer to certain antecedents which have a very direct bearing upon it. Briefly stated, they are as follows:

Some fifteen months ago there was quite a serious disagreement between Peru and Ecuador in consequence of a boundary question. The people of both republics became very much excited over it, offensive demonstrations were made against the official representatives of Peru in Ecuador and against those of Ecuador in Peru, and war between the two countries appeared unavoidable. Peru was not prepared for it, but Ecuador was very much less so. There was but a very small and poorly-equipped army, a scanty supply of ammunition, and only a few hundred spare Remington rifles in the armories. Worst of all, there was no money in the public Treasury. Everybody who was capable of knowing anything knew that, under the circumstances, war meant for Ecuador inevitable defeat, and no one knew it better than the Government, which, in consequence, was making the most strenuous efforts compatible with national dignity and decorum to avoid it. But the leaders of the Radical Party, who frequently allow their feelings and passions to overrule their judgment and good sense, willfully shutting their eyes to the facts before them, began to attack the Government in the most ferocious manner, charging it with inefficiency, incompetency, and utter lack of courage, energy, and patriotism. At the same time, cunningly working upon the passions and prejudices of the ignorant masses of the cities, they kept them in a state of almost wild excitement, and nothing but the cry of war to Peru and the Peruvians was heard everywhere night and day.

The Government endeavored to counteract the effects of the wild publications of the radical press, and to cool down the excitement of the people with assurances that the Peruvian Government was far from showing any warlike tendencies; that the national honor and dignity had not suffered in any way; that the difficulties which had arisen could be diplomatically settled in an honorable manner for both countries, and that, therefore, there was no necessity and no justification for the noisy manifestations which were daily made. But such assurances had no effect whatever. Things went from bad to worse, and the Government, fearing that the country might any day be precipitated into a conflict, finally decided seriously to prepare for it.

The Presidency of the republic was then occupied, as it is now, by Dr. Luis Cordero, a very nice gentleman and a poet and writer of some note in his country. As is well known, Quito, the capital of the republic, is way up the mountains, some eighty leagues from the seacoast, and all communications with the outside world are carried on through the Governor of the Province of Guayas, who resides at Guayaquil, the capital of the province, the most important seaport, and, as a whole, the most important city, of the country. The position of Governor of Guayas is one of great responsibility, and, although it is held by appointment by the President, it is considered to be as important as the Presidency itself. Generally, it is filled by men of ability and influence.

At the time of the difficulties with Peru, the Governor of Guayas was ex-President Josa Maria Placido Caamano. He was the Ecuadorian Delegate to the International American Conference, which met at Washington in 1889-90.

As is customary in cases of emergency, and even in ordinary ones, views were exchanged by the National Government with Mr. Caamano, as Governor of Guayas, in regard to what steps should be taken in order to place the republic upon a war footing, and he was authorized to proceed in such a way and to take such steps as he deemed most conducive to the desired end.

Foreseeing what might happen, he had already addressed himself to some of his friends in Chile, and prepared the ground for a possible emergency. As there was no money in the Treasury, and nobody would sell to the Government on credit, he knew that the only way to obtain arms and ammunition of war was to apply to some one who had them to spare, and would be willing to sell for other than a merely pecuniary consideration. In other words, political considerations had to be the basis of the negotiations for the acquisition of what was needed.

Mr. Caamano supposed, and very correctly as later events proved, that, in a war between Ecuador and Peru, Chile would feel a very direct interest in the success of the former, and, as official relations have always been very cordial between the two countries, he decided to lay the matter before the Chilean Government, and he did so with so much ability, and was so ably supported by his friends in Chile, that without any delay he obtained from this republic, on the most advantageous and easy terms, several thousands of Mannlichers, some batteries of mountain artillery, and an abundant supply of ammunition. He did more. He succeeded in making with Chile a secret arrangement whereby, in case of war with Peru, Chile would transfer to Ecuador two of her war vessels, the Errasuriz and the Pinto. When the negotiations had been closed, Mr. Caamano reported to the Quito Government what he had accomplished, and the President and his Ministers were both surprised and delighted at the unexpected and remarkable success attained. Unfortunately, one of the Ministers seems to have been so overjoyed with the good news that he was unable to keep his mouth shut, although it was a condition of the arrangement that it should be kept a profound secret. Under great reserve he revealed it to the British Minister, who, in a like manner, revealed it to his daughter, and she to the Peruvian Minister, who, naturally, immediately conveyed the information to his Government. Peru asked Chile for an explanation about the matter, and Chile denied the existence of any such understanding, agreement, or compact. Ecuador had to do the same, and this part of the work accomplished by Mr. Caamano was lost by the indiscretion of one of Mr. Cordero's Ministers. Worse yet, the Chilean Government was very much annoyed by the occurrence, and showed signs of displeasure toward that of Ecuador, and it was feared that the friendly, cordial, and very close relations which had existed between the two countries had received a very severe blow, the effect of which would be felt for a long time.

Such were the nature of the official relations between the two countries when the Esmeralda affair came up. Japan was very desirous of buying and Chile was willing to sell the ship, but did not wish to do so in a direct and open way, and Ecuador was invited to act in the matter as a sort of trustee, so that in case of any international complications arising from the transaction it would be difficult to fix the responsibility upon either of the two republics. As a compensation for the service, Ecuador was offered the moral and material support of Chile in any international conflict; that is, Chile would supply war materials when needed. At the same time Chile, although willing to sell the ship, felt a little uneasy about weakening her navy; the general outlines of a secret understanding in regard to naval assistance, to be later developed and pefected, were discussed with Japan, and, it is said, agreed upon.

It was natural that the proposition should be received with favor by the Government of Ecuador. It was a good opportunity to regain the ground lost in the relations with Chile, in consequence of the indiscretion of one of the Ministers. The matter was immediately taken under consideration, and as soon as an acceptable modus operandi was h

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

THE SALE OF TWO CORNERS ON WILLIAM STREET.

John T. Williams Buys at Exchange Place, the New-York Realty Company at Cedar Street.

Two notable sales of down-town property were made yesterday. The first of these was by Mr. George R. Read, who sold, for James G. Wallace, to John T. Williams, the southwest corner of William Street and Exchange Place, at about $540,000. This property extends in the rear along Lord's Court. It was recently purchased by Mr. Wallace, who intended pulling down the old buildings and erecting a modern office building on the site. Mr. Williams will now do this. The building will be fifteen stories high. Part of it is already rented to a well-known banking firm. The plot includes about 9,000 square feet.

Mr. John N. Golding has sold, for Horace S. Ely, acting for Matthew Wilks, to the New-York Realty Company, (Messrs. Flake & Dowling,) the northwest corner of William and Cedar Streets, 41 by about 70, with old buildings, at about $265,000. The purchasers are the same persons who recently bought the southwest corner of Liberty and Nassau Streets, for which they have refused a profit of more than $125,000.

Messrs. Miles & Helfer have exchanged, for William Broadbelt, the five-story flat 8 West Sixty-fifth Street, 25 by 90 by 100, with Bernard Freund, for lots on Audubon Avenue and some cash.

Messrs. De Selding Brothers have sold, for Miss Emma Down, to James R. Soley, for improvement, a lot on Sixty-fifth Street, 275 feet west of Central Park West.

Edward N. Crosby has sold, for Mrs. Rhinet, the five-story apartment house on lot, 31 by 86 by 100.11, 350 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, to a Mr. Potter, for $37,500.

Messrs. John A. Van Rensselaer, Aubrey H. Martin, and Clarence J. Ramsey have formed a partnership as real estate brokers at 111 Broadway, under the firm name of Van Rensselaer, Martin & Ramsey.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, in the Trinity Building salesroom, yesterday, the property at 142, 143, and 144 West Street, extending through to 214 and 216 Washington Street. The property begins 106.1 feet south of Barclay Street and measures 67.6 on West Street and 42.6 on Washington. According to the terms of sale, as made out by the referee, the property rents for $15,900 per year. It is said, however, to rent for about $5,000 more. Three-story-and-attic brick-front buildings are on the West Street side, and five-story brick-front ones on the Washington Street side. The bidding began at $170,850, and was pushed vigorously until $216,850 was reached, when the property was struck down to Albert Joske.

Mr. James L. Wells has sold, to Alicia L. Laid, at $30,000, the two four-story brick tenements 2,366 and 2,368 Second Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, respectively 25.5 and 25.3 feet front by 71. This property was to have been sold at auction yesterday.

De Blois, Hunter & Eldridge have rented 15 West Twenty-first Street for Arthur Astor Carey to Mrs. Susan McKie for three years.

The auction sales set down for to-day, to take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., auction sale, 427 West Forty-fifth Street, north side, 325 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auction sale, 107 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 475 feet east of Willis Avenue, 25.7 by 100 by 25 by 98.51, two-story and attic frame dwelling.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, administrator's sale, 212, 213, and 215 Sullivan Street; 213 and 215 are on the east side, 175 feet Hester Street, and 212 is opposite; each is 25 by 100. On 213 are a four-story brick tenement in front and three-story brick in rear. On 215 are a three-story frame building in front and three-story brick in rear. On 212 are four-story front and rear brick tenements. Also, 103 Macdougal Street, west side, 171.1 feet north of Bleecker Street, 25 by 67, three-story brick-front frame tenement.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Charles H. Russell, referee, 183 East Seventy-first Street, north side, 183.2 feet west of Third Avenue, 16.8 by 102, three-story and basement brick and brownstone dwelling.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, W. Cotterill, referee, northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 99.11 by 100, brick and stone Presbyterian church. Due on judgment, $105,670.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 148 West Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 340 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue; 19 by 100.5, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,229.

By Hall J. How & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Husted, referee, three lots on East One Hundred and Third Street, south side, 200 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 75 by 100.11. Due on judgment, $31,160.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sale, 16 Thompson Street, east side, 237.11 feet north of Canal Street, 21.9½ by 93.6 by 24.6 by 93.6, two-and-one-half-story frame building in front and three-story brick in rear.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, John P. Adams, referee, two lots, each 25 by 112.6, on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 125 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue. Also, at voluntary sale, one lot, 25 by 112.6, adjoining to the east.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, 27 actions, Edmond Kelly, referee, as follows: 1,936 Third Avenue, west side, beginning 20 feet north of One Hundred and Sixth Street, six five-story brick flats, with stores, the end ones 26.11 by 83 each, and the intermediate ones 27 by 83 each; also 153 to 169 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, north side, beginning 82.9 feet east of Lexington Avenue, nine four-story brownstone flats, each 28.3 by 100.11; also 156 to 166 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, six four-story brownstone flats, each 28.3 by 100.11; also 1,693 to 1,703 Lexington Avenue, east side, beginning 20 feet north of One Hundred and Sixth Street, six four-story brownstone flats, the end ones each 26.11 by 82.9, and the others 27 by 82.9 each. Due on judgments, on Third Avenue houses, $21,100 each; on One Hundred and Sixth Street houses, about $15,000 each; on One Hundred and Seventh Street houses, $13,800 each; on Lexington Avenue houses, $13,330 each.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, Charles E. Lydecker referee, northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Forty-third Street, 75.3 by 100, with four and five story brick and frame buildings; also 511 to 517 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 93 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, 150 by 100.11, with irregular piece in rear extending to One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, with frontage on latter of 6.6 feet; three-story frame buildings are on this plot. Due on judgments, on Eighth Avenue, corner, $59,000; on One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street property, $13,400.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, Thomas P. Wickes referee, 117 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 183.4 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; also 10 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 160 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, four-story brick flat. Due on judgments, on One Hundred and Thirty-third Street house, $8,500; on One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street house, $11,200.

By William Kennelly, receiver's sale, J. W. Gerard, Jr., receiver, the right, title, and interest of Henry and Doretta Von Hafen in 224 East Twenty-second Street, south side, 295 feet west of First Avenue, 20 by 97.6, three-story front and rear brick buildings; also, 230 East Thirteenth Street, south side, 283 feet west of Avenue C, 16 by 103.3, five-story brick tenement, with store.

At 59 Liberty Street—By R. V. Harnett & Co., 238 Fifth Avenue, west side, 56.6 feet north of Twenty-seventh Street, 28.2 by 125, five-story and basement brownstone building, with store, connecting with 42 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 125 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story and basement brick building. Also lot, 25.2 by 102.2, on east side of Fifth Avenue, 100.8½ feet south of Ninety-fourth Street.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Forty-first Street, northeast corner of Edgecombe Avenue, by Nathan Low of 102 West Fifty-eighth Street, four five-story brick flats; cost, $67,000

One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, north side, 75 feet west of Convent Avenue, by Mary and Mary E. Cahill of 117 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and 513 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, respectively, two five-story brick flats; cost, $50,000.

No. 48 Forsyth Street, by Jacob Pizer of 329 East Fiftieth Street, five-story brick flat; cost, $20,000.

No. 494 Eighth Avenue, by Morris Glucksmann of 211 East Sixtieth Street, one-story brick store; cost, $350.

West End Avenue, southwest corner of Ninety-third Street, by Clarence True of 102 West Eighty-first Street, four four-story dwellings; cost, $88,000.

Nos. 148 and 150 Second Avenue, by William J. Morris of Far Rockaway, two five-story brick flats; cost, $40,000.

Franklin Avenue, west side, 300 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, by Charles Quaid of 688 Second Avenue, two-story frame dwelling; cost, $2,000.

Cedar Place, corner of Eagle Avenue, by William Ebeling of 935 Prospect Avenue, two three-story frame tenements; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 370 and 372 Alexander Avenue, by Mary O. Morris of 16 Exchange Place, one-story brick store; cost, $9,000.

One Hundred and Second Street, southeast corner of First Avenue, by John Flynn of First Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street, two-story brick store and stable; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 319 to 323 West Sixty-fourth Street, by William Raabe & Sons, three-story brick factory; cost, $18,000.

Fox Street, west side, 66 feet north of Home Street, by August F. Johnson of 1213 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, two-story frame dwelling; cost, $4,500.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 67 feet east of Fox Street, by Giacomo Pisciotta of 1,234 Simpson Street, two three-story frame stores and dwellings; cost, $10,000.

No. 368 Cherry Street, by Elise Hoebermann of 1,308 First Avenue, five-story brick flat; cost, $20,000.

Hunter Avenue, east side, 90 feet north of Home Street, by Marie Toelberg of Lane Avenue, near Barry Street, two two-story frame dwellings; cost, $8,000.

Nos 239 to 243 West Fifteenth Street, by Jacob Klingenstein of 235 East Sixtieth Street, three five-story brick flats; cost, $75,000.

King's Bridge Road, north side, 19 feet west of Taylor Avenue, by Eliza Campbell of 620 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, two-story frame dwelling; cost, $2,700.

Claremont Avenue, east side, 400 feet north of High Bridge Street, by Eliza Valentine, alterations to two-story frame dwelling; cost, $800.

Fifty-sixth Street, southwest corner of Eighth Avenue, by Mary H. Lester, alteration to four-story brick dwelling; cost, $5,000.

No. 406 Seventh Avenue, by Alexander Murray, alterations to three-story brick store; cost, $500.

No. 726 Columbus Avenue, by Frederick Osthoff, alterations to five-story brick store and tenement; cost, $500.

Nos. 216 to 228 West Twenty-third Street, by Chelsea Corporation, alterations to eleventh-story apartment house; cost, $200.

Nos. 281 and 283 Sixth Avenue, by George Beer, alterations to five-story brick store; cost, $1,000.

Tremont Avenue, southeast corner of Boston Road, by Michael J. Breidenbach, alterations to two-story frame store; cost, $2,400.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction, in Brooklyn, yesterday, Mr. William Cole sold to Johanna Dieckman, plaintiff, at $700, the plot, 100 by 85, at the northeast corner of Stanley Avenue and Elton Street. To Mrs. Alice McGee, executrix, plaintiff, he sold, at $3,125, five lots on the west side of Rockway Avenue, 275 feet south of Eastern Parkway. To the same, at $2,625, he sold the three two-story frame dwellings, 110 to 114 Chester Street, 16.8 by 100 each.

Mr. Thomas A. Kerrigan sold to Mary Louise Miller, plaintiff, at $6,500, a plot 82 by 96.8 on the west side of Bay Seventeenth Street, 400 feet north of Bath Avenue, with two-story frame dwelling. To the same, at $2,950, he sold a plot 60 by 100, with two-story frame dwelling on the north side of Eighty-fifth Street, 160 feet west of Nineteenth Avenue.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Schenck Street, west side, 140 feet south of Willoughby Avenue, two-story brick dwelling; cost, $2,000. F. Widmann, owner.

Spencer Street, east side, 157.3 feet north of Park Avenue, rear, two-story brick building, for two families, 25 by 17; cost, $1,000. John Batta, owner.

Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 100.2 feet west of Fourth Avenue, three four-story brick flats, 20 by 51.6 each; cost, $7,000 each. Mrs. B. Hart, owner.

Thirty-third Street, south side, 250 feet west of Fifth Avenue, two three-story frame flats, 16.8 by 48.2 each. Harold Kalleberg, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, March 25.

4TH AV, e s, 27 ft s of 13th St, 75x irregular; Emanuel Hellner and others to George W. Levy.....$110,000
87TH ST, s s, 158.10 ft e of 4th Av, 18.6x100.8; Edwin Gomez and wife to Edwin Gomez, Jr., and others.. 1
CLANTON ST, 193; Lena Karansky to Minnie Karansky..... 1
78TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 4th Av, 18x102.2; Flora W. Kahn and husband to Anna R. Sciampain..... 18,000
69TH ST, n s, 163 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100; Max Schwarz and wife to George Benzer..... 1
22D ST, n s, Lot 177, map of land of C. C. Moore, 16th Ward; Alanson H. Scudder to Robert Vom Cleff.. 20,000
ANTHONY AV, w s, 25.10 ft n of Garfield St, 45.2x111.1x45x106.11; Eliza J. McCaw to Regie Well..... 2,150
OLD LONG ISLAND POST ROAD, s w s, 827.1 ft s e from s e corner of the icehouse plot, 51.7x irregular; Charles Stonebridge and wife to Emily B. Brooker..... 3,000
PLOTS in rear of Lots 22 and 23, map by E. C. Morrison, 24th Ward; Lewis G. Morris to Philip Rodenbach..... 250
133D ST, n s, 251.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 20x100; Edward H. Schell, referee, to Henry M. Alexander and others, trustees, &c..... 9,000
133D ST, n s, 231.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 20x100; same to same..... 9,000
134TH ST, s s, 110.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 21x100; same to same..... 8,000
134TH ST, n s, 89.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 21x100; same to same..... 8,000
145TH ST, s s, 112.1 ft e of Willis Av, 13.7x100; Obed H. Sanderson, referee, to Francis Bacon..... 5,500
LENOX AV, n w corner of 126th St, 90.11x125; William H. Raynor, trustee of William H. Raynor, (deceased,) to William Fair, 1-3 part.. 12,893
208TH ST, w s, 249.11 ft s e of 10th Av, 125x99.11; William H. Richards to Daniel E. Seybel..... 10
ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 25.5 ft n of 152d St, 43.5x irregular; Charles G. Judson and wife to the Freehold Company..... 1
AUDUBON AV, w s, 49.11 ft s of 159th St, 50x100; Jonas H. Monhelmer to Bernhard Freund..... 1
112TH ST, n w corner of 7th Av, 25.11x100x irregular; Louis Stix and wife to Frederick W. Mertens..... 1
65TH ST, 68 West, and 105 Boulevard; Mary Sullivan to Christopher J. Sullivan..... 1
78TH ST, s s, 104.3 ft e West End Av, 17x102.2; Armintha Merritt to Kate L. Gilbert..... 1
88TH ST, 53 West; William Buhler to Bernard C. Merz..... 1
ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 152d St, 35x101.5x84x108.10; Lewis P. Judson and wife to the Freehold Company..... 1
87TH ST, w s, 220.4 ft s of 133d St, 26.9x100; Peter Sackmann to John D. Feldmann..... 30,000
135TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Charles G. Judson and wife to the Freehold Company..... 30,000
146TH ST, n s, 205.6 ft w of Boulevard, 19.10x99.11; Isabelle N. Leo to Edward M. Morgan..... 12,500
87TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 62.6x100.8; Edward Hirsh and another to James D. McEntee. 100
58TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 9th Av, 25 x100.5; Otto Wessell and wife to Joseph Jordan..... 23,250
51ST ST, s s, 218 ft e of 9th Av, 16x100.5; Mary H. Cudlipp to William Williams..... 1
70TH ST, 135 West; Mary C. Morn and another to Eliza D. Harbeck.. 1
INTERIOR lot, 84 ft n of 52d St, 425 ft w of 11th Av, 78x91.6; Sarah E. Barnes and another to Ella L. Hebberd..... 1
81ST ST, 112 West; Francis Crawford and wife to John C. Barth.... 10
ACKERMAN ST, s e corner of Varian Place, 27x90; the New-York Building Loan Bank Company to John Parsons..... 1
11TH ST, 330 West; the executors, &c., of Jacob C. Blauvelt to Thomas G. Brickell..... 13,500
28TH ST, n s, 259.4 ft e of 4th Av, 21.10x98.9; John T. Bruce to Jane Daly..... 1
30TH ST, n s, 67 ft e of 8th Av, 25 x33; Julius Müller and others to Casimer L. Reiche..... 2,000
106TH ST, s s, 73 ft w of 3d Av, 27 x75; Mary Feick to Louis W. Brandt 19,150
135TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of Clifton Av, 75x100; Elizabeth Anderson to Eugene Stone..... 8,000
HENRY ST, n s, Lot 888, map of Henry Rutgers, 24x87.6; Isidor Jackson and wife to Louis Rosenblum..... 21,000
22D ST, s s, 118.6 ft e of 6th Av, 23x 98.9; John H. Judge, referee, to Bernardo de J. Y. Perez..... 42,600
28TH ST, n s, 281.3 ft e of Lexington Av, 21.10x98.9; Robert M. Bruce and wife to Jane Daly, &c..... 1
BROADWAY, e s, n e corner of Prince St, 27?x — to Crosby St; Charles J. Clinch and others to Edgar Logan..... 1
13TH ST, n s, 493 ft w of 2d Av, 16.6x 103.3; James Boekell and wife to Maria Hoch..... 15,000
PYNE ST, e s, 025 ft n of Bayard St, 25x157; John H. Smith to Magdalene F. Smith..... 1,000
134TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of Cypress Av, 17.7x103.6; Frank R. Houghton and wife to John B. Knight..... 500
146TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of Brook Av, 14.9x irregular; Catharine Beecher to William E. Burkhardt..... 5,000
133D ST, n s, 201.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 20x100; Edward H. Schell, referee, to H. M. Alexander and others, trustees..... 9,000
133D ST, n s, 271.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 20x100; same to same..... 9,000
127TH ST, s s, 205 ft w of 3d Av, 45.3x99.11; William E. Barnes to Sarah E. Barnes..... 1
140TH ST, s s, 575 ft e of 6th Av, 27.8x194.1x irregular; the executors of Henry Harrison, deceased, to William H. Harrison, trustee..... 2,300
109TH ST, n s, 180 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.10; John Wilshusen and wife to Arthur Gorsch..... 7,600
110TH ST, s s, 230 ft w of 1st Av, 20x 100; Adolph Wirth and wife to Virginia Huser..... 8,500
87TH ST, s s, 88.3 ft w of Madison Av, 25.1x100.8; James A. Frame to Charles Gulden..... 13,700

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDRUSS, Gertrude J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 121 West 82d St, 3 years.....$13,000
ADLER, Josiah, to Mary L. Hall, as guardian; 51 Sheriff St, 5 years.. 11,000
ARCHER, Daniel O., to Edward Winslow; 156 Franklin St, 5 years. 30,000
BURKHARDT, William, to Catharine Bescher; n s of 146th St, 40 ft w of Brook Av, 4 years..... 2,500
BIXBY, Mary E., and another to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; e s of Avenue A, Lots 313 to 321, of Lots 286 to 294, map of Charles Berrian, 1 year..... 22,500
BRODBECK, John, and wife to George P. Herrmann; 189 Lewis St, 2 years..... 2,500
CLAFFY, Joseph H., to E. J. Phillips and another; 6 Morningside Av East, demand..... 9,500
DOMKE, Frederick, and another to Joseph Hassell; n s of 102d St, 75 ft e of Columbus Av, 2 years..... 2,000
DEMILITO, Francesco, and wife to Anna La Raja; w s of 2d Av, 25.7 ft n of 113th St, 5 years..... 1,000
DE TOLEDO, Bernardo Y. Perez, to Paul Fuller; s s of 22d St, 118.6 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years..... 35,000
DALY, Jane, to Robert M. Bruce; n s of 28th St, 281.3 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years..... 17,000
SAME to same; n s of 28th St, 259.4 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years..... 17,000
GUZZALO, Paul, to D. D. Searle; n s of 121st St, 101.7 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years..... 7,500
JORDAN, Joseph, to Otto Wessell and another; 438 West 58th St, 1 year..... 1,000
JONES, John W., to J. C. Stevens; e s of Vanderbilt Av, 200 ft n of 173d St, 3 years..... 2,000
KUSER, Virginia, to The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 110th St, 230 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year. 2,500
KNIGHT, John B., to P. Houghton; 986 East 134th St, 4 years..... 1,800
KELLY, Thomas P., to W. H. Wright and another; s s of Lafayette St, 130 ft w of Prospect Av, 5 years..... 3,750
LEVY, George W., to Hellner & Wolff; e s of Bowery, or 4th Av, 27 ft s of 13th St, 1 year..... 37,500
McENTEE, James D., to Edward Hirsh and others; n s of 87th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year. 32,500
MERTENS, Frederick W., to Louis Stix; n w corner of 112th St and 7th Av, 2 years..... 25,000
NEFTEL, William B., and wife to M. C. Day and another, trustees; 16 East 48th St, 5 years..... 35,000
SAME to Louise E. Bettens; same property, 1 year..... 6,000
POULSSON, Frederick W., to Magdalena Erzer; 706 East 135th St and 710 East 135th St, 1 year..... 1,500
SEYBEL, Daniel E., to Isaac M. Dyckman, as trustee; s s of 208th St, 249.11 ft e of 10th Av, and other property, (2 mortgages,) 2 years..... 8,000
SAUNDERS, James H., and wife to Mary Callahan; s s of 99th St, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years. 5,250
SPRAGUE, Harriet E., and another to Mary M. Baldwin; n s of 74th St, 70 ft e of West End Av, 2 years. 19,000
SAME to Henry E. Sprague, as guardian; same property, 3 years..... 7,246
TAPPEN, Ada E., to Charles R. Thiers, as guardian; w s of Washington Av, 265.4 ft s of 168th St, 2 years..... 1,300
WEIL, Regie, to Catharine T. Smith; w s of Anthony Av, 25 ft n of Garfield St, 1 year..... 1,000
WICKHAM, Louise F., to Daniel Blodgett Burnham; w s of Lexington Av, 40.9 ft n of 39th St, 5 years..... 15,000
YETTER, Andrew B., and wife to F. J. Middlebrook; e s of 2d Av, 100.5 ft n of 61st St, 3 years..... 13,000
WILLIAMS, William, to Mary H. Cudlipp; s s of 51st St, 218 ft e of 9th Av, 2 years..... 6,000
WINDSOR, Emily, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 123d St, 475 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 7,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BASSFORD, Henry A., trustee, to Priscilla S. Purser and another, executors, &c..... $1,000
BOTTY, Frank H., and another, executors, to Emma Welle..... 1
CRAIGHEAD, Frances, to Emma Reiner..... 1
DAVIS, Frederick W., to Broadway Bank of Brooklyn..... 5,000
EISERT, Alwin, to August Kolm, trustee..... 1
EISING, Augusta, to Tillie Denzer.. 1
HAUSCHILD, John H., to F. L. Fisher..... 3,500
LANG, Henry, to Matthew McNamara..... 1
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Carrie Ridley and others, (three assignments)..... 42,622
MURRAY, Kate, to Alice H. Donat.. 1
MOSBACHER, Rosa, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 15,000
MONROE, Virginia M., and others, executors, to the Young Men's Christian Association of New-York. 1
SCHAPANIN, Charles L., to the Oriental Bank..... 5,500
SHAW, D. McLean, guardian, to Marie Waldron..... 2,500
SOUTHERN NEW-YORK BAPTIST Association to New-York City Baptist Mission Society..... 1
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to the Tilden Trust and others, (6 mortgages)..... 143,000
TAYLOR, Sarah, to Charles E. Appleby..... 40,000

Recorded Leases.

ADEE, Ellen L., and others, heirs, &c., of George T. Adee, to Clark & Robins; basement, 24 Broad St, and 22 and 24 New St, 3 years.....$12,100
AYMAR, Elizabeth, executrix, to Frank J. Goodwin; 278 8th Av, 3 years..... 2,500
CONRAD, Anna E., executrix of John Conrad, to S. Simon; 73 Ludlow St, 5 years..... 1,800
ECKHOFF, Degen, and others to Charles Eberth; 108 Prince St and 120½ Greene St, 5 years..... 3,500
FALK, Benjamin J., to Benjamin W. Singer; store, 13 and 15 West 24th St, 3 years..... 2,400
HARRIS, Emma L., and another to Charles Lotthammer; 161 East 125th St, 9 1-12 years.....$2,400-3,000
LEMKEN, William, to J. A. Keefe; store, 451 3d Av, 5 years..... 2,500
MAURER, George, to Peter Neuls; store, 2,178 2d Av, 5 years..... 1,020
ROCHE, Catharine, to Aaron Buchsbaum; 523 9th Av, store, &c., 5 years..... 1,700
SANDFORD, Sarah C., to John Lind; 309 5th Av, 5th floor, 5 1-12 years. 800
SIERICI, S. Henry, to Pallegrino Zuzio; 125 Elizabeth St, 5 years..... 2,400
VAN BEUREN, Henry S., and others, heirs of Mary S. Van Beuren, to May S. Underwood; s s of 14th St, 600 ft e of 5th Av, 26x103.3, 21 years..... 4,250
WOODRUFF, Aaron B., and Leonard Bayer, to J. Stein & Co.; 151 to 157 Lewis St, 3d and 4th floors, 2 years. 2,200

Lis Pendens.

8TH AV, e s, 67.5 ft w of Bleecker St, 30 ft front; Timothy Foley against Elisha H. Pratt, (action to recover possession.)
COENTIES SLIP, 23; Clara A. M. Greer against Clara A. Chandler, administratrix, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
8TH ST, East, 327; Joseph Schilling against Jacob Schilling and others, (partition.)
ALLEN ST, e s, 128 ft n of Rivington St, 44 ft front; Thomas Brady against William F. Lennon, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
2D AV, e s, 25.8 ft w of 95th St, 25 ft front; Edward D. Conolly against Margaretta Crawford and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
68TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of West End Av, 55.7 ft front; John Mulford against Daniel L. Sturges and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
VESEY ST, 40; William F. Cochran against Thomas Quinn, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
60TH ST, s s, 308.4 ft e of 2d Av, 18.8 ft front; Josephine Riker against Gladys R. P. Jube and others, (action to declare deed void.)
85TH ST, s s, 205 ft w of 2d Av, 75 ft front; Clara Messer against Union American Methodist Episcopal Church and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
50TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 2d Av, 50 ft front; Samuel L. Goldenberg against L. & C. Wise Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
MADISON AV AND 100TH ST, n e corner; Richard H. L. Townsend against John L. Bough and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
INTERVALE AV, n w s, 203.10 ft s w of Home St, 50 ft front; Scandinavian Building and Mutual Loan Association against Matilda Bengston, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

90TH ST, s s, 113.4 ft e of Madison Av, 76.8 ft front; Church E. Gates & Co. against Fred H. Hawkins, owner and contractor..... $3,841
BEDFORD AND DOWNING STS, n w corner; Patrick B. Hanlon against Edward Judson, owner and contractor..... 1,473
WEST HOUSTON ST, 69; same against same, owner and contractor. 1,496
74TH ST, West, 313; Harian & Hollingsworth Company against Jarvis B. Edson, owner; Harry Murdock, contractor..... 7,795
INTERVALE AV, e s, 119 ft n of Home St, 100x50; William Clarke against Annie M. Leary, owner; Samuel B. Leary, contractor..... 27
AMSTERDAM AV, w s, entire front between 140th and 141st Sts; L. E. Mansfield against Frank S. Baldwin and Frank E. Smith, owners and contractors; Jacob D. Butler, owner..... 630
UNION AV, 885; Gumpert & McAdam against Luigi Papesca and Nicholina Papesca, owners and contractors..... 61

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Board of officers appointed at San Francisco, Cal., for examination of officers of the Corps of Engineers for promotion: Col. George H. Mendell, Corps of Engineers; Lieut. Col. William H. H. Benyaurd, Corps of Engineers; Lieut. Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, Deputy Surgeon General; Lieut. Col. Johnson V. D. Middleton, Deputy Surgeon General; Major William H. Heuer, Corps of Engineers.

Court-martial at Fort Spokane, Washington, Detail.—Major Gilbert S. Carpenter, Capt. John J. O'Brien, Capt. Henry E. Robinson, Capt. Carver Howland, Lieut. James A. Leyden, Lieut. Frank B. Andrus, Lieut. Magnus O. Hollis, Lieut. Dwight E. Holley, and Lieut. Ralph Stogsdall, Fourth Infantry; Lieut. Hugh J. McGrath, Fourth Cavalry, Judge Advocate.

—The following officers of the Corps of Engineers will report to the examining board at the Army Building, New-York City, for examination for promotion: Capt. Joseph H. Willard, Capt. Carl F. Palfrey, Capt. William H. Bixby, Lieut. James C. Sanford, Lieut. Hiram M. Chittenden, Lieut. Charles Keller, and Lieut. Charles S. Bromwell.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. Francis R. Shunk, Engineer Corps, two months; Major William H. Nash, Commissary of Subsistence, three days; Lieuts. Cecil Stewart, Gordon Voorhis, and E. B. Cassatt, Fourth Cavalry, fifteen days.

Capt. Leon A. Matile, Fourteenth Infantry, has been detailed as member of the court-martial at Voncouver Barracks, Washington, vice Lieut. James Mitchell, Fourteenth Infantry, relieved.

—Lieut. Cassius E. Gillett and Lieut. Herbert Deakyne will report to the examining board at San Francisco, Cal., for examination for promotion.

Navy.

—The naval examining and retiring boards have been reorganized, to take effect April 1, with Commodore F. M. Bunce as President of both, and Capt. F. V. McNair and Commander John Schouler, members of the examining, and Capt. McNair and Commander E. W. Watson, members of the retiring board.

—Assistant Paymasters F. J. Semmes and Richard Hatten have been commissioned to take rank as named.

—Carpenter W. L. Maples has been ordered to duty on the monitors at Richmond, Va.

—Paymaster W. W. Woodhull has been ordered to examination for promotion March 28.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

W. B. Webb Company of New-York City, to deal in butter, eggs, lard, cheese, &c.; capital, $2,500; Directors—Daniel C. Moynihan, W. B. Webb, and W. B. Webb, Jr., of New-York City.

Ives & Williams Company of New-York City, to manufacture toys, games, novelties, &c.; capital, $50,000; Directors—E. R. Ives, W. L. Horr of Bridgeport, Conn.; E. C. Williams, Irving M. Avery, and R. P. Wilson of Brooklyn.

Halsted Press of New-York City, to carry on a general printing, publishing, and stationery business; capital, $60,000; Directors—W. H. Halsted, Harry M. Halsted, G. C. Halsted, and W. E. Foster of Brooklyn, and John A. Tackaberry of New-York.

Multiphase Motor Company of New-York City, to manufacture electric motors, machinery, and appliances; capital, $200,000; Directors—Alfred S. Brown and Watson D. Schram of New-York City, and G. W. Gardneler of Nyack.

Rockland News Publishing Company of the village of Haverstraw; capital, $5,000; Directors—Theodore G. Peck, Gordon H. Peck, and Alonzo Wheeler of Haverstraw, and Thomas J. W. Ebersole of Nyack.

The Bennett Creamery of the Town of Sennett, Cayuga County; capital, $2,500; Directors—H. C. Rocker; S. L. Depew, Frank Glass, Harvey D. Crossman, and W. C. Sheldon of Sennett.

Montauk Suspender Company of New-York City; capital, $900; Directors—Frank D. Dexter, James K. Atkinson, and Mark Mayer of Brooklyn.

The West End Medical Society of the City of New-York, for mutual advancement and social intercourse among physicians residing on the west side of the City of New-York; Directors—Edward J. Ware, Douglass H. Stewart, Robert M. Dawborn, F. Spencer Halsey, and William A. Walker of New-York City.

The American Dock and Warehouse Company of New-York City, to carry on the business of warehousing, storing, transporting, and forwarding at Brooklyn, New-York City, and Jersey City; capital, $1,500,000; Directors—William J. Hardy, Henry Dally, Jr., and George A. Savory of New-York City, C. A. Ward of Warbury, Conn., and Frederick P. Nugent of Fishkill.

To Let for Business Purposes.

AT LOW RATES,
LARGE AND SMALL LOFTS TO RENT
in the
PERFECTLY-EQUIPPED
MANUFACTURING BUILDING,
1,941 to 1,955 Park Av.
OCCUPYING THE ENTIRE BLOCK ON PARK AV. Easily accessible; good light everywhere; steam heat, elevators, electric lights, automatic sprinkler system. Apply to FANK ROOSEVELT, 1,945 Park Av.

CHURCH MISSIONS HOUSE,
4th Av. and 22d St.
TWO STORES TO LET.
Desirable offices for Societies, Architects, Lawyers, Estates, &c. Studios with proper light.
Building fire-proof.
Elevators, steam heat, gas and electric light, and janitor service without extra charge.
Apply on the premises.

TO LET.—The five-story building 193 Front; just put in complete order; rent moderate. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

City Flats To Let—Furnished.

A PARTY WHO HAS A GOOD, ESTABLISHED business in hat trade on commission only, is desirous of finding some one who will aid him financially; best references; capital required only for advances on goods sold. Address MERCHANT, Box 389 Times, Up Town.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

ONLY APARTMENT LEFT IN THE COLONIAL, 96th St. and Western Boulevard; rent, $1,200 per annum; elevator.

409 WEST 51st ST.—25-foot single second flat; seven large rooms and bath; rent low.

Brooklyn Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

MOST ELEGANT OUTSIDE STEAM-HEATED APARTMENT, 8 ROOMS AND BATH, WITH PRIVATE HALL; WILL BE LOCATED MAY 1, 9 GLENADA PLACE, CORNER DECATUR ST., BROOKLYN. IT WILL PAY TO INSPECT THIS SUPERB APARTMENT; RENT, $55 PER MONTH.

STEAM-HEATED APARTMENTS, 6 ROOMS AND BATH; JANITOR SERVICE; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; 12 MINUTES TO NEW-YORK CITY HALL; 5 MINUTES' WALK TO BRIDGE. 71 PINEAPPLE ST., BROOKLYN. LOW RENT.

New-Jersey Houses To Let.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—To rent for the Summer, after June 15; pleasant, homelike cottage, 17 rooms, modern improvements, stable, two horses, carriages, lawn tennis court, and playhouse for children. Address E. L. K., Box 182 Times.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Estate at Auction.

SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE

WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction, at the
NEW-YORK REAL ESTATE SALESROOM,
NO. 111 BROADWAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
ON
TUESDAY, March 26, 1895,
31 PARCELS
of valuable improved real estate in New-York City.

NOS. 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, & 1936 THIRD AV., 5-story brownstone stores and apartments.

NOS. 1693, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1701, & 1703 LEXINGTON AV., 4-story brownstone apartments.

NOS. 153, 155, 157, 159,

Referees' Notices.

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH AND East One Hundred and Fifteenth Streets.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against JOSEPH B. RICHARDSON and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate in the City of New-York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street distant one hundred and fifty feet and six inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Avenue A, running thence easterly along the said line of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street six feet six inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Avenue A, one hundred feet nine inches, to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street fifty feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Avenue A, one hundred feet ten inches, to the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; thence eastwardly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street one hundred and fifty feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Avenue A, one hundred feet, more or less, to land now or formerly of Morris Randell; and thence northwestwardly, along said last-mentioned land, to the point or place of beginning. Being all that certain property entitled "Map of Property in the 12th Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to Philip Milledoler, drawn from a survey of J. F. Bridges, New-York, November, 1850, by Richard Ammerman, City and County Surveyor," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York as Lots Number 14, (fourteen,) 15, (fifteen,) 16, (sixteen,) 17, (seventeen,) 22, (twenty-two,) 23, (twenty-three,) 24, (twenty-four,) 25, (twenty-five,) and 26, (twenty-six,) and 27, (twenty-seven.)—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EIGHTH AVENUE AND FORTY-THIRD Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against JOSEPH B. RICHARDSON and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate in the City of New-York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and West Forty-third Street; running thence northeastwardly along the easterly line of the said avenue seventy-five feet; thence southeastwardly and parallel with the said street one hundred feet; thence southwestwardly and parallel with the said avenue seventy-five feet three inches, to the northerly line of West Forty-third Street; and thence northwestwardly along the same one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning. The said lots being known and designated as Numbers 610, 612, 614, 616 Eighth Avenue and 767, 768, 769 on the map of the Hermitage Farm, on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York; and being the same premises which were conveyed to Benjamin Richardson by two deeds, one made by Ellison C. Scott and wife, dated 26th August, 1835, recorded in said Register's office in Liber 347 of Conveyances, Page 55, and the other made by John F. Scott and wife, dated 22nd September 1835, and recorded in the said office in Liber 345 of Conveyances, Page 64.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

WEST ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against PATRICK WHELAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Salesroom of the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street distant one hundred and sixty feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; running thence southwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches, to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street twenty-five feet; thence northwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; and thence eastwardly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street twenty-five feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

THOMAS P. WICKES, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

WEST ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM O. BARTON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate in the City of New-York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Third Avenue distant forty-six feet eleven inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Third Avenue; running thence westwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street four inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Third Avenue; running thence northwardly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-three feet eleven inches, to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly, along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, sixteen feet eight inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches, to the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; and thence eastwardly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.
GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

THIRD AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 5.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventy-seven feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-three feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue, twenty-seven feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-three feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue, twenty-seven feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.
GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

THIRD AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 6.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street, distant two hundred and fifty-two feet six inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street; running thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street twenty-eight feet three inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.
GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 13.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 3d day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Third Avenue distant seventy-three feet eleven inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Third Avenue; running thence westwardly parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall eighty-three feet; thence southwardly parallel with Third Avenue twenty-seven feet; thence eastwardly parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall eighty-three feet; thence northwardly along the westerly line of Third Avenue twenty-seven feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.
GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 14.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 1st day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street, distant two hundred and fifty-two feet six inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street; running thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street twenty-eight feet three inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.
GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

LEXINGTON AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 15.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 3d day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Lexington Avenue, distant forty-three feet eleven inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street and Lexington Avenue; running thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-two feet nine inches; thence northwardly, parallel with Lexington Avenue, twenty-seven feet; thence westwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-two feet nine inches, to the easterly line of Lexington Avenue; and thence southwardly, along the easterly line of Lexington Avenue, twenty-seven feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.
GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 16.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 1st day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Lexington Avenue, distant seventy-three feet eleven inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street and Lexington Avenue; running thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-two feet nine inches; thence northwardly, parallel with Lexington Avenue, twenty-seven feet; thence westwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-two feet nine inches, to the easterly line of Lexington Avenue; and thence southwardly, along the easterly line of Lexington Avenue, twenty-seven feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.
GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 17.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 3d day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street, distant two hundred and eighty-six feet six inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street; running thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street twenty-eight feet three inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.
GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

LEXINGTON AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 18.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 3d day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Lexington Avenue distant forty-six feet eleven inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street and Lexington Avenue; running thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-two feet nine inches; thence northwardly, parallel with Lexington Avenue twenty-seven feet; thence westwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-two feet nine inches, to the easterly line of Lexington Avenue; and thence southwardly, along the easterly line of Lexington Avenue, twenty-seven feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.
GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

LEXINGTON AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 19.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street, distant two hundred and forty-five feet eleven inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street; running thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-eight feet three inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street; and thence eastwardly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-eight feet three inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.
GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

LEXINGTON AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 20.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street distant one hundred and eleven feet three inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street; running thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-eight feet three inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street; and thence eastwardly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-eight feet three inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.
GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH STREET. —Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 21.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street, distant one hundred and eleven feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street; running thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-eight feet three inches; thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street; and thence eastwardly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-eight feet three inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.
GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH STREET. —Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 22.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street, distant two hundred and eighty-four feet six inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street; running thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-eight feet three inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street; and thence eastwardly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-eight feet three inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.
GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH STREET. —Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 23.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street, distant one hundred and forty-six feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street; running thence northwardly parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches, to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street, thirty-six (36) feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches, to the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street; and thence eastwardly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street, thirty-six (36) feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.
GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH STREET. —Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 24.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street distant two hundred and eighty-four feet six inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street; running thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches, to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly, along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-eight feet three inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches, to the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street; and thence eastwardly, along the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-eight feet three inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.
GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH STREET. —Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 25.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street, distant one hundred and thirty-nine feet eleven inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street; running thence northwardly parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-eight feet three inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street; and thence eastwardly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-eight feet three inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.
GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH STREET. —Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 26.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street distant one hundred and eleven feet three inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street; running thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-eight feet three inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street; and thence eastwardly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-eight feet three inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.
GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH STREET. —Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 27.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-four feet three inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street; running thence northwardly parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-eight feet three inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street; and thence eastwardly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-eight feet three inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.
GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH STREET. —Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 28.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street distant one hundred and eleven feet three inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street; running thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-eight feet three inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street; and thence eastwardly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-eight feet three inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.
GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH STREET. —Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 29.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at

TWO MORE POLICE BILLS

Assemblyman Ainsworth Thinks He Has Solved the Problem.

A BI-PARTISAN BOARD PROVIDED

Powers of the Chief of Police Greatly Extended and a Reorganization of the Force Ordered.

ALBANY, March 25.—Assemblyman Danforth E. Ainsworth of Oswego County, the Republican leader on the floor of the Assembly, to-night introduced in the lower House two bills touching the New-York City police force, which, he thinks, will solve the New-York City police problem and be satisfactory to all parties interested. They were referred to the Cities Committee. In speaking of the bills to-night, Mr. Ainsworth said:

"One bill leaves the power of appointing four Police Commissioners with the Mayor, as at present. The section of the New-York City Consolidation act granting this power is not changed by the bill. This section simply provides for the appointment of four Police Commissioners, and does not in effect provide for a bi-partisan board. Under its provision, however, it was the unwritten law for every Mayor to appoint a bi-partisan board, and this was done until Mayor Grant's term, when he appointed a board of three Democrats and one Republican.

"This bill in effect provides for a bi-partisan board, as there is no doubt but that Mayor Strong would appoint a bi-partisan board, should he act under the bill. This bill will not have the alleged unconstitutional objection to it that the Lexow bill has regarding the election and appointment of a bi-partisan board.

"The second bill provides for a reorganization of the force by the Police Commissioners, subject to the approval or disapproval of the Mayor. The bill makes the Chief of Police the executive officer of the force, as he should be if he is worthy to hold the office. They correct the errors in the present system by removing politics from trials by the Commissioners, by providing for trials below the grade of Chief of Police by a public court-martial. They provide for a reorganization of the police force by Commissioners who are absolutely responsible to the Mayor, and remove the objection which has heretofore been made to a reorganization by the Commissioners in that a deadlock is prevented.

"It is provided that in the event of a failure of the Commissioners to agree in their recommendations, the Mayor may approve or disapprove of the recommendation of any two or more of the Commissioners.

"Having purified the force under the reorganization scheme presented, these bills make the Chief of Police an absolutely responsible head of the force. I introduced these bills because I have had fifty letters the past week from different sections of the State asking why this Legislature—this reform Legislature—did not do something, saying that our course here was having a damaging effect upon our party. I have waited for some one else to solve the problem. There is necessity for immediate action. So much delay and changing of base on the part of the Senate is harmful. Maybe the Assembly can pass police bills for New-York City which may be more acceptable to the Senate than anything they have been considering. I shall push these bills with all promptness. They were prepared and introduced of my own volition."

The first, which provides for the reorganization of the police force by the Board of Police Commissioners, is as follows:

Section 1. The Board of Police of the City of New-York, in office when this act takes effect, is hereby continued a commission to reorganize the Police Department of the City of New-York, with power to sit as such commission until June 1, 1895. The Mayor of the City of New-York may, upon a written order filed with the Chief Clerk of the Police Department, continue such commission until June 15, 1895. It shall be the duty of such commission to reorganize the Police Department of the City of New-York, and to that end to inquire and examine into the qualifications and efficiency of every uniformed police below the rank of Superintendent or Chief of Police, and all other persons connected with and on the pay-roll of said department, and to certify for dismissal, as hereinafter provided, all such persons who, after inquiry and examination, shall in their judgment not be possessed of the qualifications necessary for the maintenance of the morals and discipline and the efficient conduct of the administration of the said department.

Sec. 2. Once in every twenty days during the pending of such inquiry and examination, said commission or a majority of it shall certify in writing in the form of a report to the Mayor of the City of New-York for dismissal the names of such persons attached to the uniformed force, except the Superintendent or Chief of Police, or connected with the Police Department of the City of New-York, whose general qualifications are not in their judgment such as to conduce to the maintenance of the morals and discipline or the efficient conduct or administration of said department.

Sec. 3. The report in the foregoing section provided for shall contain opposite the names of such persons therein certified for dismissal a concise statement of the reasons for dismissal. In case less than the whole of the members of said commission shall concur in certifying any person for dismissal, the member or members non-concurring shall, opposite the name of such person, state concisely the reason for such non-concurrence.

Sec. 4. Within three days after receipt by him of a report from said commission, the Mayor will indorse thereon his approval or disapproval of the same. If he indorse upon such report "Approved," persons so certified for dismissal shall be held and deemed from the date of such indorsement dismissed from said department, and their pay shall forthwith cease and determine. If he indorses thereon "Disapproved," the persons so certified for dismissal shall be deemed retained. But the said Mayor may approve said report as to some and may disapprove the same as to others of the persons so named therein for dismissal by indicating thereon the persons in whose dismissal he concurs and those in whose dismissal he non-concurs. And in such event those whose dismissal he thereby approves shall be held and deemed from the date of such approval dismissed from said department, and their pay shall forthwith cease and determine, and those in whose dismissal he non-concurs shall be deemed retained. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as preventing the commission certifying again for dismissal upon other and further grounds than those first assigned, any person whose dismissal may have been previously disapproved by said Mayor, and in the event of a failure of said Commissioners to agree in their recommendations, the Mayor may approve or disapprove of the recommendations of any two or more of said Commissioners.

Sec. 5. The report so made to and acted upon by said Mayor shall be filed with the Clerk of the Police Department of the City of New-York, and shall be and remain thereafter public records.

All dismissals so made shall be final and conclusive, and there shall be no right of review or appeal from the decision of said commission as approved by the Mayor to any other tribunal, either by writ of certiorari or otherwise.

Sec. 6. The commission hereby created may employ counsel and such other expert and technical assistants as in its discretion may be expedient except that nothing herein contained shall empower it to employ more than one counsel at any one time, nor more than one expert or technical assistant at any one time upon any one technical branch of its inquiry during its investigation, and in no event shall it have at any one time the assistance of more than three experts or technical assistants.

Said commission shall have the power, in furtherance of the purpose of this act, to subpoenas is to compel the attendance of witnesses and to compel the production before it of books, papers, and documents, to administer oaths, and may pursue its inquiry in any and all directions necessary for the purpose of determining the qualifications of any person connected with and on the pay roll of the Police Department of the City of New-York, except the Superintendent or Chief of Police. Failure to obey a subpoena duly served is hereby declared a misdemeanor.

Sec. 7. The term "qualifications" in the foregoing provisions of this act contained, is hereby defined to mean and to be intended to include the mental, moral, and physical qualification, past record in the department for good conduct, and discipline, and capacity and readiness of the person to perform the duties, and, in the judgment of the said commission, the reasonable requirements of the office which he fills.

No person or persons whose qualifications shall be inquired or examined into by said commission, pursuant to the foregoing provisions, shall be entitled to the assistance of counsel, but such commission may in its discretion permit representation by counsel in such cases as it deems proper. In the event of such permission being given, it may be withdrawn at any time.

Sec. 8. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment of said City of New-York shall appropriate such sums of money as are necessary to enable said commission to perform the duties herein prescribed.

Sec. 9. This act shall take effect immediately.

The Police Commission Bill.

The second bill amends the sections of the New-York City Consolidation act relating to the Police Department. The present section regarding the appointment of four Police Commissioners by the Mayor is not changed. Section 250, which relates to the adoption of rules by the Police Commissioners for the government of the force is amended by inserting the following:

The examination, hearing, investigation, and determination of the charges made or preferred against any member or members of the said police force below the rank of Superintendent or Chief of Police shall be had and made before a court consisting of not less than three nor more than five officers of the force of the rank of Sergeant, Captain, or Inspector, to be called a Police Trial Court, to be convened on the order of the Superintendent or Chief of Police. As many police trial courts may be in session as it is necessary to dispose of all charges promptly. Each court shall only hear such charges as the Superintendent sends to it or convenes it to hear, and after their disposition and determination shall be disbanded.

No member or members of the police force except as provided in this chapter shall be fined, reprimanded, removed, suspended, or dismissed from the police force until written charges shall be made or preferred against him or them, nor until such charges shall have been examined, heard, and investigated before a police trial court, convened by order of the Superintendent or Chief of Police, upon such reasonable notice to the member or members charged, and in such manner or procedure or investigated, as said Board of Police by rules and regulations from time to time prescribes; provided, however, that any member of the police force who is now or who hereafter may become insane or of unsound mind so as to be unable or unfit to perform full police services or duty may be removed and dismissed from the police force by resolution of the Board of Police upon the recommendation of the Superintendent or Chief of Police.

All charges against the Superintendent or Chief of Police shall be heard, investigated, and determined by the Board of Police, and he shall only be removed on charges preferred and heard and for a good cause after due notice.

Civil Service Requirements.

Section 251 is amended by empowering the Chief of Police or his deputy to administer oaths.

Section 265 is amended by providing that there shall be six Inspectors of Police, and that in addition to the present members of the force there shall be a Deputy Chief of Police. This section is further amended by providing as follows:

The Board of Police shall appoint and may remove at its pleasure three residents and voters of the City of New-York to examine all applicants for membership of the uniformed police force or employment in the department as to their character and qualifications. The persons so appointed shall be called the Police Department Civil Service Board, and shall receive $10 per day for each day actually employed. The chief clerk of the department shall be the chief clerk of the Civil Service Board. The Civil Service Board shall make its own rules, and no one shall be appointed to a position on the uniformed force or in the department who has not passed the examination prescribed by said Civil Service Board. All examinations shall be, as far as practicable, competitive, but all applicants shall be examined as to their qualifications for positions applied for, and not otherwise.

When an applicant shall pass the examination, his or her name shall be placed on the eligible list, which shall be on file in the office of the chief clerk of the department, and from which all appointments shall be made. All civil service lists now in existence on which eligibles for appointment to any position in said department are registered, are hereby abolished. The Board of Police shall appoint all members of the police force and employes of the department, but no member of the uniformed force shall be appointed, except in the following manner, to wit: the Superintendent or Chief of Police shall, from the list of eligibles on file in the office of the chief clerk, recommend to the board apipcants for appointment, and no one shall be appointed whom he does not recommend, except by the unanimous vote of the board; in case the board shall fail for three months to make appointments which the Superintendent or Chief of Police deems necessary for the efficiency of the force and preservation of order and peace, he may make temporary appointments himself, which appointments shall be for six months.

This section is further amended by empowering the Superintendent of Police to select the patrolmen to perform detective duty at the Central Office Bureau of Detectives, who are known as Detective Sergeants. The Police Commission may reduce such Detective Sergeants to the grade of patrolmen, and the Superintendent of Police shall transfer them to perform patrol duty.

Section 266 is amended to read as follows:

Section 266—The Superintendent of Police shall be the chief executive officer of the force, and shall hereafter be designated as "Chief of Police." The Chief of Police shall be chargeable with and responsible for the execution of all laws and the rules and regulations of the department. He shall assign to duty the members of the uniformed force, and shall have power to change such assignments from time to time, whenever, in his judgment, the exigencies of the service may require such change. He shall have power to suspend, without pay, pending the trial of charges, any member of the uniformed force, provided, however, that no such suspension shall be continued for a period of more than thirty days. He may grant leaves of absence to members of the force for a period not exceeding five days. He shall report to the Board of Police all changes or assignments of offices and all leaves of absence granted. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Chief of Police, the office shall be filled by resolution of the Board of Commissioners of Police, by appointment of the Deputy Chief of Police, or from among Inspectors or Captains. In the absence or disability of the Chief of Police, the Deputy Chief of Police shall discharge all the duties of the office of Chief of Police, and in the absence or disability at the same time of the Chief of Police and Deputy Chief of Police, the duties of Chief of Police shall be performed by one of the Inspectors of Police to be designated by resolution of the Board of Commissioners of Police.

Promotions in the Force.

Section 271 is amended to read as follows:

Section 271—Promotions of officers and members of the police force shall be made by the Board of Police on grounds of meritorious police service and superior capacity, and shall be as follows:

Sergeants of police shall be selected from among patrolmen assigned to duty as Roundsmen, Captains from among the Sergeants, Inspectors from among Captains, Deputy Chief of Police from among Inspectors and Captains, and Chief of Police from among Deputy Chief and Inspectors and Captains; but, except by the unanimous vote of all the members of the board, no promotion shall be made, except in the case of a vacancy in the office of Chief of Police, unless the same is recommended by the Chief of Police in writing, stating his reasons for such recommendation.

Section 272 is amended by making its provisions apply to convictions of members of the force for neglect of duty by a police trial court and by inserting the following:

When a police trial court shall recommend that a member of the force be dismissed, it shall send with its judgment to the Superintendent or Chief of Police the evidence taken by it, and the Superintendent or Chief of Police shall promptly review the whole proceedings and recommend to the Board of Police that the findings of the court be modified by the inflicting of a lesser punishment than the one recommended, ordering a new trial before a new police trial court, or the dismissal of the charges entirely. The Superintendent or Chief of Police shall file his written report with the Chief Clerk of the department, who shall immediately lay it before the Board of Police, which shall promptly take up and dispose of the same. The Board of Police may affirm the judgment in full, modify it and inflict a lesser punishment than the one imposed by the police trial court, order a new trial before a new police trial court, or dismiss the charges entirely. Defendants in all cases before police trial courts shall be allowed counsel, and may have counsel before the Board of Police, in its discretion.

AN EIGHT-MILE ORDINANCE

Passed by Brooklyn Aldermen After Opposition.

HELPED OUT BY A MASQUERADE BALL

Colson Thought He Had Prevented Action, and, Before Adjournment, Departed with His Supporters.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted an ordinance making eight miles an hour the limit of speed for trolley cars.

This was accomplished after a protracted struggle with those in opposition, and after they had left the chamber, believing that the measure had finally been defeated.

Alderman Colson led the opposition. He was determined that ten miles should be the limit. But, as it was getting late and he was anxious to go to a masquerade ball in the Eastern District, and as he fancied that nothing further would be done by the board, he went away before adjournment, with his supporters, Aldermen Droge, Roeder, Karutz, Jahn, and Hennessy. Then the eight-mile ordinance presented by Alderman Leich was adopted by a vote of 8 to 1.

A resolution from the special committee on railroad matters that had been presented on Feb. 25 and laid on the table, was taken up soon after the meeting opened yesterday.

It provided that all cars shall be licensed, that the companies shall report daily to the police all casualties, that only the motorman shall ride on the front platform, that all cars shall stop before crossing tracks, that the speed shall not exceed eight miles an hour, that each car shall have a speed indicator, and that the penalty for each violation of the ordinance shall be $25.

Alderman Walsh offered a substitute for practically the same as it was, and Alderthe committee's resolution, which was man Colson moved its adoption. It was lost.

Alderman Leich then presented his resolution, which provides that no street surface railroad car operated by electricity in Brooklyn, shall be run at a rate of speed to exceed six miles an hour in Fulton Street, between the ferry and Flatbush Avenue; in Myrtle Avenue between Fulton Street and Hudson Avenue; in Broadway, between the ferry and Driggs Avenue; in Grand Street, between the ferry and Driggs Avenue, and in Manhattan Avenue, between Greenpoint and Nassau Avenues; nor in any other part of the first twenty-eight wards of said city, at a rate of speed to exceed eight miles an hour.

The other portions of the resolution are similar to those incorporated in the resolutions defeated.

"These resolutions," said Alderman Leich, "are suggested by Mayor Schieren, and, if they are adopted here, he will not veto them."

"It seems to be all Mayor," said Alderman Colson. "It is time the Aldermen had their say."

"It appears to be all railroad companies," said Alderman Leich. "The people want protection, but the Aldermen vote against the people."

"Fourteen months have gone by and the people are still without protection from this reform board," said Alderman Guilfoyle. "Do not send this matter to a committee."

"No," said Alderman McGarry. "The railroad corporations continue to murder our citizens. We have no time to refer it. Now is the time to act."

"The ideas in this resolution," said Alderman Walkley, "are on a line with the suggestions of the Mayor and the Grand Jury. You are now face to face with the great problem. The great mass of people are opposed to ten miles an hour. It is in your power to stop this slaughter. The city spent $73,000 last year to put down the smallpox epidemic, which resulted in forty-three deaths, but these trolleys, which have caused 103 deaths, are allowed to continue their destruction, and you vote against stopping it. Eight miles an hour is fast enough, and the great power of public opinion is behind that rate of speed."

Alderman Colson moved as a substitute that a committee of nine be appointed, to investigate the speed, speed indicators, and fenders, three to be appointed by the Mayor, three by the Common Council, and three by the railroad companies.

"I am opposed to such a substitute," said Alderman Leich. "It is against common sense and destroys the urgent resolution. The blood of every victim rests upon the men who have been seeking delay. This is a matter that must be attended to."

Alderman Clark raised the point of order that the substitute was out of place.

President Wallace decided against him. Alderman Clark appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the decision was sustained, amid much disorder.

Alderman Guilfoyle moved to lay the substitute upon the table.

A careful tally of the vote was kept. It was 9 to 9, but the Clerk said the motion to lay upon the table had been carried—12 to 5.

Alderman Clark declared the Clerk was wrong, but he got no satisfaction.

"Now we can go to the masquerade ball," said Alderman Colson. "I was afraid that the debate would delay us all night, and we would miss the fun."

He and his supporters left the room, and the Common Council proceeded with the regular routine work.

Alderman Cohn was sliding out of the room when Alderman McGarry asked the Sergeant at Arms to prevent him from going, as he just made the quorum of ten.

He returned to his seat, and, pounding the desk, said he would like to see any man stop his leaving the room, but he staid.

Alderman Leich moved that his trolley resolution be taken from the table, and this was carried. He then moved its adoption.

Aldermen Cary and Cohn fought against this, but the motion prevailed, and the vote was taken. Cohn did not vote, and the resolution was carried, as follows:

Yeas—Aldermen Clark, Guilfoyle, Leich, Vollmer, Walkley, Walsh, Wallace, McGarry—8. Nays—Alderman Isaac H. Cary.

A resolution was also passed protesting against Mayor Schieren's bill for the reorganization of the Board of Education.

A Company with Big Capital.

An Albany dispatch yesterday announcing that the American Dock and Warehouse Company had been incorporated brought out some comment in the financial district, but no information. The company was incorporated to do warehousing, storing, transporting, and forwarding in New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City. Its capital was reported at $1,500,000.

An officer of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, which recently absorbed the East Rfver warehouse interests, said that his company believed it controlled everything worth having along the river front, and had left no room for a rival north of Greenwood Cemetery. He did not recognize the names of the incorporators, but thought one was that of a lawyer. The names were William J. Hardy, Henry Daily, Jr., and George A. Avery of New-York; C. A. Ward of Waterbury, Conn., and F. P. Nu..ent of Fishkill.

CLIMBING THE MIGHTY ALPS

Mr. Stoddard Takes His Hearers on a Trip Through Switzerland and Over Her Grand Mountains.

"Switzerland and the Mighty Alps" was the subject of the second of John L. Stoddard's series of Lenten lectures at Daly's Theatre yesterday morning. The usual large and attentive audience greeted him and enjoyed the interesting tour with eye and ear. The pictures which are used to illustrate this lecture are some of the finest in Mr. Stoddard's large collection, and the grandeur of the mountains and the beauties of the lakes of Switzerland were made by their use almost as real to the auditor as an actual visit to them could have been.

Mr. Stoddard proved an admirable guide to his companions on the trip. He started with his party from Interlaken, the general headquarters for excursionists in Switzerland. This pretty little town, guarded by the frowning Jungfrau, was shown, and from here excursions were made into the mountains. Fifteen years ago the ascent of the Alps had to be made on foot or on mules, but now railroads pierce the clouds in every direction from Interlaken, and a good part of the tourist's travels can be made with comfort and dispatch. The glaciers at Murren were visited and shown by means of a series of picturesque illustrations, as were the cascades of the Geissbach.

Then a trip was made to beautiful Lucerne, with Mount Pilate in the distance, and a sail was enjoyed on the beautiful lake, bordered by chalets and gardens. William Tell's chapel was shown and described and also a number of other historic souvenirs dear to the Swiss heart. The famous monastery of St. Bernard, with its brothers, who are constantly risking their own lives to save those of others, was visited, and a realistic description of a storm in the mountains showed vividly the dangerous nature of the work in which these self-sacrificing monks are engaged. Probably no part of the lecture was more interesting to the average hearer than this, for everybody has heard of St. Bernard from childhood days.

From St. Bernard to the Vale of Chamounix, and from there to the most famous of the glaciers, the world-renowned "Mer de Glace," ("Sea of Ice,") the lecturer took his hearers and gave a vivid description of that wonderful moving cataract of ice. The dangers and difficulties of crossing the glacier were illustrated and some of its peculiarities revealed.

Mont Blanc, the monarch of the Alps, was shown from different points of view, and its ascent was made in imagination. Then the lovely City of Geneva, with its still more lovely lake, was visited, and here a halt was made long enough to take a sail and enjoy the charming scenery of the lake and make a pilgrimage to the historical Castle of Chillon and its dungeons, immortalized by Byron in poetry. The trip was completed by a journey to the fatal Matterhorn, the most extraordinary feature of the Alps, which was shown to the audience in varying lights, at sunset, night, and morning.

The lecture on "Switzerland" will be repeated on Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings at 11 o'clock, and to-day and Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Next week's lecture will be descriptive of Rome.

ROSE COGHLAN'S LOSING SEASON

Springer & Welty Attached the Office Receipts Because They Lost Faith in John T. Sullivan.

The report telegraphed from Columbus that the box office receipts of Rose Coghlan had been attached for a printing bill due to Springer & Welty of this city caused no surprise among theatrical people. It was known that Miss Coghlan had been playing to a losing business all through the season, and that she was in arrears for the salaries of her company. Her own statement, however, that unless some of the receipts were released she would disband her company at once, was a genuine surprise.

Though she has lost money, "taking," as she expressed it, "no more than enough to pay the board and transportation of her company for several weeks," it is well known that Miss Coghlan is always able to raise funds enough to keep her company on the road. She herself told a Columbus reporter that she had borrowed $18,000 from a New-York broker, all of which she had lost.

George Welty, one of the firm which attached the box office receipts of $350 in Columbus, said to a reporter of The New-York Times last night:

"I have received no information that Miss Coghlan has disbanded her company, and I don't believe she will, unless her unpaid actors force her to do so. I believe her statement on that point was made with the view of influencing us to withdraw the attachment. Our bill of some $800 has been running all season, and we have found it impossible to get any money. Finally I wrote to John T. Sullivan, the manager and Miss Coghlan's husband, offering to accept two or three notes in settlement of the bill, and he telegraphed me that he had sent them by mail. They never came, and we concluded that he had told us a falsehood. Then we began to send the printing C. O. D. Two or three of the packages were taken and paid for, and the next came back to us rejected. We believe Rose Coghlan has got money, and we know she can get it, but we would not have pressed her had we not been convinced that she and Mr. Sullivan were misrepresenting things to us."

ALDERMANIC REORGANIZATION CONSIDERED

Differences as to Senatorial and Assembly District Plans.

There was a public meeting in the Mayor's office, Brooklyn, yesterday, in regard to the bill to reorganize the Board of Aldermen according to Senatorial districts.

Mayor Schieren is in favor of the reorganization by Assembly districts. Jacob Worth is working for the Senatorial district scheme.

William H. Hale began the proceedings by saying "No Mayor who ever filled the chair had the responsibilities and difficulties to encounter that the present incumbent has had. The forces of evil antagonize him. I don't say that all who oppose him are bad, but I do say this, that the forces of evil antagonize him."

Henry Marshall, Samuel T. Maddox, John Winslow, Benjamin Gates, and others spoke against the Senatorial district scheme.

Samuel H. Drew of the Twenty-third Ward favored the Senatorial district plan, because he believed it would benefit the Republican Party, as there would be sixteen Republican Aldermen and twelve Democratic.

William G. Low of the First Ward was opposed to the bill. Dr. E. B. Coombs, Col. Charles B. Morton, and Sheriff Buttling were in favor of it.

Alderman Guilfoyle favored the Assembly district plan.

Tobacco Pays When Cotton Does Not.

From The Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.

A hard-working Kentucky farmer has sold a crop of five hogsheads of tobacco at an average price of $20.30 a hundred pounds. His best hogshead realized $22.50 a hundred. Cotton has been so low during the last six months that it did not begin to pay the cost of raising, but it was a poor crop of tobacco that did not yield a good profit. In the general depression of the markets, tobacco and corn have maintained relatively high values. Corn has been very high, but chiefly because of its scarcity, while the tobacco crop was large.

THE JAIL GUARDS ARMED WITH DYNAMITE

A Kentucky Prisoner Will Be Killed if Friends Attempt to Release Him.

JACKSON, Ky., March 25.—There is much excitement here over a plot to rescue Tom Smith, convicted with Mrs. McQuinn for the murder of Dr. J. E. Rader.

Four men guard the jail constantly. The guards have a supply of dynamite, and will blow up the jail and Smith with it if a release is attempted.

Sill Smith, the murderer's brother, has threatened the lives of the four attorneys who appeared against Smith, saying they have only four days to live.

Board of Police Justices Meet.

The meeting of the Board of Police Justices was held last night at the Jefferson Market Police Court. A committee from the Board of Directors of the House of Refuge, consisting of Messrs. Townsend, Dudley, and March, waited on the board and asked permission to station an agent in the police courts to look after the interests of the children committed to that institution. A committee consisting of Messrs. Feitner, Simms, and Taintor was appointed to consider the advisability of the plan.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 30 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TUESDAY.—At 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Venezuela, Caracao, and Savanilla, per steamship Maracaibo, via Curacao and Maracaibo, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Maracaibo";) at 1 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Lahn, via Southampton, and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Lahn";) at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship H. Dumois, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 5:30 AM for Ireland, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Majestic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Titanic; at 1 PM for Norway direct, per steamship Clintonia, (letters must be directed "per Clintonia";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana; at 2 PM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland.")

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Normannia, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Washington, from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Fulton, from Mobile.

SATURDAY.—At 3 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 5 AM for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 9 AM for Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Catalina, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Catalina";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Advance, (letters must be directed "per Advance";) at 10 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Jamaica, per steamship Alene, (letters for Colombia, via Carthagena, and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alene";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Colombia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Colombia";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpan, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem V., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Dutch West India and Dutch Guiana, must be directed "per Prins Willem IV.";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, also Demerara and Paramaribo, via Trinidad, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 5 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Manitoba; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to March *25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March *27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Arawa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Arcadia, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 31 and up to April *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexican interland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3:00 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., March 22, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Majestic, Mh.27, 8:30AM	*Majestic, Apr. 24, 7 AM.
*Adriatic, April 3, noon.	*Adriatic, May 1, 10 AM.
*Teutonic, Ap.10, 8:30 AM	*Teutonic, May 8, 7 A.M.
Britannic, Apr. 17, noon.	Britannic, May 15, 10 A.M.

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.

Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. Excursion rates on these steamers from $30, according to steamer. Steerage from New-York, $10. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Etruria, Mch.30, 8 A. M.	Umbria, Apr. 13, 8 A. M.
Aurania, Apr. 6, 2 P. M.	Lucania, Apr. 20, 1 P.M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.

Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

S. S. Maasdam, Saturday, March 30, 1895, 1 P.M.
S. S. Obdam, Saturday, April 6, 1895, P. M.

First cabin, $45 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 89 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mohawk, March 30.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.

Steamers leave Pier 57 N. R., foot West 27th St.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

BELGIC	April 4, 3 P. M.
PERU	April 13, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu	April 23, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO	May 4, 3 P. M.
GAELIC	May 14, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver.
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA.**
EMPRESS OF INDIA, April 1; June 3; Aug. 5.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, April 22; June 24; Aug. 26.
Exhibition—Kyoto-Papan, April 9, '95.
TO **HONOLULU, FIJI,** AND **AUSTRALIA.**
WARRIMOO, April 16. MIOWERA, May 16.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 333 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.

CHEROKEE	Wednesday, March 27
ALGONQUIN	Friday, March 29
SEMINOLE	Tuesday, April 2

Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacksonville.
Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Egger, Gen'l Agt., 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND. Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.

Kaiser W. II.	March 30, 10 A. M.	Genoa
Werra	April 13, 10 A. M.	Genoa
Kaiser W. II.	May 4, 2 P. M.	Genoa
Werra	May 18, 10 A. M.	Genoa
Ems	June 1, 11 A. M.	Genoa
Werra	June 22, 10 A. M.	Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

L. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $85 and $100.

Lahn, Tu.,	Mch.26, 4 P.M.	Fulda, Sat.,	Apr.27, 11 AM
Trave, Tu.,	Apr. 2, 9 A.M.	Trave, Tu.,	Apr.30, 9 A.M.
Havel Tu.	Apr.9, 9 A.M.	Ems, Sat.,	May 4, M.
Saale, Tu.,	Apr.16, 9 A.M.	Havel, Tu.,	May 7, 9 A.M.
Lahn, Tu.,	Apr.23, 4 P.M.	Saale, Tu.,	May 14, 9 AM

SPRING SAILINGS, 1895.

Lahn,	Tues., May 21	Fulda,	Sat., June 22
Fulda,	Sat., May 25	Spree,	Tues., June 25
Trave,	Tues., May 28	Ems,	Sat., June 29
Kaiser W. II.	Tu., June 4	Havel,	Tues., July 2
Havel,	Thurs., June 6	Trave,	Sat., July 6
Saale,	Tues., June 11	Saale,	Tues., July 9
Lahn,	Tues., June 18	Lahn,	Tues., July 16

NOTICE.

These steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfer by tender.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Pa.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
THE ONLY LINE maintaining a regular service to the European Continent with **Twin-Screw Steamers.**
New-York-Southampton-(London, Paris)-Hamburg.
Holding the record for fastest